

THIRD NATIONAL REPORT (SUBMITTED BY BANGLADESH)

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A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	BANGLADESH
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Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	15 May 2005

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) took the lead in preparing this report as the focal ministry for CBD. MoEF was responsible for overall coordination and oversight the preparation of the 3rd National Report. Technical support was provided to the lead agency by the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office. UNDP-GEF has provided the financial support.

The preparation process includes extensive consultation with the full range of stakeholders at the national and regional levels in order to ensure perspectives of all stakeholders. Two regional level workshops, three thematic consultations and five peer group consultative meetings were held at

different stages of the preparation of the report. The work started with a thematic consultation with national stakeholders where the approach for finalizing the report and selection of peer members were finalized. Then the peer group members contributed on the preparation of the format. As some progress was made, the information collected and collated in the format was presented to another thematic consultation where the collected and collated information were presented. Likewise, two regional workshops and another thematic consultation were held. At the final stage of the preparation of the report, it was shared with the wider stakeholders in the national workshop. The National workshop was held with a view to sharing and finalizing the findings of the regional workshops, and to establish consensus and full ownership of the report by all the stakeholders. Honorable Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh was present in the workshop as the Chief Guest and endorsed the report.

During collection and collation of information, special focus was given to information compiled during the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) process, and the 1st and 2nd National Reports. Other relevant information required for the report was collected by undertaking rapid assessments by the peer group members.

Stakeholders for the thematic consultation and regional and national workshop included:

Government Agency/Department

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Land Resources
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Ministry of Science and Technology and Information Communication
- Forest Department
- Department of Environment
- Department of Fisheries
- Directorate of Livestock
- Water Development Board
- Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council
- Bangladesh Soil research Institute
- Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
- Bangladesh Forest Research Institute
- Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
- Local Government Engineering Department
- Bangladesh Jute Research Institute
- Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute
- Water Resource Planning Organization
- Department of Agricultural Extension
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy- Program Development Office
- Department of Agricultural Extension
- Barind Multi-purpose Development Authority

Academia from different Universities

- Department of Zoology
Dhaka University
- Department of Botany
Dhaka University
- Department of Plant Genetics
Agricultural University Mymensingh
- Department of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry
Agricultural University Mymensingh
- Department of Environmental Science

Khulna University

- Department of Botany
Rajshahi University
- Institute of Environment Sciences
Rajshahi University
- Department of Sociology
Rajshahi University
- Department of Geography and Environmental Studies
Rajshahi University
- Department of Zoology
Rajshahi University
- Department of Botany
Chittagong University
- Department of Zoology
Chittagong University
- Department of Forestry
Chittagong University
- Department of Marine Biology
Chittagong University
- Department of Environmental Science
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
- Department of Anthropology
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
- Department of Forestry
Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
- Department of Environmental Science
Jahangirnagar University
- Department of Botany
Jahangirnagar University
- Department of Zoology
Jahangirnagar University

Non-Government Organization (NGO):

- Centre for Sustainable Development (CFSD)
- Bangladesh Environmental Lawyer's Association (BELA)
- Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
- Bangladesh Institution for Development Studies (BIDS)
- Centre for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
- Nature Conservation and Management (NACOM)
- Bangladesh Centre for Advance Studies (BCAS)
- Centre for Environmental Geographic Information System (CEGIS)
- Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)
- Forum of Environmental Journalists (FEJB)
- Bangladesh POUSH
- Wildlife Society of Bangladesh

- Coastal Area Resource Development and Management Association (CARDMA)
- Wildlife Society of Bangladesh
- DEBTEC
- CARITAS
- BARCIK
- SEHD
- UBINIG
- Treenamul-Rajshahi

Representatives of business enterprises that trade on biological resources

- Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)
- Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Others:

- Arnnayak Foundation
- Inter Cooperation
- UNDP Bangladesh
- Rajshahi Bar Council

Peer Group Members:

Dr. Ainun Nishat IUCN Bangladesh Country Office	Convener
Mr. Tariq-UI –Islam Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF)	Member
Mr. Shahiduzzaman Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF)	Member
Mr. Qamar Munir Institution and Policy Support Unit (IPSU), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF)	Member
Dr. Aminul Islam UNDP Bangladesh	Member
Mr. Mahfuz Ullah Centre for Sustainable Development (CFSD)	Member
Professor Shamsul Alam Rajshahi University	Member
Mr. Farid Uddin Ahmed Inter Cooperation	Member
Dr. Khairul Alam Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute (BFRI)	Member
Dr. Abdur Rab Mollah Nature Conservation Union (NACOM)	Member
Dr. Ghulam Hussain Bangladesh Agriculture research Council (BARC)	Member
Dr. Mamtazul Haque Bangladesh Agriculture research Institute (BARI)	Member
Dr. SMA Rashid Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project PMU- Department of Environment	Member
Abu. M Kamal Uddin Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy-Program Development Office	Member
Dr. M. N. Naser Dhaka University	Member
Mr. Raquibul Amin IUCN Bangladesh Country Office	Member
Ms. Rizwana Shamshad IUCN Bangladesh Country Office	Member
Mr. S.M. Munjurul Hannan Khan IUCN Bangladesh Country Office	Member Secretary

Material used as a basis for the Report: Following materials were used for relevant data and

information in the preparation process:

Policy Document:

1. Environment Policy, 1992
2. National Agriculture Policy, 1999
3. National Water Policy, 1999
4. National Forest Policy, 1994
5. National Fisheries Policy, 1992
6. Livestock Development Policy, 1992
7. National Seed Policy, 1998
8. National Industrial Policy, 1991, 1999
9. National Health Policy, 2000
10. National Food Policy, 1988
11. National Tourism Policy, 1992
12. National Science and Technology Policy, 1986
13. National Rural Development Policy, 2001
14. National Education Policy, 2000
15. National Land Use Policy, 2002
16. Renewable Energy Policy (Draft), October, 2002
17. Coastal Zone Policy 2004
18. Wetland Policy (Draft), 1998
19. National Energy Policy, 1995
20. National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation, 1998

Strategy and Action Plan:

1. National Conservation Strategy
2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
3. National Environment Management Action Plan
4. Freshwater Fisheries Strategy
5. Coastal Zone Development Strategy (Draft)
6. Forestry Master Plan 1995
7. National Water Management Plan
8. Barind Environmental Action Plan 2003
9. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)
10. National Action Plan (NAP)
11. National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (PRSP) (Draft)
12. Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy 2005

Other Reports and Publications:

1. Red Book of Bangladesh (threatened Flora and Fauna). IUCN-The World Conservation Union
2. A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN- The World Conservation Union

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Bangladesh supports a diverse set of ecosystems, notwithstanding its relatively small geographical area. It is bounded in the north and the east by the eastern Himalayan and western Myanmar hills, which are centres of plant diversity as well as locations of many biodiversity hotspots (WWF and IUCN 1994-1995). The entire country is biogeographically a transition between the Indo-Gangetic plains and the eastern Himalayas and, in turn, part of the Indo-Chinese sub-region of the Oriental realm.

1. Ecosystem Diversity

A broad range of ecosystem types are found in Bangladesh, including tropical rain forests, mangrove forests, floodplains and Charlands, freshwater and coastal wetlands, and the littoral, sub-littoral and benthic communities of the Bay of Bengal.

As in many parts of the world, very few ecosystems in Bangladesh are really free of human interference. Nishat et al. (2002) divided Bangladesh into 12 broad bio-ecological zones. The ecosystems of Bangladesh can be placed under 4 broad types viz., coastal and marine ecosystem, inland freshwater ecosystem, terrestrial forest ecosystem and man-made ecosystem (Daniels, 2003).

1.1 Coastal/marine ecosystems

Worldwide, Bangladesh is best known for its extensive coastal and marine ecosystems. The Sundarbans is of global importance as the largest mangrove forest in the world and the Cox's Bazar is distinguished as the world's longest beach.

A large number of offshore islands are scattered in the Bay of Bengal. Narikel Jinjira is the only coral bearing island of Bangladesh, and therefore it is of significance in the context of coastal and marine ecosystems. Estuarine flood plains, sand dunes and beaches characterize the coastal ecosystems of Bangladesh. The Meghna flood plains of Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts are inundated by saltwater, seasonally, which attracts a wide variety of birds, including migratory ones. Rare species of birds including the Indian skimmer (*Rhynchops albicollis*) visit this ecosystem. The beaches and sand dunes also attract sea turtles. This extensive open water ecosystem extends southwards into the Bay of Bengal.

1.2 Inland freshwater ecosystems

The majority of the natural ecosystems of Bangladesh are wetlands. An intricate network of rivers that drain into and inundate Bangladesh have created many riverine ecosystems in the country. The *haors* in the north-eastern parts of Bangladesh are probably the most complex of seasonally inundated wetlands. They switch between a vast basin of water during the monsoon and a well-networked system of smaller wetlands including *biecls* and *khals* in the summer. Surface water is the most severely impacted natural resource in the country. The *haor* basin is known for its rich biodiversity. There is little doubt that the seasonally inundated wetlands are amongst the most productive ecosystems. Among the whole *haors* are Considering the ecological value of the *haor*, the Tanguar *haor* has been declared a Ramsar site and an Ecologically Critical Area (MoEF 1991, MoEF 2001). The largest *haor* in the country is Hakaluki Haor, which extends over 18,000ha during the rainy season, and consists of more than 80 inter-connected *beels*. The rich fish resources of Hakaluki support one of the largest inland fisheries in the country. Tanguar is an important "mother fisheries area", where many species breed during the rainy season.

Flood plains are the main location for agriculture in Bangladesh and are highly variable in the nature and depth of flooding. The flood plains situated close to the coasts are more influenced by the saline waters.

1.3 TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Only 20% of the country's land area may be considered as terrestrial although large parts of the alluvial and coastal plains have been reclaimed for agriculture and human habitation over the years.

Hills: Of the terrestrial ecosystems, the hill ecosystem covers around 12% of the country's land area. Hills in Bangladesh are largely confined to the north, northeast and south-eastern limits of the country. The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs) and Chittagong together hold 0% of the hilly ecosystem within their limits.

The hill ecosystem of Sylhet, representing 9% of the country's hills, is generally of the low elevation type. The vegetation of the hill forests has generally been classified as tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen.

Undulating Terrain: The northern undulating terrain ecosystem is part of the Himalayan Piedmont Plain Bio-ecological Zone (Nishat et al., 2002). The largest concentration of the ecosystem is in the northwest in the Tentulia-Panchgarh regions, spreading as a narrow corridor further eastwards through Jamalpur, Netrakona, Sherpur and Sunamganj along the Bangladesh-India border till about northern Sylhet. Together the Piedmont Plains may cover an area of about 6000km². Being an ecotone between the hills and the lowland swamps, this ecosystem is rich in biodiversity.

The Barind Tract: This tract is locally known as *Barendra Bhumi*. It is situated in the upper half of north-western Bangladesh, covering an area of 7728km². The original vegetation cover of the Barind Tract was dominated by the *sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and semi-evergreen species. Presently, the tract is dominated by scrubs resembling that in the semi-arid tracts. Over 260 species of birds and 40 species of mammals are known from this ecosystem.

The highlands of Madhupur: The highlands of Madhupur spread across the districts of Gazipur, Tangail and Mymensingh. *Sal* forests cover approximately 240km² of the Madhupur tract. Nineteen species of mammals, more than 170 species of birds and 28 species of reptiles are known from the Madhupur forest ecosystem.

2. Ecosystem Conservation

There are 18 Protected Areas in Bangladesh, covering 2400km² and representing 1.63% of the country's surface area, but 9.14% of its forested area (Gani, 2003). The Forest Department has the mandate for management of these protected areas. The Bangladesh Wildlife Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1974, recognises three categories of Protected Areas (Table 1), namely National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary and Game Reserve. These are defined in the Act as:

- "*Game Reserve* means an area declared by the Government as such for the protection of wildlife and increase in population of important species where capturing of wild animals shall be unlawful".
- "*National Park* means comparatively large areas of outstanding scenic and natural beauty with the primary object of protection and preservation of scenery, flora, fauna in natural state to which access for public recreation, education and research may be allowed".
- "*Wildlife Sanctuary* means an area closed to hunting, shooting or trapping of wild animals and declared as such under Article 23 by the government as undisturbed breeding ground primarily for the protection of wildlife inclusive of all natural resources, such as vegetation, soil and water".

The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (Act I of 1995) deals exclusively with environmental issues. When ecosystem of any area has reached a critical state due to degradation of environment, the Government by notification may declare the same as 'ecologically critical area' under the provision of this act, where restrictions on economic activities are imposed. There are eight

Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) in the country.

Middle grounds and the south patches of the Bay of Bengal, comprising 698 sq. km area have been declared to constitute a **Marine Park** in the year 2000 under the Marine Fisheries Act, 1985.

