



BANGLADESH

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dhaka, 20 January 2021

National Report to Ramsar COP14

Section 1: Institutional information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at

<https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

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Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

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Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) National Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCOP) has been formulated. It significantly addresses the risk mitigation in Sundarban; Red list of wetlands dependent species including migratory waterfowls has been updated; Bird Census, ringing and satellite tagging of migratory waterbirds especially from the Ramsar Sites, necessary conservation measures has been undertaken; and Red list of wetlands dependent flora and alien invasive species inventory has been initiated.
- 2) In a landmark verdict, the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has declared all rivers of the country as legal entities.
- 3) Co-management practices adopting Wise Use Principles strengthened in Tangaur Haor and additional resource is sought from government and GEF sources; strengthened SMART Patrolling activities inside the protected areas including Sundarbans to curb poaching of wildlife including waterfowls.
- 4) Bangladesh has adopted Delta Plan 2100, a long-term investment plan integrating IWRM principle; investments are made in establishing connectivity between rivers and wetlands, improve navigation and basin management.
- 5) National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulation initiated together with revision of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). Both has significant implication on building adaptation capacity of wetland dependent communities.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Rapid urbanization and expansion of built environment in terms of roads, flood control infrastructure fragmenting water flow regime.
- 2) Increasing dependency of local people on wetland resources; encroachment causing shrinkage of wetland areas.
- 3) Point and non-point sources of pollution from industries, urban growth centres and agro-cultural run-off, including transboundary sources.
- 4) Inter-sectoral coordination still remains a challenge for a coherent effort on water and wetland management.
- 5) Fund constraints

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Wise-use principles are integrated in strategies, action plans and projects of relevant ministries.
- 2) Implementation of Delta Plan 2100 while maintaining the ecological integrity of wetlands.
- 3) Promote wetland conservation and restoration as Nature based Solutions (NbS)
- 4) Valuing water leading to pricing of water ensuring sustainable use of water of ground and surface waters by all sectors.
- 5) Designating more wetlands as RAMSAR sites

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Forming a STRP in Bangladesh

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (Including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

Technical assistance and fund raising, share regional experiences on best practices, regional and transboundary cooperation on scientific research and piloting of innovative financing model like PES.

- F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

A national cleaning house mechanism (CHM) should be strengthened for the biodiversity cluster MEAs by creating synergies with other MEAs through institutional arrangement, inter-focal point coordination, and bilateral/multilateral collaboration.

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

The notion of the Convention are being reflected in policies, strategies and action plans of relevant ministries. Water policy has specific mention of wetlands. Department of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development, under the Ministry of Water Resources, has the direct mandate to conserve and manage the wetlands