Table 1: Protected Area for *In-situ* Conservation under the Management of Forest Department

Sl. No.	Name of PA	National Category	IUCN Category	Area (ha)	Year of Notification
1	Bhawal	National Park	V	5022	1982
2	Himchari	National Park	V	1729	1980
3	Lawachara	National Park	V	1250	1996
4	Madhupur	National Park	V	8436	1982
5	Kaptai	National Park	V	5465	1999
6	Ramsagar	National Park	Unassigned	52	1974
7	Nijhum Dweep	National Park	Unassigned	16352	2001
8	Chunati	Wildlife Sanctuary	IV	7764	1986
9	Pablakhali	Wildlife Sanctuary	IV	42087	1683
10	Rema-Kalenga	Wildlife Sanctuary	IV	1095	1981
11	Sundarbans East	Wildlife Sanctuary	X	31227	1996
12	Sundarbans South	Wildlife Sanctuary	X	36970	1996
13	Sundarbans West	Wildlife Sanctuary	X	71502	1996
14	Char Kukri Mukri	Wildlife Sanctuary	Unassigned	40	1981
15	Hazarikhil	Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposed	2903	1967
16	Rampahar-Stapahar	Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposed	3026	-
17	Hail Haor	Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposed	1427	1983
18	Teknaf	Game Reserve	VII	11615	1983

Table 2: List of Ecologically Critical Areas of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Name of Wetland	District	Area (ha)
1	Strip of 10 km. outside the Sundarbans Reserved Forest	Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira	762, 034
2	Sea Front of Cox's Bazar and Teknaf	Cox's Bazar	10465
3	St Martin's Island	Cox's Bazar	590
4	Sonadia Island	Cox's Bazar	4916
5	Hakaluki Haor	Moulvibazar	18383
6	Tanguar Haor	Sunamganj	9727
7	Marjat Baor	Jhenaidaha	200
8	Gulshan Lake	Dhaka city	20

3. Species Diversity

3.1 Wild plant diversity

The number of species of non-flowering plants excluding algae (bryophytes and pteridophytes) is still not completely known. Many species are disappearing even before they are known. Table 3 shows estimated numbers of species of wild plants in Bangladesh.

Table 3: Recorded and Estimated Number of Wild Plant Species of Different Plant Groups

Categories	Recorded	Estimated
Algae	3,600	6,000
Bryophytes	290	400
Pteridophytes	200	250
Gymnosperms	5	5
Angiosperms	3,000	5,000

Source: Hassan (2003)

3.2 Wild animal diversity

Though least known, the invertebrates form a major bulk of the faunal diversity, particularly aquatic invertebrates. Scanty information is available, mostly in scattered literature.

The status of the various groups of vertebrates determined based on the numbers of threatened species and modified IUCN categories (IUCN-Bangladesh, 2000) are shown in (Figure.1).

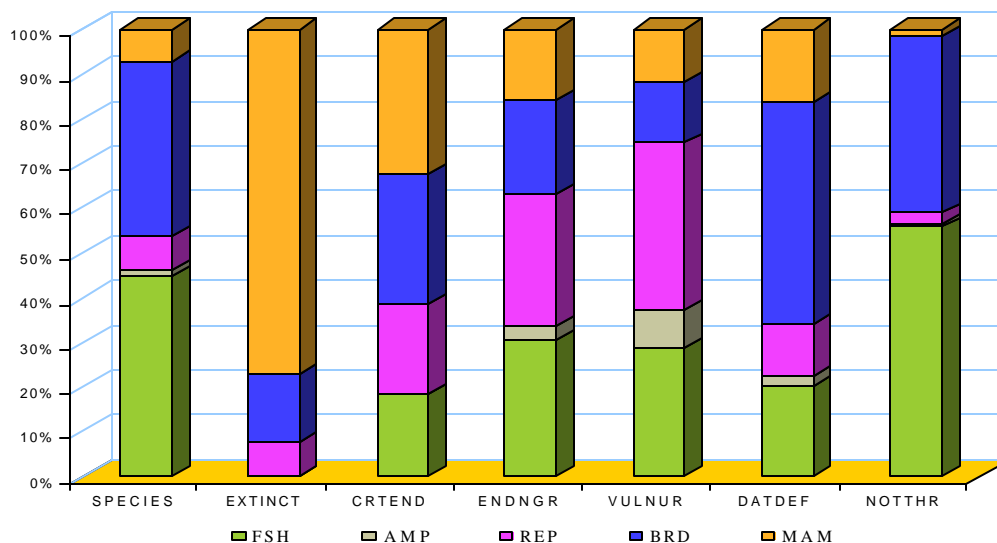


Figure. 1. Status of the various groups of vertebrates determined based on the numbers of threatened species and modified IUCN categories (IUCN-Bangladesh Red Data Book, 2000). (MAM-Mammal, BRD-Bird, REP-Reptile, AMP-Amphibia, FSH-Fish, CRTEND-Critically Endangered, ENDNGR-Endangered, VULNER-Vulnerable, DATDEF-data Deficient, NOTTHR-Not Threatened).

3.3 Invasive alien species

Decision VI/23 of the Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP6) of the CBD, defines "Invasive Alien Species" as alien species whose introduction and/ or spread threaten biological diversity.

Plants: Hassan (2003) and Hossain (2004) provide a long list of alien and invasive alien plant species from Bangladesh, some of which are listed in Box 1. *Eichhornia crassipes* (Kachuri pana) is an notorious weed of fresh water ecosystems; *Eupatorium odoratum* (Ayapan) and *Mikania cordata* (Assam lota) are two invaders of terrestrial ecosystems that overtop the canopy of shrubs and young tree saplings. *Croton bonplandianum* (Bon khira) and *Lantana camara* (Nak phul) grow along the edges of forest and waste lands and invade local vegetations

Animals: Little information is available on invasive alien animal species in Bangladesh, although Rashid

1. BOX 1: INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT SPECIES IN BANGLADESH

Invasive alien species (IAS) compete and suppress the survival of native species, rendering habitats vulnerable to fire and deterioration. Important IAS in Bangladesh are the following:

Eichhornia crassipes (Kachuri pana), *Eupatorium odoratum* (Ayapan), *Mikania cordata* (Assam lota), *Croton bonplandianum* (Bon khira), *Lantana camara* (Nak phul), *Leucaena leucocephala* (Teli kadam), *Acanthospermum hispidum* (Katahara), *Cassia occidentalis* (Kasundi), *Ageratum conyzoides* (Goat weed, ghag), *Alternanthera flocoidea* (Hechi), *Atylosia scarabaeoides*, *Commelina obliqua* (Jotakansira), *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Evolvulus nummularius* (Bhuiokra), *Hyptis suaveolens* (Bon topma), *Ipomea carnea* (Dolkalmi), *Ludwigia adscendens* (Keshordham) and *Mimosa pudica* (Lajjaboti).

Source: Hossain and Pasha (2001).

(2004) has given a brief review on this subject. The introduction of alien species of fauna, particularly fish, started in the early 1950s. The decision to introduce the alien species was primarily to increase productivity. Rashid (2004) reports that these decisions were either whimsical or deliberate and mentions that so far least 32 fish species have been introduced in the country. The impact of alien species on indigenous species has not yet been thoroughly studied. Among the exotics, tilapia, consisting of two species, *Oreochromis mosambicus* and *O. niloticus* are of greatest concern because these species have invaded all available habitats, including estuaries (Rashid 2004).

4. GENETIC DIVERSITY

Wide genetic variations occur in plants and animals both in wild and cultivated/ domesticated states, and the diverse agro-ecosystems of Bangladesh are rich in genetic resources of plants and animals. Local communities have selected and conserved genetic variations in plants and animals in the various agro-ecological zones for centuries. More recently, there have been organized efforts in preserving the domesticated biodiversity by both governmental and non-governmental agencies, which have built up large germplasm collections.

Plants: Domesticated plants in Bangladesh range from rice and millets to tubers such as *Dioscorea* (yam), *Colocasia* (taro), *Ipomoea batatas* (sweet potato), legumes, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits, spices and fiber (cotton and jute) (Haque, Mamtazul 2003). The greatest diversity in any crop is that which is known in rice (*Oryza sativa*). Six thousand varieties of rice are known to have existed in the country (Khan., 1997). (Also see NBSAP background materials by Hassan, 2003; Haque, 2003; Hossain, 2004; Yusuf, 2003).

Animals: Domesticated animal biodiversity in Bangladesh is largely limited to livestock. To a very small extent, dogs, cats and ornamental fish contribute to the diversity. Other than these, there are domesticated pigs in the tribal settlements in the hills. A number of fish species are cultured throughout the country.

5. Threats to Biodiversity in Bangladesh

The following table summarizes threats to biodiversity in Bangladesh and their underlying causes. These emerged from the consultation meetings, focus group discussions, people's responses, and regional and national workshops. The examples of threats and their underlying causes provided in Table 4 incorporate many more specific instances that were highlighted during the consultations. Among the threats, habitat loss is considered as the single largest one. Among the underlying causes, the land tenure and user rights problems are considered most significant.

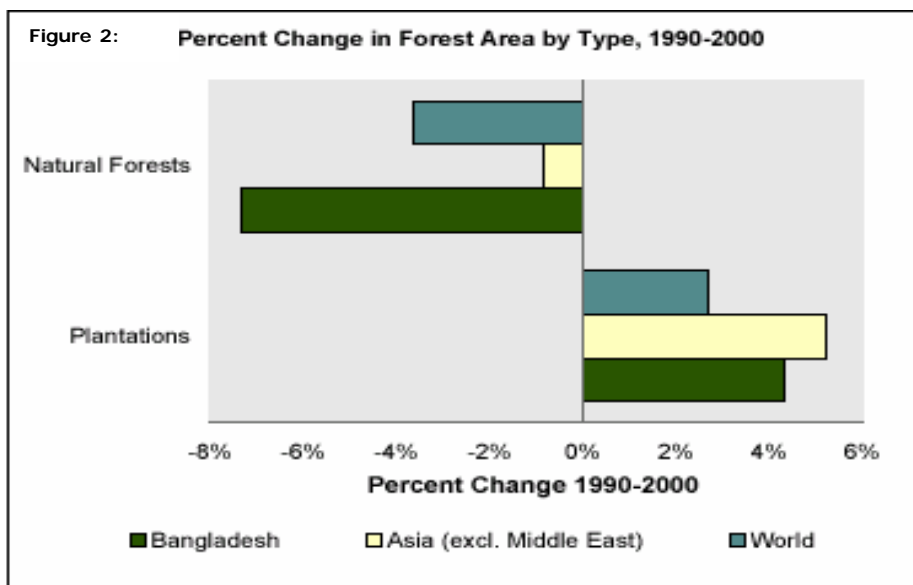
Table 4: Threats to Biodiversity

Nature of threat/ underlying cause	1. EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC THREATS/UNDERLYING CAUSES
Threats	
Loss of habitat	Deforestation (for agricultural expansion, creation of settlements) Urbanization Draining/filling water bodies Destruction of fish breeding areas Hill slope cultivation and associated silting of water bodies Clear felling for plantation Jhum cultivation Forest fire Alien and invasive species Upstream withdrawal of water /salinisation downstream
Over harvesting of resources	Unregulated/unscientific logging Indiscriminate collection of medicinal plants Hunting/trafficking in wildlife Destructive fishing gear/trap
Increasing productivity	Indiscriminate breeding of livestock Indiscriminate introduction of HYV Introduction of hybrid fishes
Natural calamities	Floods Droughts Earthquakes Others
Underlying causes of threats	
Pollution	1. Disposal of untreated industrial wastes/oil spillage from ships 2. Indiscriminate use of pesticides/fertilizers
Awareness	1. Major focus of policy makers is on development 2. Priority for poor stakeholders is financial improvement
Land tenure and user rights issues	1. Conflicting and incomplete legislative measures 2. Conflicting sectoral policies 3. Legal instruments and policies do not conform with conservation science 4. Traditional land management systems are lost
Institutional capacity constraints	1. Conflicting institutional mandates and responsibilities 2. Many protected areas essentially "paper parks" 3. Expertise in many government agencies focused on production rather than conservation
Human population growth	1. Increasing demand for space/resources 2. Change in agricultural practices and local culture 3. Land use change/conflict 4. Poverty

6 Trends

The important role of biodiversity in the economy of Bangladesh is quite evident and irreplaceable. Unfortunately, due to the various pressures of development interventions, gaps in policy and legislation, and conflicting institutional mandates, vast portions of the major ecosystems have been lost or degraded in the recent past. Many species have been lost during the last 100 years, including a large number of mammals such as, the rhinoceros, gaur, banteng, swamp deer, wolf, *nilgai* and birds such as, the peafowl, pink-headed duck and at least one reptile--the marsh crocodile.

With regard to forest resources, the dire situation is illustrated in Figure 2. The rate of forest loss in Bangladesh has exceeded 7% in the 1990s, far exceeding the average for Asia, and even the global average. The compensatory rate of plantation establishment is insignificant, as Figure 2 shows percentage changes, and the baseline for plantation area is tiny. In any case, plantation establishment virtually never takes account of biodiversity issues.



The Source:<http://earthtrends.wri.org>

establishment of Protected Areas as a tool to combat deforestation has not yet had a detectable effect. The 18 localities that have been brought under the different types of Protected Areas, and which range in size from only 0.5 to 420 km², are not fully representative of terrestrial forest ecosystems. For example, the 300-odd wild elephant population which is largely confined to the hills of Chittagong region are not protected. The Biosphere Reserve concept, which would seem to be especially relevant to Bangladesh, has not been introduced to the country.

The fishery sector can be sustained only if the major aquatic ecosystems are sustainably managed. The most important freshwater ecosystems are the *haor*, *bil* and *baor*. Unfortunately, however, these have not been adequately protected to date. The nearly 200 km² of this ecosystem that has been declared as 'Ecologically Critical Areas' need effective rules to be introduced. The Tanguar *haor* that has been declared as a Ramsar Site needs a sound management plan urgently if it has to be sustainably utilised.

Traditional systems of agriculture and the associated biodiversity are rapidly eroding due to the large-scale indiscriminate introduction of cash crops and plantations, high yielding varieties of crops and lack of incentives. The all pervading deteriorating trends in knowledge and conservation of traditional crops and domesticated livestock are not limited to the hills only. Indiscriminate use of fertilizers and

pesticides, crossing of exotic livestock with indigenous breeds, and introduction of invasive alien species (IAS), especially fish have all accelerated the erosion of the country's conservation traditions.

Among the positive and redeeming trends, Bangladesh has been attracting global attention due to its civil society organizations and NGOs working on issues related to sustainable development.

Ref: The write-up is taken from NBSAP.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	X		
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	X		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures	X		
j) Article 12 - Research and training	X		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	X		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	X		
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information	X		
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	X		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	X		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	X		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		

u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
f) Lack of	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3

transfer of technology and expertise																		
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	N/A	3	3	3	2	3	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
p) Lack of	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3

synergies at national and international levels																		
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
u) Poverty	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
v) Population pressure	2	3	3	3	2	N/A	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>There are provisions for promoting conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes of the country in the following policies, strategy and action plan:</p> <p>Policy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment Policy, 1992 2. National Agriculture Policy, 1999 3. National Water Policy, 1999; http://www.mowr.gov.bd/ 4. National Forest Policy, 1994; http://www.bforest.gov.bd/act.php 5. National Fisheries Policy, 1992 6. Livestock Development Policy, 1992 7. National Seed Policy, 1998 8. National Industrial Policy, 1991, 1999 9. National Health Policy, 2000 10. National Food Policy, 1988 11. National Tourism Policy, 1992 12. National Science and Technology Policy, 1986 13. National Rural Development Policy, 2001 14. National Education Policy, 2000 15. National Land Use Policy, 2002 16. Renewable Energy Policy (Draft), October, 2002 17. Coastal Zone Policy 2004; www.iczmpbangladesh.org 18. Wetland Policy (Draft), 1998 19. National Energy Policy, 1995 20. National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation, 1998 <p>Strategy and Action Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Conservation Strategy (NCS) 2. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); http://www.iucnbd.org/nbsap 3. National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP) 4. Freshwater Fisheries Strategy 5. Coastal Zone Development Strategy (Draft) 6. Forestry Master Plan 1995 7. National Water Management Plan (NWMP) 8. Barind Environmental Action Plan 2003 (BEAP) 9. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 10. National Action Plan (NAP) under UNCCD 11. Unlocking the Potential- National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (2004) 	

12. Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy 2005

- A protected area system is in place in terms of National Park, Game Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), Fish sanctuary and Marine Park declared under relevant acts/orders.
- Fish sanctuaries established in different water bodies by the concerned user communities as part of their fishery management plan and endorsed by local government and Department of Fisheries.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agriculture Policy as well as National Land use policy recommended protection of Agro-ecological characteristics of the country.
b) Inland water	X		<p>National Fisheries Policy has the development Goal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain an ecological balance and conserve biodiversity • Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy (2005) sets objective "to attain sustainable management of the Inland Capture Fisheries for the local fishing and user communities through collaboration of all concerned partners". The Strategy identified the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All water bodies of the country will be identified in an inventory along with their current status, area, etc. These areas will be reserved as inland fisheries and changes in their use and loss will be prevented. ▪ Local fishery management plans that specify conservation measures and ensure sustainability will be established for all waterbodies through fisher based organisations with support of local government. ▪ Year-round and seasonal fish sanctuaries will be established to increase production and to conserve biodiversity focused on dry season fish refuges and on key breeding grounds • National Water Policy and NWMP also has similar provisions
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Zone Policy (2005) has recommended to take necessary measures to preserve and develop aquatic and terrestrial including all the seven ecosystem of importance such as mangroves, coral reefs, tidal wetlands, sea grass beds, barrier island, estuary and closed water bodies.
d) Dry and sub-humid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a number of protected areas under the action plan of Barind Multi-purpose Development Authority (BMDA).
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Policy sets a target to increase forest area by 20% and protected area by 10% year by 2015.

f) Mountain	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Denuded hilly areas of Bangladesh including Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban), Sylhet and Mymensingh will be restored
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X
Please provide details below.		
Relevant policies, plans, and strategies are given in page 14.		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>Agricultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-situ conservation of agro-biodiversity in selected villages has been initiated through different projects. <p>Inland water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of projects are on-going in in-land wetlands aiming at conservation and sustainable use of resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM-2) Management of Aquatic Resources Through Community Husbandry Project (MACH) Community Based Haor and Floodplain Resource Management Project Community Based Resources Management Project, Sunamgang Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project <p>Marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastal development strategy shall be approved by 2005. The policy and strategy can be found at www.iczmpbangladesh.org Conservation of Biodiversity, Marine Park Establishment & Eco-tourism Development at St. Martin's Island Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security Project. it has component of conservation marine biodiversity. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) <p>Dry and sub-humid lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-excavation of canals and ponds in the dry and sub-humid <p>Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An eco-park covering the hill ecosystem in Sitakundoo, Chittagong, a safari park in Cox's Bazar, a National Park in Chittagong Hill Tracts are under development. Afforestation programmes to restore the degraded hill ecosystem in hilly areas of Bangladesh including Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban), Sylhet and Mymensingh and wet deciduous <i>Sal</i> Forests are under implementation. Moreover, Nishrigo Support Project is under implementation to address the co-management of five PAs of the country. <p>Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massive afforestation programmes have been undertaken in the denuded hilly areas of Bangladesh including Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban), Sylhet and Mymensingh. 		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Yet to be developed		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		

Lack of institutional capacity, financial, human and technical resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBSAP has identified the priority areas for critically degraded but important ecosystems. • Important ecosystem like Sundarbans mangroves and tropical evergreen forests are protected. But the PA system does not cover all representative ecosystems of the country. • Important wetlands are protected as fish sanctuary. For instance Tanguar Haor has declared as Ramsar site of the country and also protected as ECA and fish sanctuary • Few wetlands such as Hakaluki haor, Tanguar haor, Hail haor, etc are also protected for migratory and residence birds. • St. Martins Island, only coral-bearing island of the country protected as Marine Park. • Few mudflats are protected as shore birds sites such as Nijhum dweep, Sonadia Island, etc. • Ministry of Environment and Forest has taken initiative to increase the protected area system. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Policy sets targets for conservation of agro-biodiversity
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important wetlands will be identified for particular impertinence to biodiversity protection under Wetland Policy (draft), NBSAP, Fisheries Policy. • Conservation of Tanguar Haor Ramsar Site • Conservation of breeding ground of major carps in Halda River
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Biodiversity, Marine Park Establishment & Eco-tourism Development at St. Martin's Island • Conservation of biodiversity in ECAs of marine and coastal ecosystems • Protection of Meghna Estuary for conservation of Hilsha (<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>) • Conservation of important breeding sites of marine turtle
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of biodiversity in Barind area (Northern region)
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Conservation in the Sundarbans Reserve Forest. • Madhupur National Park Development

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of PAs in different forest ecosystem Conservation of forest area as Ecopark (ecological park)
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of important hotspots of biodiversity of Chittagong Hill Tracts Conservation of Rampahar and Sitapahar of Chittagong Region Conservation of denuded hill areas of Ramgarh Sitakundu
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Relevant policies, plans, and strategies are given in page 14.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Agriculture			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro-ecological Zone of the country has been established. 			
Inland water			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and development of bio-diversity and natural environment in Kaptai lake as National Park. Local government is giving protection till a full fledged community based conservation project starts in Tanguar Haor Ramsar site Some efforts undertaken for conservation of breeding ground of major carps in Halda River 			
Marine and Coastal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Environment/Biodiversity Conservation & Development at Bashkhali, Chittagong - 2nd Phase 			
Dry and sub-humid			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMDA is implementing environment action plan 			
Forest			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nishorgo Support Programme has initiated co-management of the five PAs Ecopark (ecological park) establishment process is on-going in Madhabkunda and Muraichara Conservation of Remakalenga forest area 			
Mountain			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in progress as per the target 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Detailed indicators to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of institutional capacity, financial, human and technical resources			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Bangladesh has prepared the NBSAP and planning to implement the recommendation on priority basis. Through different projects MoEF is trying to conserve the threatened species of flora and fauna. Bangladesh has also prepared the National Red List of higher vertebrates and plants.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of indigenous varieties of rice, through village level initiatives Conservation of livestock genetic resources specially in the Chittagong and Chitagong Hill Tracts areas
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of freshwater fish species Conservation of freshwater fish species
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of coral reefs and sea turtles at St. Martins Island, Conservation of migratory and resident waterbirds in the mudflats in marine and coastal areas Implementation of Central Asian Flyway Action Plan Conservation of <i>jatka</i> (juvenile stage of <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>)
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of turtle, tortoise, jungle cat and fox in the Barind tract area under the Barind Environment Action Plan
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife conservation in Sundarbans Mangrove Forest with special emphasis on Bengal Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) Plantation of Agar (<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>) in Sylhet region Development of Bamboo, Cane and Murta plantation Conservation of Asian Elephant (<i>Elephus maximus</i>) in Chittagong region Conservation of Common Langur (<i>Presbytes entellus</i>)
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and promotion of sustainable use of medicinal plants in the Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
For detail please see Box III.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of Red Chittagong Cattle, Gayal and Jungle fowl is on-going through local level initiative <p>Inland water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of fresh water fish species (Ompok pabda, Puntius sarana, Nandus nandus, Tor tor etc) through induced breeding. Conservation of fresh water fish species (Botia dario, Nandus nandus, Labeo bata, Ompok pabda, Puntius sarana, Mystus vitata, Anabas testudenes etc.) through establishment of fish sanctuaries under different projects and programmes namely SEMP, CBFM, CWBMP, MACH, 4th Fisheries etc. <p>Marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts for conservation of coral reefs and sea turtles at St. Martins Island is on-going through Conservation of Biodiversity, Marine Park Establishment & Eco-tourism Development at St. Martin's Island and Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) Conservation of globally threatened and near threatened species like Indian Skimmer (<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>), Spoon-billed sandpiper (<i>Eurymorhynchus pygmaeus</i>), large crested tern, Goliath heron, Barheaded Goose (<i>Anser indicus</i>), Ibisbill (<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>), Brownheaded Gull (<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>), Caspian Plover (<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>), Asian Dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>) etc through different projects and programmes. Ban imposed on exploitation on <i>jatka</i> (juvenile stage of <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>) <p>Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A survey on Bengal tiger population, both in Bangladesh and India part of the Sundarban, done and threats identified. Information exchange system between Bangladesh and India established Special protection provided to salt water crocodile and monitor lizard in the Sundarban. Comprehensive research on-going on top dying of Sundari tree (<i>Heritiera fomes</i>) Plantation of Agar (<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>) in Sylhet region on-going Development of Bamboo, Cane and Murta plantation on-going Conservation of Asian Elephant (<i>Elephas maximus</i>) in Chittagong region on-going through habitat restoration and human-elephant conflict minimization Protection given to Common Langur (<i>Presbytis entellus</i>) <p>Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey on medicinal plant status and associated traditional knowledge documentation on-going Afforestation and environmental management programme in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region is being considered 	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of financial and human resources, poverty, population pressure, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, lack of capacities for local communities, trans-boundary cooperation, habitat change due to withdrawal and diversion of upstream waterflow by	

neighboring country.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Climate change will have long-term impact on species distribution and extinction, and habitat loss and degradation.

Box VI .

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
Bangladesh has prepared the NBSAP and planning to implement the recommendation on priority basis. Through different projects MoEF is trying to improve the status of threatened species of flora and fauna.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		Same as Target 2.1
c) Marine and coastal	X		Same as Target 2.1
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Same as Target 2.1
e) Forest	X		Same as Target 2.1
f) Mountain	X		Same as Target 2.1
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent census confirmed that population of Bengal Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) has improved in Sunderbans mangrove forest. ▪ Population of for Pallas's Fish Eagle, a globally threatened species has improved due to community lead conservation efforts in wetland habitat. 			

- Fish sanctuaries are established in Padma-Jamuna floodplains and haor area of the country through different community based management projects that improved the habitat condition of fresh water fish species. The population status of carps, catfishes and snakehead fish species have improved.
- Population of Hilsha (*Tenualosa ilisha*) has increased due to seasonal ban imposed on catch of juvenile Hilsha

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet to be developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of financial and human resources, poverty, population pressure, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, lack of capacities for local communities, trans-boundary cooperation, habitat change due to withdrawal and diversion of upstream water flow by neighbouring country.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of species and genetic pool of the country to ensure that the present and future wellbeing of the country and its people are secure. • Document and register the traditional knowledge 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support breeding programmes for Black Bengal goats, indigenous buffalo, garole sheep and Nageshwari duck and Red Chittagong Cattle, by ensuring that the native genetic stocks are maintained. • Supporting on-farm management and improvement of plant genetic resources for agriculture (PGRFA).

b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of fish species
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of crop, wildlife and fish species
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of crop, wildlife and fish species
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the genetic pool of plants and animals, both in <i>ex-situ</i> and <i>in-situ</i> conditions
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of medicinal plants and documentation of associated traditional knowledge
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Strategy 2 and 7 of NBSAP specifically deal with these targets.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Research Institutes (ARIs) are involved in genetic material collections and conservation. • NGOs also have programmes on indigenous seed conservation. • There is a National Committee on Plant Genetic Resource. • Bangladesh has drafted Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act to provide legal basis for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources and associated indigenous and local knowledge. • Bangladesh has also developed Biosafety Guideline to ensure the safe transfer, handling and use of GMOs, especially focusing on safe guarding human and animal health, environment, biological diversity and socio-economic welfare, including transboundary movement. • Initiatives are taken to conserve Red Cattle of Chittagong and special variety of jungle fowl. • Following institutions have provision for research and promote genetic diversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) ○ Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BIRRI) ○ Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) ○ Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI) ○ Bangladesh Tea Research Institute (BTRI) ○ Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI) ○ Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute (BFRI) ○ Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness,			

poverty, population pressure, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of traditional knowledge.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII .

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Management system put in place where resources are extracted like forest and major fisheries areas. Details given in following section.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		• Sustainable management for all types of inland water bodies.
c) Marine and coastal	X		• Sustainable management of coastal resources
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		• Resources are sustainably harvested
e) Forest	X		• Sustainable management of forest resources and establishment of buffer and core zones
f) Mountain	x		• Sustainable management of resources and environmental management plan put in place
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Targets correspond with NBSAP, Fisheries Policy, The Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Policy, Forestry Master Plan, Forestry Sector Policy, Water Policy, National Water Management Plan, Barind Environment Action Plan			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target			

Inland water

- Ban imposed on destructive gear in production areas.
- Sanctuaries established through different programmes and projects to support natural recruitment of fish and sustainability of production areas.

Marine and coastal

- Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security Project

Forest

- Moratorium imposed on clear felling from natural forest
- Attempts are underway to encourage effective use and utilization of the forest goods at various stages of processing

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet to be developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness, population pressure

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Moratorium on timber extraction from natural forests. Destructive fishing gears are banned. Ban on commercial exploitation of wildlife.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		• Sustainable ground water extraction for agriculture
b) Inland water	X		• No fishing in rivers during breeding season, restriction on catch of fingerlings, ban on destructive gear use (gill mess net), ban on PoPs
c) Marine and coastal	X		• TED use, ban on jatka catch (juvenile stage of <i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>), ban sea turtle exploitation

d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on wildlife exploitation, logging ban imposed in natural forest
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agricultural practice in Mountain area • Ban on exploitation of wildlife
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Targets correspond with NBSAP, Fisheries Policy, The Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Policy, Forestry Master Plan, Forestry Sector Policy, Water Policy, National Water Management Plan, Barind Environment Action Plan			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation Act provides provision for controlling unsustainable extraction of ground water • Surface water use has been encouraged in NBSAP, NCS, Water Policy, NWMP, BEAP • Ban on POPs imposed <p>Inland water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy, law and strategy in place to restrict fishing in rivers during breeding season, catch of fingerlings, use of destructive gear use (gill mess net) <p>Marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raining for marine fishermen on unsustainable harvesting is underway • TED is introduced <p>Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moratorium imposed on tree felling • Hunting of wildlife has been banned <p>Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moratorium imposed on tree felling • Hunting of wildlife has been banned 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness, population pressure, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, loss of traditional knowledge.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
GoB is a signatory of CITES and follows CITES rules for all kind of trading of species			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
b) Inland water	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
c) Marine and coastal	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
e) Forest	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
f) Mountain	X		• Implementation of CITES provisions
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
National targets have been incorporated into relevant sectoral strategies, plans and acts.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Permission required for any international trade of wild species from the Ministry of Forest, CITES focal point for Bangladesh. Wildlife Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1974 is in place which provides list of species to offer protection against any form of trading. The Act is now under revision to update it to suite present needs. However, through illegal trade following species are under threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shark, reys and dolphins in the Bay of Bengal • Bengal tiger and civet; turtle, tortoise, monitor lizard and snakes; crabs and mollusk • Agar plant (<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>) 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Institutional weaknesses in enforcement and monitoring, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP, sectoral policies, strategies and plans on forest, agriculture, water, fisheries, marine and coastal have specific targets for restoration and rehabilitation of natural habitats.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of soil fertility and fertilizer management Supplementary irrigation in drought prone area
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of wetlands (haor, baor, beel, river, floodplains) through community participation Establishment of permanent fish sanctuary in the important wetland area
c) Marine and coastal			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Marine Park and Reserve Establishment of Coastal Green Belt
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of soil fertility in the Northern region of country Improvement of natural habitat in the Northern region of the country through afforestation program Rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands Establishment of national park and wildlife sanctuary
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration of natural forest
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Forest Section
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Targets correspond with NBSAP, Fisheries Policy, The Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Policy, Forestry Master Plan, Forestry Sector Policy, Water Policy, National Water Management Plan, Barind Environment Action Plan	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Management Project (2nd phase) on going • Supplementary Irrigation in drought affected Transplanted <i>Aman</i> Rice on going <p>Inland water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Bangladesh has undertaken a number of projects to halt the degradation of major ecosystems and initiate conservation efforts. It includes Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP), Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP). • Ban imposed on alteration of wetlands, parts of rivers and floodplain <p>Marine and Coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under projects/programmes namely Conservation of biodiversity and Marine Park Establishment at St. Martin's Island and Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) efforts for reducing the loss and degradation of natural habitats undertaken • ICZMP has helped to develop effective management structure for protection of natural habitats in the marine and coastal areas • Massive afforestation programme successfully done in the coastal areas to create green belt <p>Dry and subhumid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barind Environmental Action Plan is being implemented in the Barind area <p>Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of projects for improvement of natural habitat through afforestation program. <p>Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative taken for improvement of denuded hills through afforestation program. 	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness, population pressure	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Quarantine system put in place to check any illegal entry of alien species. However, aquaculture has encouraged culture of alien species. Ballast water issue is under consideration in Integrated Coastal Zone Policy, but a management plan is yet to be introduced.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		• Ban on plantation of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP highlighted the problem related to IAS and calls for adoption of national measures and standards to deal with invasive alien species			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Ban imposed on plantation of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sps.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human			

capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

There is no policy, rules and regulations to control the invasive alien species in the country

Box XIII .

Target 6.2		Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		X	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act has also provision for controlling of alien invasive species • NBSAP highlighted the problem related to IAS and calls for adoption of national measures and standards to deal with invasive alien species 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		Ban on plantation of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		X	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Plantation of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp has been banned			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

Yet to be developed
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Bangladesh is preparing National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA). NAPA will provide guidelines for adaptation in forestry, agriculture and biodiversity among other sectors.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Detail Program of Work will be incorporated in the NAPA Document
b) Inland water	X		same as above
c) Marine and coastal	X		same as above
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		same as above
e) Forest	X		same as above
f) Mountain	X		same as above
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP recommended for Address issues of synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes that deal with climate change, disaster management, livelihoods, food security and sustainable development			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

NAPA process is on going
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Yet to be developed
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Environment Conservation Act'95 and Environment Conservation Rules'97 have indicated specific standard for reducing pollution			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce pollution from chemical input Introduction of Integrated Pest Management Approach in the agricultural practice. Promotion of organic farming
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on disposal of pollutants in the water bodies
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning regulation o be established for location of new industries All industries will require to install built-in safeguard against pollution Sewage treatment plants will be set up for the major coastal cities like Chittagong, Khulna and Barisal and gradually in other urban areas
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of BEMP
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce pollution load on the major forests, especially the Sundarban mangrove forest
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop destruction of hill
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Targets correspond with NBSAP, Fisheries Policy, The Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Policy, Forestry Master Plan, Forestry Sector Policy, Water Policy, National Water Management Plan, Barind Environment Action Plan	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Environment Conservation Rule'97, polluting industries must install effluent treatment plants. The government has successfully banned the use of non-degradable polythene shopping bag. In the major cities two-stroke vehicles has been successfully replaced with four stroke vehicles that has resulted in tremendous increase in air quality in the cities and adjacent areas. • Ban imposed on importation and use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) • CNG operated vehicles introduced to reduce air pollution • EIA is made mandatory for all development projects which have adverse impact on environment • A study undertaken on impact of oil spills on Sundarban mangrove forest 	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness, lack of information exchange on trans-boundary pollution load	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Pollution dispersion capacity of the river systems of the country become critical in the dry season due to decrease in dry season flow resulted from withdrawal of water by neighbouring country	

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Fresh water ecosystem, the major provider of goods and services to millions of people, has been degraded. Efforts undertaken to reverse the degradation and maintain the capacity of ecosystem to deliver goods and services. Forestry sector has its own targets to rehabilitate denuded forest areas. A policy and strategy have put emphasis on sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystem.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and develop land productivity • Ensure food security and nutritional status
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local fishery management plans that specify conservation measures and ensure sustainability will be established for all waterbodies
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and enhancement of critical ecosystems
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of Barind Tracts
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of forest ecosystem
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of hill forest ecosystem
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Detail national targets have been incorporated in the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.National Conservation Strategy 2.National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 3.National Environment Management Action Plan 4.Freshwater Fisheries Strategy 5. Coastal Zone Development Strategy (Draft) 6. Forestry Master Plan 1995 7. National Water Management Plan 8. Barind Environmental Action Plan 2003 9. National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) 10. National Action Plan (NAP) 11. National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (PRSP) 12. Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy 2005 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Management Project (2nd phase) on going to improve the soil fertility <p>Inland waters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the ecosystem for delivering goods and services, efforts have been undertaken to re-establishing links between floodplains and rivers, conserve wetlands, improve water quality etc. under different projects and programs such as SEMP, MACH, CWBMP,CBFM 2 etc. <p>Dry and subhumid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the BEAP, following initiatives undertaken for improving ecosystem functioning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-excavation of Baral River to improve the ecosystem goods and services in the Northern region of the country ▪ Re-excavation of 1000 km canal and 800 tanks in the Northern region ▪ Re-excavation of gully in the Northern region <p>Marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) conservation of critical ecosystems in the marine and coastal areas are being addressed. 			

Forest

- Sustainable harvesting of NTFPs is practiced in Sundarbans and other forest area.

Mountain

- Plantation of denuded hills ongoing

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet to be developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Withdrawal of water from a major river by the upper riparian country has already created serious and severe impact on the ecosystem functioning and productivity of biological resources, especially in the south western part of Bangladesh. It has affected livelihoods of millions of people. It is apprehended that waters of other common rivers might be diverted or withdrawn in upstream locations which will result into further degradation of ecosystems of whole of the country.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fresh water ecosystem and open water fisheries provided the safety net for millions of people. Four out of five rural Bangladeshi (over 60 million people) are dependent to some extent on aquatic resources. Community based conservation efforts have undertaken in many parts of the country that has resulted in resource conservation at specific locations. For instance critical ecosystems like Tanguar haor have been declared as Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) to promote conservation and sustainable use of resources. • Social forestry with partnership between Forest Department and local people is now practiced in different forest areas. Recently co-management in a Protected Area is introduced with a view to meeting the development and conservation need for the community. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food security and nutritional status
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure subsistence fishing for the poor
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure right of the poor on natural resources

d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure livelihood support for local poor through implementation of BEAP
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of forest ecosystem
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of hill forest ecosystem
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details are available in BEAP, Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Development Strategy, Forestry Master Plan, NCS 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based cultivation of fruit trees and medicinal plants through local level initiative <p>Inland water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several programmes and projects are on-going addressing at the issues like livelihoods support, access rights and sustainable resource utilization. Such programmes and projects SEMP, MACH, CWBMP, CBFM 2 etc. <p>Marine and coastal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security Project has components that looks into livelihoods issues. Other projects like CWBMP and Conservation of Biodiversity, Marine Park Establishment & Eco-tourism Development at St. Martin's Island also have implication on the linkage between maintaining biological resources and local livelihoods. <p>Dry and sub-humid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEAP is under implementation. BEAP has components that address issues like livelihoods support, access rights and sustainable resource utilization. <p>Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Department has projects on management of NTFPs which are given permits for supporting local livelihoods. Social forestry with partnership between Forest Department and local people is now practiced in different forest areas. Recently co-management in a Protected Area is introduced with a view to meeting the development and conservation need for the community. <p>Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A massive programme on overall improvement of environment and supporting local livelihoods, food security, health care in Chittagong Hill Tracts Areas in going to be implemented soon. 			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Withdrawal of water from a major river by the upper riparian country has already created serious and			

severe impact on the ecosystem functioning and productivity of biological resources, especially in the south western part of Bangladesh. It has affected livelihoods of millions of people. It is apprehended that waters of other common rivers might be diverted or withdrawn in upstream locations which will result into further degradation of ecosystems of whole of the country.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP proposes a strategy on promotion of use of traditional knowledge for conservation, use and protection of the local communities' intellectual property rights.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote indigenous fishing practices
c) Marine and coastal	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development in the coastal zone focusing on traditional socio-cultural practices of indigenous community
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote traditional knowledge and practices of the indigenous communities
e) Forest	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development in the selected PAs focusing on traditional socio-cultural practices of indigenous community
f) Mountain	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote traditional knowledge and indigenous practices in the Chittagong Hill Tracts areas
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP proposes a strategy on promotion of use of traditional knowledge for conservation, use and protection of the local communities' intellectual property rights. Targets also incorporated in the The Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Coastal Policy, Forestry Sector Policy, Water Policy, National Water Management Plan, Barind Environment Action Plan, NCS, NEMAP and Chittagong Hill Tracts Development plan.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

Inland water

- Programmes and projects like SEMP, CBFM-2, MACH and CWBMP are promoting indigenous practices for fishing and management through community initiatives

Marine and coastal

- A project is under development for developing and promoting eco-tourism through protecting and promoting culture and traditions of the Rakhaine community

Dry and sub-humid

- BMDA has specific programme for promotion of traditional knowledge and indigenous practices in Barind area

Forest

- Several projects are underway for developing and promoting eco-tourism through protecting and supporting culture and traditions of the indigenous communities.

Mountain

- A massive programme in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Areas is under development that will protect and promote traditional knowledge and indigenous practices of the tribal communities living in that area.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet to be developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, loss of traditional knowledge

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- A few national NGOs are working on the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
- Bangladesh has drafted Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act to provide legal basis for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources and associated indigenous and local knowledge.
- The draft act has an objective to protect and support the rights, knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP proposes a strategy on promotion of use of traditional knowledge for conservation, use and protection of the local communities' intellectual property rights.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of rights for fishing communities

c) Marine and coastal	X		• Protection of rights for fishing communities
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		• Protection of rights of indigenous communities
e) Forest	X		• Promote rights of indigenous communities living in and around forest areas
f) Mountain	X		• Promote rights of indigenous communities living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts areas
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
BSAP, NCS, NEMAP and Chittagong Hill Tracts Development plan have addressed this issue.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Please see Box XVIII.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, lack of awareness, loss of traditional knowledge			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Biosafety Guideline and Biosafety Framework implementation. Draft Biosafety Act, and Plant Variety Protection Act finalization.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		• Implementation of Biosafety Guideline, Biosafety Framework, Biosafety Act, and Plant Variety Protection

			Act
b) Inland water	X		• Same as above
c) Marine and coastal	X		• Same as above
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		• Same as above
e) Forest	X		• Same as above
f) Mountain	X		• Same as above
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Relevant provision included in BSAP and Biosafety Guideline.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Biosafety Guideline and Biosafety Framework developed. Biosafety Act, and Plant Variety Protection Act drafted			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, weak enforcement			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
Please see Box -XX.	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		• Implementation of Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act and Plant Variety Protection Act
b) Inland water	X		• Same as above
c) Marine and coastal	X		• Same as above
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		• Same as above
e) Forest	X		• Same as above
f) Mountain	X		• Same as above
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant provisions are recommended in the NBSAP, Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act (draft) and Plant Variety Protection Act (draft) 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act and Plant Variety Protection Act drafted.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet to be developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Initiatives taken to register plant species of the country and make is accessible for its use	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP, NCS, NEMAP, BEAP, Forestry Master Plan, Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A Red Book on status of threatened floral species of Bangladesh published	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of Flora is in Progress • Encyclopedia of flora and fauna of Bangladesh initiated 	

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Listing of plants species of Bangladesh is in progress
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Limited financial resources and institutional capacity
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
A preliminary assessment of a few plant species has been done	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Target incorporated in NBSAP	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A Red Book on status of threatened floral species of Bangladesh published	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Preparation of an encyclopaedia of flora and fauna of Bangladesh on-going	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
lack of human capacity and financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Ecosystem-based areas of high plant diversity yet to be demarcated for protection, except for the few known ecosystems like mangroves (Sunderbans), freshwater ecosystems (Tanguar haor, Hakaluki Haor), sea grass, algae and coral reef (St. Martin's Island).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP, NCS, BEAP, Forestry Master Plan has indicated priority program of actions	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Establishment of botanical parks and eco-parks in different region of the country	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Forest Policy has specifically established a national target of 10% forest area will be preserved as protected area and total forest coverage of the country will be increased 20% by the end of 2015.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Forestry Master Plan and Annual Development Program of Forest Department	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
PA system are in place	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
New forest areas to be brought under PA system.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	

b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X

Please specify
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Bangladesh is a signatory of CITES	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
NBSAP	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Agar plant (<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>) is done by Forest Department	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Institutional weaknesses, weak enforcement and monitoring, lack of general awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity and financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Though there is no quantitative analysis of plant based product derived from sources, however there is a permit system for limited collection and extraction of NTFP from Sundarbans	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
BNSAP has relevant target	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	

a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Recommendation incorporated in the NBSAP	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Bangladesh has drafted Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act to provide legal basis for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources and associated indigenous and local knowledge.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Yet to be developed	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human and financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Most of the program and projects in the forestry sector have components of awareness programs Importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation has been incorporated and studied at graduate and post graduate level	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Forestry Master Plan, Forest Policy and relevant educational curricula	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

Month tree plantation programme and tree fair organized each year through GO-NGO participation
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Business related to seedling production of timber and fruit trees and medicinal plants has increased all over the country
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Financial support
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

VII) Any other relevant information

Special measure is essential for assessment of need for trained people in plant conservation according to national needs and targets.

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

Establish effective network for plant conservation activities

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

NBSAP, Forestry Master Plan, Forest Policy, BEAP

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

A number of networks run by NGOs, academia and professional bodies are active in the country

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Sharing of information among network members

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

A number of networks established

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Financial support and coordination

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness on plant conservation increased at all level; PA system made effective; b) NBSAP developed and endorsed by the GoB; Biosafety Act drafted; Biodiversity Conservation and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act drafted; EIA made mandatory; biodiversity concerns integrated in all sectoral policies c) Forest area cover will be increased by 20% and protected area by 10% by 2015 d) Different agencies, NGOs initiated a number of programmes that correspond with NBSAP recommendation e) Social forestry programme has impact on poverty alleviation of the stakeholders of the programme and also increased forest cover f) Financial, institutional and human capacity

Ecosystem Approach


The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	X
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6.  Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Bangladesh has bilateral and multilateral agreement/MoU with different international organizations like ICRISAT (International Center for Research in Semi-arid Tropics), CIMMYT International Wheat Research Center), AVRDC (Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center), IRRI, etc. Some organizations like IRRI and AVRDC have been working as repository of seeds of different varieties of pulse, cereals and vegetable crops. These seeds are conserved in gene bank for future development and sustainable use.
- Discussion with the upper riparian countries on their plans to divert water resources especially in the lean seasons
- Developed management practice for transboundary protected area particularly for the Sundarbans is under process.
- Transboundary movement of wildlife including fish, especially during the spawning season need to be developed with neighbouring country
- Discussion on bilateral cooperation with India for conservation of Bengal tiger in Sundarban mangrove forest

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Bangladesh is willing to participate in the proposed 'Focal Point Forum on CBD for Asia' that has been initiated by Regional Biodiversity Program of IUCN Asia.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

- Ministry of Environment and Forest has set up Institution and Policy Support Unit for harmonization of national policies and programs to optimizing policy coherence, synergy and efficiency in respect to Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs).
- Ministry of Environment and Forest has taken program on creating synergy among UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC through implementation of NCSA process.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

- Institutional capacity has improved towards effective participation in the international fora.
- Bangladesh is collaborating at the regional and subregional levels to implement the Convention.
- Projects and programs have been initiated to achieve the 2010 target
- National biodiversity strategies and action plans have been approved by the Government and a number of proposed actions have been incorporated in the Annual Development Program.
- Yet to be assessed
- Failure of negotiation with the upper riparian countries in dealing with sharing of flow of transboundary rivers especially in the lean season.

- Lack of financial resources as well as technical capacity which further impeded due to absence of proper institutional mechanism.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
NBSAP has been endorsed by the GoB. Different sectoral policies have provisions to comply with the three objectives of CBD. For details please see section Box I and Box III.	

13. Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
Detail is available at : NBSAP	

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
<p>NBSAP has identified priority actions to fulfil the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · conserve, and restore the biodiversity of the country for well being of the present and future generations; · ensure that long-term food, water, health and nutritional securities of the people are met through conservation of biological diversity; · maintain and to improve environmental stability for ecosystems; · ensure preservation of the unique biological heritage of the nation for the benefit of the present and future generations; · guarantee the safe passage and conservation of globally endangered migratory species, especially birds and mammals in the country; and 	

- stop introduction of invasive alien species, genetically modified organisms and living modified organisms

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing is being practiced through Social Forestry Program

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	X
b) No	

I) If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Conservation of migratory bird species in the coastal area and <i>Haor</i> area of the North-Eastern region
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Wetland of international importance such as the Sundarbans Mangrove Forest and the <i>Tanguar Haor</i> declared as Ramsar Site
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	Permanent ban imposed on hunting of migratory species
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Research and monitoring are being initiated in the CWBMP project
(e) Transboundary movement	Government decided to accede to the Convention on Migratory Species in 2005. This will help to develop further initiatives to support transboundary movement of migratory species.

II) If **NO**, please briefly indicate below

(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	

Box XLII .

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sustainable management of resources initiated successfully through different projects and programmes; awareness on conservation and sustainable use increased; national consensus achieved towards undertaking general measures for conservation and sustainable use b) Same as (a) c) Management system put in place where resource are extracted like forest and major fisheries areas. Aquaculture has been encouraged to supplement the open water fishing d) National biodiversity strategies and action plans have been approved by the Government e) Programmes and projects undertaken to promote sustainable resource management attain MDG 7. f) Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity and

financial resources

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Program on floral species identification is on-going. Documentation of medicinal plant in Chittagong Hill Tracts Area is also ongoing.

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

There is no ongoing program on monitoring at ecosystem, species and genetic level

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bangladesh National Herbarium has limited information on floral diversity · Department of Fishery has data on fish species · Forest Department has database on forest ecosystem · Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC) maintains limited data on agro-biodiversity 	

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	X
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Very little work undertaken on identification and monitoring. Constraints for undertaking identification and monitoring include lack of financial resources, institutional weaknesses and lack of human capacity.</p>

Decisions on Taxonomy

24.? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
Bangladesh National Herbarium has infrastructural facilities for the collection of floral diversity	

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

30.* Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
A PA system has been developed for forest, freshwater and marine ecosystem. However, existing management of PA system does not ensure compatibility between present use and future conservation need. Most of the PAs lack effective management system.	

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	

Laws to be administered by the DoE

- The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (Act No. 1 of 1995)/ amendment 2000 (Act No.XII of 2000) and 2002(Act No.IX of 2002)/ Gezette Notifications/ Orders/Circular.
- The Environment Conservation Rules 1997, Under Sec. 20 of ECA (S. R.O No-197Act/97)/ Corrective Notifications 2002
- The Open Space, Gardens and Wetlands Protection Act 2000. (Act 36 of 2000)

Fish and Fisheries

- The Protection and Conservation of Fish Act 1950 (Bengal Act XVIII of 1950), The East Bengal Pro. and Cons. of Fish (Amend.) Act 1963/ The E.B.P.C of Fish (Amend.) Ord. '70 /The E.B.P.C.F (Amend.) Ord. 1982, Amendment 1995 (Act No.IX of '95). Amendment 2002
- The Protection and Conservation of Fish Rules 1985 (S.R.O No. 442-L/85), Under Section 3 of Fish Act 1950, amendment/notifications
- The Government Fisheries (Protection) Ordinance 1959 (Ordinance No. XXIV of 1959). Act 2001 (Third Amendment) Act 2001. (Act No. XLVIII of 2001).
- The Private Fisheries Protection Act 1889 (Bengal Act II of 1889), Amendment in 1998
- The Marine Fisheries Ordinance 1983. (Ordinance No. XXXV of 1983)/ Rules 1983 (No.S.R.O 349-L/83), Framed under Section 55 of MF Ordinance 1983. (amendment 84/85?)

Forest and Forestries

- The Forest Act 1927 (Act No. XVI of 1927)/ amnd 1990/ 2000/2002(?)/notifications
- Sundarbans Act 1905 (1 of 1905)/ executive orders (Repealed)
- The Private Forests Ordinance 1959 (Ordinance No. XXXIV of 1959) 3rd Amendment Act, 2001 (Act No. XLVIII of 2001)

Water

- The Water Resources Planning Act 1992/Water Resources (Amendment) Act 1992 (XI of 1992)
- Water Hyacinth Act 1936 (XIII of 1936), Bengal Act (Amendment) (IV of 1941)
- The Territorial Water and Maritime Zones Act 1974 (XXVI of 1974)/ Rules 1977 (S.R.O No.26 – L/78), Framed under section 9 of 1974 Act.
- The Ground Water Management Ordinance 1985 (Ordinance No. XXVII of 1985)
- The Canals Act 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864)

Agriculture/Irrigation

- The Irrigation Act 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876)
- The Agricultural and Sanitary Improve ment Act 1920 (Bengal Act VI of 1920)
- The Destructive Insects and Pest Act 1914 (Act No. II of 1914), Amendment 1939 (III of 1939) Amendment 1988 (VI of 1938)
- Agricultural Pest Ordinance 1962 (Ordinance No. VI of 1962)/Ordinance 1971 (II of 1971)/ (Amendment) Ordinance 1983 (XXV of 1983)/Agricultural Pesticides (Amendment) Act 1980 (V of 1980)
- The Seeds Ordinance 1977 (XXXIII of 1977)/ Amendment Act 1997.(Act No. XIII of 1997)
- Jute (Amendment) Ordinance 1983 (XVI of 1983)
- Tea (Amendment) Ordinance 1986 (Ordinance No.XV of 1986)
- Cotton Act 1957 (XXXVIII of 1957)
- Fertiliser (Control) Order 1995

Wildlife/Livestock

- Bangladesh Wildlife Preservation Order 1973 (P.O. No. 23 of 1973)/ Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) (Amendment) Act 1974 (XVII of 1974)/ EO 1998, 2003
- Elephants Preservation Act 1879/ Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act'1912/ Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act 1932 All Repealed
- The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act 2001
- The Cruelty to Animals Act 1920 (Bengal Act No. 1 of 1920)
- The Livestock Importation Act 1898 (IX of 1898)
- The Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act and Plant Varieties Act (Draft Acts)

Institutions

- The Live Stock Research Institute (Amendment) Act 1996 (IX of 1996)

- The Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation Act 1973 (Act No. XXII of 1973)
- The Water Resources Planning Organization Act 1992 (XII of 1992)
- Bangladesh Water Development Board Act 2000 (Act No. XXVI of 2000)
- Bangladesh Water and Power Development Board (Amendment) Act 2001 (Act No. XXV of 2001)
- The Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Act 1996. (Act No. 7 of 1996)
- The Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute Act 1996 (Act No. XIV of 1996)
- The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation Ordinance 1961 (E.P. Ordinance No. XXXVII of 1961)/ amnd 1975
- The Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agricultural (Amendment) Act 1996 (Act No.IV of 1996)
- Bangladesh Jute Corporation Act 1973 (XXVII of 1973)/(Amendment) Act 1975 ??
- The Jute Research Institute Act 1974 (Act No. XIII of 1974)/ Amendment Ordinance 1983, Amendment 1996 (VIII of 1996)
- The Bangladesh Rice research Institute Act 1973 (Amendment) 1996, (Act No. X of 1973)
- The Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute Act 1996 (XI of 1996) (Amendment) 2002.
- The Fisheries Research institute (Amendment) Act 1996 (Act No. X of 1996)
- The Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (O.No. XXIV of 1984)
- The Forest Industries Development Corporation Ordinance 1959 (Ordinance No. LXVII of 1959) Amendment 2001
- The Bangladesh Veterinary Practitioners Ordinance 1982 (XXX of 1982)
- The Bangladesh Oil and Gas Development Corporation (Amendment) Act 1966 (XV of 1966)??
- The Bangladesh Oil , Gas and Minerals Corporation (Amendment) Act 1989 (XI of 1989)
- The Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (Amendment) Act 1990 (XXXII of 1990)
- Bangladesh Water and Power Development Board (Amendment) Act 1990 (XXXIII of 1990)??
- The River Research Institute Act 1990 (LIII of 1990)
- Bangladesh Unani and Ayurvedic Practitioners Ordinance 1983 (XXXII of 1983)
- Statute of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission 1972

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Environmental Conservation Act 1995 provides the provision to declare an area as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) to conserve the environment, improve environmental standards and control and mitigate environmental pollution in the ECAs.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

A protected area system is in place in terms of Reserve Forest, National Park, Game Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, Ecologically Critical Area, Fish Sanctuaries and Marine Parks. Important ecosystem like mangrove and tropical evergreen forest is protected. But the PA system does not

cover all representative ecosystems of the country. Fulfilment of objective of the Article is constrained by institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources, weak enforcement of the legislations, weak or lack of capacity and manpower to monitor and evaluate the actions, impacts and outcomes.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>Forest Policy, 1994 aims to increase the protected areas by 10% of the reserve forest land by the year 2015. Some specific targets, as indicated below, for establishing protected area have been set but no indicator is developed yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhupur National Park Development • The Nishorgoo Support Programme has addressed co-management of the five PAs of representative hill ecosystems. • Conservation of important hotspots of biodiversity of Chittagong Hill Tracts • Conservation of Rampahar and Sitapahar of Chittagong Region • Conservation of denuded hill areas of Ramgarh Shitakunda 	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>Establishment of Three additional Wildlife Sanctuaries are under consideration: Hazarikhil, Rampahar-Sitapahar and Hail Haor and National Park in Shatchari.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	X

d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
EIA is made mandatory for all development projects under Environmental Conservation Rules (ECR) 1997.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

- In 2000, Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Circle was formed within the Forest Department. Although the Circle has been assigned the managerial responsibilities of a number of botanical gardens as well as eco-parks (from conservation perspectives, an eco-park may better be called an ecological park) and safaris, its constituent instruments have not yet been developed.
- The Forest act, 1927 fails to establish any stringent regulatory regime for the protected forest areas or to provide for the establishment of surrounding buffer zones for more effective regulation of reserved and protected areas.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators	

developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Please see box XLIV</p>

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
<p>A study on the exotic fish species was done under the 4th Fisheries Project. The study recommended to eliminate Big Head carp as it was found to have high risk for the native species. Threats posed by <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. is also known and ban imposed on further plantation.</p>	

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (Decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X

b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment	
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(EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

Box XLVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Under the 4th Fisheries Project, a special study on the IAS was undertaken for the exotic fish species. This was the first comprehensive study on the IAS in Bangladesh. As a study outcome, exotic species, especially the big head carp, has been recommended for total irradiation. A plan of action has been drafted to safe handling of hatchlings from one region to other within the country. For example, it has been recommended to protect <i>Ruhi (Labeo rohita)</i> in <i>Halda</i> river from genetic contamination. Acacia and eucalyptus species have been banned under a government notification.</p> <p>b) Recently Ministry of Agriculture has been taken strong steps to strengthen quarantine measures for protecting native agro-biodiversity from AIS.</p> <p>c) Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act (draft) also provides for control of introduction of alien invasive species.</p> <p>d) Bangladesh has drafted NBSAP very recently through a consultative process where IAS issues were recognized.</p> <p>e) Lack of institutional capacity, lack of financial, human and technical resources, lack of effective partnership in co-management</p>

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of ongoing community driven projects especially in the wetland and fisheries conservation where local institutions have been established to allow local community in decision making and sustainable management of wetland and fisheries resources. 	

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act has been drafted with a view to protecting the biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge 	

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
There are a number of community driven projects especially in the wetland and fisheries conservation where participatory action plan has been developed with participations from local communities. Such action plans facilitate local community in decision-making and sustainable management	

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Community driven projects have facilitated for participation of local communities in decision making to a limited extent.

b) no comment

c) Bangladesh has drafted Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act to provide legal basis for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biological and genetic resources and associated indigenous and local knowledge. The draft act has an objective to protect and support the rights, knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities.

d) NBSAP recommended for promotion of use of traditional knowledge for conservation, use and protection of the local communities' intellectual property rights.

e) Community driven projects also has aim for poverty reduction through restoration of degraded ecosystems

f) Institutional weaknesses, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources

Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

Zoos and botanical gardens provide facilities for *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native and originating outside of the country. *Ex-situ* conservation has started in Safari Park and Eco-parks. National Agricultural Research System also has facilities for *ex-situ* conservation of commercially important components of biological diversity.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural

habitats under appropriate conditions.

Under SEMP, CBFM, CWBMP, MACH 4th Fisheries programs and projects some initiatives have been undertaken to reintroduce locally threatened fish species.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Wildlife Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1974 has relevant provision

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

After 1992, most of the sectoral policies had been updated to incorporate the principle of sustainable development. In recently approved the Strategic Plan for Poverty Reduction (known as PRSP), conservation and sustainable use of biological resources was also considered along with other sectors.

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Moratorium of timber extraction put in place to halt deforestation. Destructive fishing gears are banned to prevent unsustainable extraction. TED has been introduced. Ban imposed on sea turtle exploitation. Jatka (Juvenile form of *Tenualosa ilisha*) catch prohibited and fisherfolks are made aware of the consequences of this unsustainable fishing.

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Under different community driven projects especially in the wetland and fisheries conservation, local level institutions have been established and strengthened to facilitate participation of community people in decision-making. Under project like SEMP, CBFM-2 and MACH, participatory fish sanctuaries were established. Traditional fishing practices have also been encouraged.

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Under SEMP, CBFM-2, MACH and CWBMP measures are taken to help local populations to develop and implement remedial action plan to restore degraded wetland ecosystems. Though the projects are site specific, the outcome of the project has created a measurable impact in terms of restoration of degraded ecosystem, policy influence and replicable model. Under SEMP, environmental fund was created and distributed amongst the poorest of the poor to support their alternative livelihoods so that the pressure of the natural resources is reduced. In all these community driven projects awareness raising has been an integral part.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Under 'Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP)' managed by MoEF has 26 components all together covering different aspects of environmental management. Ecosystem management component of SEMP specifically targets to promote sustainable management and poverty alleviation. Recently launched Char Livelihood Program has major components on poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction of people living in Char lands (riverine shoal).	

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Mechanism is proposed in NBSAP	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	

c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	X
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Sectoral policies include the principle of sustainable development and promote, where applicable, sustainable use of resources. EIA is made mandatory to minimize the impact from development activities. Several community driven projects encourage traditional practices for resource management and restoration of degraded ecosystems. The constraints for promoting sustainable use includes institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human and financial capacity, weak monitoring, weakness in streamlining of cross-sectoral issues related to biodiversity conservation.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of bio diversity.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
GoB has successfully removed the leasing practice in Tanguar Haor, which is a Ramsar site.	

Box L.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The country has very weak institutional set-up to work on incentive measures, lack of awareness, lack of human and financial capacity</p>

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Different universities, research institute and NGOs undertake research on the linkage between conservation and poverty which contributes in finding solutions towards conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Yes, research has been done to a limited extent in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. Most of these researches were done as part of project activities. These projects are mostly in wetland and fisheries resource management sector. These projects are supported by donor agencies, foreign universities and funding agencies.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

At present, there are limited facilities in the country for advanced training. Some National research and training institute such as FRI, NARS, universities etc. are giving priority to some research agenda. Academic curricula of some universities have incorporated the issue. To address the problem human resource development is essential. Other constraints include institutional weaknesses, lack of human and financial capacity.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	X
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
Government agencies like Forest Department, Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries Department of Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Information Wing support communication campaign on selected topics on special occasions like Environment Day, fruits fair, horticulture fair, tree plantation week, fish fair etc. Prominent NGOs working in environment and communication sector also effective communication network through which they disseminate information on biodiversity-related issues through the press.	

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.	
Government agencies like Forest Department, Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Information Wing support and promote communication activities at the local level through posters, leaflets and rallies. Donor funded projects implemented by both government agencies and NGOs have components on communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity. NGOs have local level network to support and promote local awareness on conservation issues.	

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	

c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
SEMP, CWMBP, St. Martin Conservation Project, Forestry Sector Project, 4 th Fisheries Project, MACH etc. are being implemented where communication, education and public awareness initiatives are undertaken.	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Though there is no specific programme on CEPA, the on-going projects/programme mentioned in above section have components on communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity conservation.	

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LII .

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Awareness created at individual, institutional and systemic level. However GoB is yet to develop a CEPA for a comprehensive education and awareness program. Formal education system has incorporated module on environmental education at primary, secondary and higher secondary level. Graduate and post graduate level also have specific degree and diploma on different components of biodiversity and other aspect of the environment. However due to lack of financial resources, research activities is still done at limited scale. Other constraints include institutional weaknesses and lack of inter-sectoral coordination. Training institutions of Government and Non governmental organizations have regular program on e nvironmental awareness creation among their staff.</p>

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
Environmental Conservation Act' 95 and Environmental Conservation Rules'97	

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.	
Environmental Conservation Act' 95 and Environmental Conservation Rules'97 were promulgated to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity. DoE is the responsible agency. www.doe-bd.org	

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	X
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.	
Bangladesh is currently implementing environmental decisions of SAARC and Action Plan of SACEP that cover to a limited extend on the aspect of biodiversity.	

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Environmental Conservation Act' 95 and Environmental Conservation Rules'97. Details available at www.doe-bd.org

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
Environmental Policy' 92, Forest Policy'94, Environmental Conservation Act' 95 and Environmental Conservation Rules'97. Details available at www.doe-bd.org	

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
Environmental Conservation Act'95, Environmental Conservation Rules'97, Protection and Conservation Fish Act'50, Protection and Conservation Fish Rule'85, Marine Fisheries Ordinance'83. Details given in question 34.	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	X
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Environmental Conservation Act'95 and Environmental Conservation Rules'97 are already in place. But proper enforcement of those provisions are limited. Sufficient provisions have been made in the Environment Conservation Act'95 and Amendment'2000, and Environment Conservation Rules, 1997 in respect of Environmental Impact Assessment so as to minimize the adverse impact on biodiversity and their habitat.

All the national programs/project is reviewed to asses the environmental consequences and to mitigate the adverse effect on biodiversity. At policy level provisions have been made in the prescribed TAPP/PP of the national planning commission to identify the environmental impact that might arise from the activities of the projects. However there is no mention in the TAPP/PP format on the adverse impact on the biodiversity.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of financial resources impede the further implementation of legislative regime of the country.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

An Act has been drafted on biodiversity conservation and knowledge protection at community level.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Some initiatives have been taken for agricultural crop diversity like potato, wheat, pulses etc. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute is working with these crops in collaboration with other international institutions.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

No measure has been taken by Bangladesh. Yet the country has not provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administration and policy measures. The country has not yet implemented any capacity building programme to promote and not analyzed the legislative, administrative and policy measures.

Collaboration with different stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines has not been started. No national authority for granting the access to genetic resources been identified. The country is taking active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking of Plant Genetic Resources, as; it has collaborative activities with organization like IPGRI etc.

However, Plant Variety Protection Act (draft) has been prepared and measures suggested ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources.

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

No national authority for granting the access to genetic resources been identified. The country is taking active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking of Plant Genetic Resources, as; it has collaborative activities with organization like IPGRI etc.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	
Yes, Bonn Guideline has been taken into consideration during the preparation of Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act (draft).	

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	X
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	
Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.	
Relevant provisions identified in the Biodiversity and Community Knowledge Protection Act (draft)	

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	X
Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.	

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Bangladesh has initiated to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources by other Parties by drafting legislative measures. Yet there is no understanding or agreement between interested groups on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing of its commercial utilization. Some initiatives have been taken for agricultural crop diversity like potato, wheat, pulses etc. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute is working with these crops in collaboration with other international institutions.

Bangladesh has not provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administration and policy measures. The country has not yet implemented any capacity building programme to promote and not analyzed the legislative, administrative and policy measures. Collaboration with different stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines has not been started. No national authority for granting the access to genetic resources been identified. The country is taking active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking of Plant Genetic Resources, as it has collaborative activities with organization like IPGRI etc. Bangladesh has been receiving genetic materials from CIMMYT, IRRI, AVRDC, ICRISAT, etc.

Though the relative priority attached to implementation of Article 15 is high, the resources available for meeting the obligations and recommendations are severely limiting.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
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b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

Box LV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Drafting of Biosafety Act has been initiated. Provisions for access to and transfer of technology has been incorporated in the Act.</p> <p>Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, and lack of financial resources are the major constraints for implementation of this article.</p>

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	

c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	
Training provided to a limited extent to officials of research organizations in agriculture, fisheries and forest sector.	

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	
Bangladesh is actively cooperating with international research organizations particularly agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector for scientific and technical cooperation for technology transfer.	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Biosafety Guidelines has just been finalized by the focal ministry, now it needs to be approved by the GoB.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Bangladesh is yet to develop legislative measures for access to genetic resources. However, different research organizations under National Agriculture Research System (NARS) are sharing their research results with other regional and international research organizations. No private sector has been developed nor has the country taken measures to facilitate access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology. No intellectual property right system has been developed.

No measure has been taken to provide and facilitate access to transfer of technology to other Contracting Parties. However, the country is aware of the initiatives of technology transfer on concessional or preferential terms.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Relevant government organizations have information centre, websites, database and facilities for dissemination of information. Organizations under NARS System are also exchanging information with other regional and international research organizations.

Lack of institutional, human capacity and financial resources impede the further implementation of the article.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Bangladesh is cooperating with international research organizations particularly agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector for technical and scientific cooperation.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Some measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation have been undertaken by the country with regional and international organizations. Attempts are also being taken to undertake such activities through SAARC and SACEP.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Bangladesh is cooperating with international research organizations particularly agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector for technical and scientific cooperation. However, CHM is yet to be started in the country. Main constraints include lack of understanding of CHM process, lack of institutional and human capacity and severely limiting financial resources.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Biosafety Framework is in place. A Biosafety Guideline is under development. Drafting of Biosafety Act is initiated. In the Guideline and Act, provisions for safe handling of bio-technology has been recommended. Provisions for risk management related to handling of bio-technology have also been incorporated. Inadequate capacity to act caused by institutional weaknesses, lack of human resources, lack of transfer of technology and expertise and lack of adequate scientific research capacities seriously impede the implementation of the Article.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

Bangladesh and US government have established Tropical Forest Conservation Fund (TFCF) for conservation, restoration and afforestation of tropical forest.

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	X
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No

b) Yes

X

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No

b) No, but procedures being established

c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No

b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)

c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

Proposed in the NBSAP

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes (please provide results of review below) | |

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

Some initiatives undertaken to further integrate biodiversity considerations in policies like the NBSAP and National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (known as PRSP)

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

In the water, agriculture, fisheries, marine and coastal , forest and wildlife sector

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilatera l	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		X
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		X
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)		X	X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		X	X
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		X
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	X	X	X
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)	X	X	X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	3	3	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	3	3	3	2	3
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	3	3	3	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	2	3	2

(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	3	3	3	3	3
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	3	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	3	3	3	3
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	2	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	3	3	3	3	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	3	2	2	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	3	3	2	3	3
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	3	3
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	2	2	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2

(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	2	3	2
(u) Poverty	3	3	3	3	3	3
(v) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	3	3
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	3	3	3	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	3	3	3	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	3	3	3	3	3
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
Relevant provisions included in National Water Policy 1999, National Water Management Plan 2004, NBSAP 2004, Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy, Wetland Policy (Draft) (website: www.warpo.org)				
Following sections highlights the environmental management objectives of the Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy:				
To ensure that the environment and the biodiversity of the inland capture fisheries is conserved through adopting appropriate ecosystem management regimes				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify the impact that Inland Capture Fisheries has on the environment and the environment has on it and develop plans to mitigate against negative aspects of these. ○ Encourage advocacy and lobbying by influential institutions and NGOs for the conservation and protection of the resource to ensure awareness and compliance with policies. ○ Develop systems to improve the quality and quantity of information on national wetland ecosystems which will enable the improved planning and management of wetlands. ○ Develop an inventory of key fisheries and conservation areas detailing their extent and quality and support the conservation of these critical habitats, especially dry season wetlands, through the declaration of national sanctuaries or areas of critical ecological importance. ○ Enhance collaboration between national and international institutions for the implementation of relevant treaties and conventions. ○ Support the Department of the Environment to ensure that regulations against pollution of water bodies are fully enforced through field based technical support. ○ Improve local institutional capacity in wetland and ecosystem management. ○ Develop ecosystem approaches to conserve the integrity of wetlands and prevent loss of habitat through loss of dry season water and sedimentation ○ Ensure local regulations support the conservation of wetlands. 				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	X
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	X
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
Conservation efforts in Sundarban Reserve Forest, which is a Ramsar site comply with the Joint Work Plan. A proposal is under active consideration for conservation and sustainable management of Tanguar Haor, second Ramsar site of Bangladesh.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			X
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			X
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?			X
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		X	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			X

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)

a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Ecosystem approach is incorporated for water resource management. To maintain natural recruitment capacity, a number of fish sanctuaries have been established. Recommendations for establishing more fish sanctuaries in different areas of the country. Some of the sanctuaries established are being managed by the local communities in a participatory way. A number of degraded wetland ecosystems restoration programmes have been undertaken. A proposal is under active consideration for sustainable management of Tanguar Haor following the Ramsar Wise Use Guidelines.

Constraints encountered in implementation of the programme of work includes lack of inter-sectoral coordination, institutional weaknesses, lack of human and financial resources.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X

c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

The following excerpts from the Marine Fisheries Strategies of the Government of Bangladesh is important in relevance to the target

Marine Fisheries Strategy Objective:

- Ensuring the sustainable management of the marine sector through the allocation of fishing rights and its management to communities and relevant fishing groups and by providing the regulatory framework for this management.
- 'This should not affect total catch, but should ensure that the bulk of the resource is available to, and can be utilized by, the poorer members of the fishing community.'

Management Plan

Shore-based programme should include:

- Determination of species-wise exploitation pattern
- Identification of over-exploited and under-exploited stocks
- Determination of optimum fishing efforts in different fishing areas
- Changes in species composition and abundance
- Optimum mesh sizes of various fishing gear
- Exploration of cephalopods and other shell-fish resources
- Taxonomic study of all marine fauna and preparation of field identification guide
- Determination of catch per unit effort of different gear

Sanctuaries, Reserves and Off Seasons

In order to protect the breeding grounds and breeding seasons for the different species sanctuaries and off seasons need to be declared. The citing of these needs to be established through a committee comprising of fishermen, researchers and DoF.

- In shore sanctuaries and off seasons affecting artisanal fishermen should be enforced by the authorities at Upazila level.

- Off shore sanctuaries and off seasons should be enforced by the coast guard in conjunction with the DoF and fishermen's organisations.
- Monitoring of the sanctuaries and off season fishing bans needs to undertaken to examine the effects these have on fish stocks.

ICZMP, CWBMP and ECFC project are looking into documentation of traditional knowledge with a view to incorporating in the management plan.

Detail is available at : www.iczmpbangladesh.org

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	X
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

- A multi-ministerial & multi-sectoral Program Development Office (PDO) was established with deputed GoB Departmental Experts from 4 different Ministries, WARPO Experts & supporting team of Consultants.
- Efforts were concentrated on six outputs:
 - Coastal Zone Policy
 - Coastal Development Strategy
 - Priority Investment Program
 - Community Capacities to enhance livelihoods
 - Enabling Institutional Environment
 - Integrated Knowledge Base
- Steering mechanisms at different levels have been established:
 - Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee - National (Ministry level)
 - Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee - National (Departmental-Policy level)
 - Focal Points - National (Departmental - Operational level)
- The Coastal Zone Policy has been approved at the cabinet on January 17, 2005 and provides basis for integrated management of the coastal zone
- An increased awareness for Integrated Coastal Zone Management has been created nationally and also in all 19 coastal districts. This is evident from increasing press and electronic media coverage.
- Increased 'Partnership building' is being attempted within and between relevant Govt. agencies.
- Coastal Development Strategy will be adopted; the draft CDS being presented and discussed at consultations at the district level and at selected upazilas, unions and islands.
- A Priority Investment Programme will be adopted, comprising investment projects prepared in participation of at least more than one agency
- Program Co-ordination Unit (PCU), a setup proposed in the Coastal Zone Policy, will be established.
- In a gazette notification on shrimp fry collection is banned from the coastal areas as the collection methods was found to be detrimental to other species. However, due to widespread poverty and institutional weakness in implementing the law, the ban has not been very

effective.

Detail is available at : www.iczmpbangladesh.org

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Detail is available at : www.iczmpbangladesh.org; www.cwbmp.doe-bd.gov.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	X
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

Plans for a resource inventory of the marine and coastal ecosystem is done under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Programme, Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Programme and St. Martin Conservation Project. Areas to be covered under these programmes/projects include St. Martins and *Sonadia* Islands, *Char Kuri Mukri*, *Nijhum Dip*, Cox's Bazar coast. Assessments are ongoing in these sites.

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs		X		

b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			X	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments			X	
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services		X		
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			X	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists		X		
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		X		
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality		X		
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats		X		
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
<p>Management plan for the coral resources of Narikel Jinjira (St. Martins Island) have been prepared in 1997. Following are the on-ong initiatives are being implemented in the island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity Conservation , Marine Park Establishment and Eco-tourism Development at St. Martins ▪ CWBMP ▪ Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security Project 				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X

c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
St.Martin's Island has been declared as Marine Park in 2000.Management plan for coral resources conservation and marine park establishment at St.Martin's Island has been prepared and is being implemented through a project.	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	

k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	X
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
Effective measures including policy, strategy, rules and regulations related to introduction, eradication and control of Invasive Alien Species (AIS) yet to be developed.	

Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Detail is given in the above section. To add to it, a Coastal Zone Policy incorporating the ICZM and Coastal Zone Development Strategy to support the policy has made functional. A number of projects (mentioned in Box-III: Q-4) is ongoing which corresponds with the elements of programme of work. Due to ongoing activities, awareness and consciousness minimizing over exploitation have been enhanced.</p>
<p>Full scale survey and documentation of flora and fauna of Bangladesh is on-going which comply with</p>

the recommendation of the NBSAP.

Inter-sectoral coordination and lack of financial resources impede the implementation of the programme of work.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

Gene Banks has been established in three research institutes (BIRRI, BARI and BJRI) for conservation of plant genetic resources both cultivated and their wild relatives. Priority actions have been identified in the NBSAP and National Agricultural Policy 1999.

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

Assessments are in progress on plant genetic resources, to some extent in animal genetic resources,

pest management and nutrient cycling. Ecologically sound and sustainable technologies such as integrated pest management (IPM) techniques, integrated plant nutrient system (IPNS) and organic recycling and bio-fertilizer use have been developed and are being disseminated.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on observations.

- Some restoration or rehabilitation programs have been undertaken natural hazards by providing seed/seedling/cattle/poultry to the affected farmers.
- Permanent ban impose on importation and use of PoPs

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Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some management practices, technologies and policies have been identified. • Dissemination of environment friendly technologies like use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) method, saving of fire wood by using improved stove. Some extremely and highly hazardous pesticides have been banned in the country. 	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	X
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	

b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	X
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming	
171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	X
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	
Fifth Five-Year Plan recommended that the policies and strategies would be evolved and adopted to bring about necessary technical change. The following will be the specific policies and strategies:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and dissemination of ecologically sound and sustainable technologies such as integrated pest management (IPM) techniques, and organic and bio-fertilizer use; • Restoration/improvement of soil fertility through better management of the organic matter of soil to improve yields of crops; towards this end, production and use of bio-manure will be encouraged; 	

- Improvement and conservation of plant and genetic resources through collection and conservation of germplasm;
- Formulation of integrated land use policy conducive to optimum use of agricultural resources;
- Adoption of policies and regulations that will ensure sustainable agricultural development.

Department of Agricultural Extension has programme on

- Preparation and implementation of rehabilitation programmes following natural disasters.
- Production of seeds, seedlings and saplings at 73 horticulture centres.
- Motivating the farmers to practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM), IPNS and organic recycling to ensure pollution free environment.
- In addition to the regular programmes a number of special programmes are also implemented. These are :
 1. Soil health development
 - Compost preparation
 - Preparation of green manure
 - Use of bio-fertilizer
 - Use of soil health card
 - Establishment of soil testing laboratory at the Upazila office
 2. Tree plantation (Fruit trees, Timber and Medicinal plants)
 3. Homestead development: *Chashir Bari Bagan Bari*.
 4. Implementation of IGA through collaborative programmes.
 5. Dissemination of environment friendly technologies.
 - Use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) method
 - Saving of fire wood by using improved furnace
 - Practice of Rice cum Fish culture
 - Cultivation of Dhaincha
 - Eco-village development.
 - Implementation of IPNS.
 6. Seed exchange programme at farmers' level.
 7. Establishment of crop museum.
 8. Cultivation of Maize, Sunflower, Soybean and other high value crops.
 9. Use of mixed fertilizer, urea supergranules and di-amonium phosphate fertilizer.

Ministry of Agriculture

Liberalisation of production, processing, distribution and import of seeds to ensure the participation of private sector seed dealers in seed industry development. The private sector is now allowed to import any improved germplasm for research and development and to develop its own facilities for producing foundation seeds. They are also allowed to import and sale seeds except five notified crops (rice, wheat, sugarcane, potato and jute). As regard to notified crops, there are procedural formalities to be observed by the private sector before any import.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Ex-situ conservation measures have been identified. Gene Banks has been established in three research institutes (BRRI, BARI and BJRI) for conservation of plant genetic resources both cultivated and their wild relatives.

In-situ conservation measures have been initiated for jungle fowl, Chittagong red cattle and goyal.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Plan of Action is yet to be developed

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Full scale survey and documentation of flora and fauna of Bangladesh is on-going which comply with program element 1: assessment. However efforts for documentation of traditional knowledge and capacity building of farmers, indigenous and local communities are still lacking.

Land and biodiversity degradation is occurring due to natural hazards like floods, droughts, salinity and cyclone. Introduction of HYV and monoculture has altered habitats, increased pollution and erosion of indigenous varieties of crops and associated traditional knowledge and practices.

On top of that, withdrawal of water from a major river by the upper riparian country has already created serious and severe impact on the ecosystem functioning and productivity of biological resources, especially in the south western part of Bangladesh. It has affected livelihoods of millions of people. It is apprehended that waters of other common rivers might be diverted or withdrawn in upstream locations which will result into further degradation of ecosystems of whole of the country. Transboundary movement of hazardous pollutants are also a serious threat.

Besides, institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity and lack of financial resources are some of the major constraints encounter in implementation of the proposed policies, plans and strategies.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	X
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
NBSAP recommended for establishing representative PA system. Forestry Master Plan and Forest Policy prioritized increase of forest area to 20% and 10% of new protected area by 2015	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under social forestry program, benefits are being shared with local community. A co-management approach is being tested in <i>Lawachara</i> National Park, <i>Satchari</i> National Park (proposed), <i>Rema Kalenka</i> Sanctuary, <i>Chunati</i> Sanctuary and <i>Teknaf</i> Game Reserve to ensure participation of and benefit sharing with local communities. • Forest Department has a GIS based monitoring wing that assesses and monitors forest condition. • Forest department is also developing eco-park, botanical garden and protected area for conservation of forest biodiversity.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.
Forest Department involved indigenous and local communities in the management of forest to a limited extent.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.
GoB has specific budget allocation for forestry sector and also has different capacity building program improvement of human resources working in this sector.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south,

south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Due to lack of financial resources Forest Department could not cooperate effectively with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the program of work. However the Government is actively participating in different fora .

GoB has collaborative arrangement for Tiger conservation in the Sundarban Mangrove Forest with India.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)

b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)

X

c) Yes (please provide details below)

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

Different ecosystem forest type has different management guideline and practices and Forestry Master Plan has identified the importance of ecosystem based management practices.

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options

X

Details

a) Yes

X

Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions

		<p>Objective 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent ban imposed on further plantation of <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. • Quarantine measures are in place for controlling of introduction of all types of IAS <p>Objective 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under ECA'95 and ECR'97 provision granted for halting pollution and degradation of forest ecosystem • Ban imposed on clear felling and slash and burn practices • A study was conducted on the effect of oil spill on Sundarban Mangrove forest which is a World Heritage Site <p>Objective 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail action plan is being developed under NAPA process <p>Objective 4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail is available in the Forest Policy and Forestry Master Plan <p>Objective 6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail is available in the Forest Policy, Forestry Master Plan and NBSAP
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Objective 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of projects on plantation in the degraded forest area are on going • Forest Department maintains a GIS database for some forest types <p>Objective 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Department has a Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Circle. <p>Objective 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A PA system is in place but needs improvement • Co-management practice to ensure benefit sharing with the local communities is under testing in five selected PA.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?					
Options	X	Details			
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Objective 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In mangrove forest traditional harvesting of NTFPs is allowed on permits basis • Traditional harvesting and conservation practices are encouraged for harvesting of NTFPs • Medicinal plants are conserved and sustainable harvesting is allowed in the Hill forest outside the declared PAs. <p>Objective 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has plantation programme in the degraded lands • A pilot project has been initiated to supply alternative energy with a view to reducing pressure on the forest product <p>Objective 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based swamp forest restoration programme is on-going in fresh water wetlands • Community based rehabilitation programme in mangrove forest in Chokoria Sundarban is piloted <p>Objective 4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act has been drafted and Bio-safety Act is under development. 			
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="height: 50px;"></td> </tr>			
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).					

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge Protection Act has been drafted which is under review. This Act contains the provision for PIC and MAT.
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Objective 1. • Causes for forest biodiversity loss identified in Forestry Master Plan and NBSAP. However, the causes have not been addressed comprehensively due to weak institutional coordination and lack of resources.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Lack of financial and technical capacity and weak inter-sectoral institutional coordination.
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Objective 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Department holds month long tree plantation fair and campaign every year • Awareness materials, e.g., leaflets, posters are disseminated during this campaign about value of forest and its economic contribution • Targeted communication spots are aired in TV and radio • All on-going projects have awareness components on forest conservation and sustainable use o its components. Objective 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIMS in Forest Department maintains GIS database on some forest classification system and maps.
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Objective 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest classification is done following standard methods. <p>Objective 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIMS in Forest Department maintains GIS database on some forests. • Quality data generation on forest biodiversity <p>Objective 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Master Plan has recommended for specific forest ecosystem surveys in priority areas.
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Needs further improvement and financial support.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>GoB has regular training programme for personnel working in this sector</p>

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Objective 1. Limited research on forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning is done by Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute (BFRI) and universities which has forestry and wildlife discipline.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>Partnership and/or cooperation is yet to be developed on this issue</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Awareness has increased on forest biodiversity conservation. Capacity for plantation programme improved as an outcome of training programmes. Social forestry program has helped to attain MDG 7 along with impact on MDG 1 as people get benefit from it.

Withdrawal of water from a major river by the upper riparian country has already created serious and severe impact on the ecosystem functioning and productivity of biological resources, especially in the south western part of Bangladesh. It has affected livelihoods of millions of people. It is apprehended that waters of other common rivers might be diverted or withdrawn in upstream locations which will result into further degradation of ecosystems of whole of the country.

Salinity intrusion and climate change induced sea level rise will likely to have serious impact to our major ecosystems including forest.

Besides, institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity, lack of transfer of technology and expertise, lack of adequate scientific research capacities and lack of financial resources are some of the major constraints encounter in implementation of the proposed policies, plans and strategies.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

The country supports activities identified in the programme of work:

- Full scale survey and documentation of flora and fauna of Bangladesh is on-going which includes the Barind Area.
- Threatened species identified enlisted
- Some measures taken to improve the condition of the locally threatened species (vegetable and tree)
- Structure and functions of dry and sub-humid land documented
- NAP and NAPA are under preparation
- BEAP has a provision on sustainable ecosystem management
- Eco park (ecological park) will be established
- Awareness increase on IAS, specifically tree species
- Surface water use has been encouraged by restoring degraded water channels and natural reservoirs
- Public awareness campaign on environment is ongoing.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
Details are available in NBSAP and draft NAP. www.iucnbd.org ; www.moef.gov.org	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
NCSA is under implementation	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
Species diversity enlisted, endangered species identified and published in Red book published, limited measures undertaken to regenerate some selected floral and faunal species.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	X

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
Program for strengthening local capacities under BMDA Action Plan is in progress.	

Box LXXII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Overall awareness and knowledge base have developed due to activities of BMDA. Water availability has increased due to restoration of degraded natural canals, ponds and gullies.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to act due to institutional weaknesses and human resources, lack of transfer of technology, traditional knowledge, financial resource and absence of economic incentive are some of the constraints to implement the programme of work.</p> <p>Withdrawal of water from a major river by the upper riparian country has already created serious and severe impact on the ecosystem functioning and productivity of biological resources, especially in the south western part of Bangladesh. It has affected livelihoods of millions of people. It is apprehended that waters of other common rivers might be diverted or withdrawn in upstream locations which will result into further degradation of ecosystems of whole of the country.</p> <p>Climate change and desertification will likely to have serious impact on Barind area.</p>

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

Following activities undertaken:

- Conservation of important hotspots of biodiversity of Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Conservation of Rampahar and Sitapahar of Chittagong Region
- Conservation of denuded hill areas of Ramgarh Shitakunda

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Following activities undertaken:

- Conservation of important hotspots of biodiversity of Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Conservation of Rampahar and Sitapahar of Chittagong Region
- Conservation of denuded hill areas of Ramgarh Shitakunda
- Co-management of PAs in Chunati and Teknaf
- Conservation of Sitakundu Hill as eco-park
- Conservation of Lawachara and Rema -kalenga of Sylhet

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Nishorgo supported co-management project on PA. For details: www.nishorgo.org
 Survey undertaken as part of the NBSAP process
 Social Forestry Programme undertaken under Forestry Sector Project
 Survey on medicinal plant and documentation of Traditional Knowledge is ongoing in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region.

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

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Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	X
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

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198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

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Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
Sloppy Area Land-use Technology (SALT) is developed for terrace plantation.	

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Awareness has increased on biodiversity conservation. Capacity for plantation programme improved as an outcome of training programmes. Social forestry campaign has been implemented in the mountain area which helped to rehabilitation denuded hilly area. Establishment of new PAs in under consideration.

Institutional weaknesses, lack of awareness, lack of inter-sectoral coordination, lack of human capacity and lack of financial resources

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

Bangladesh participates in the COP, SBSTTA and MOP.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

Bangladesh participates in the regional and sub-regional processes.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

X

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Understanding of the CBD operation has increased over the time and Bangladesh has effective participation in all MOPs, COPs and SBSTTA

Institutional and human capacity need to be strengthened for full understanding of the CBD process. It will require financial and technical support.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

The format is an effective monitoring tool to understand the status of biodiversity and how the countries are fulfilling the objective of CBD. Also a wide range of data can be gathered through this format. It is more comprehensive compare to the 2nd National Reporting format. However, in some sections of the report needs more clarity in terms of formulating the questions. Boxes given at end of each section were found redundant as necessary information was given in the space given at end of each question. The number of questions and boxes should be reduced.
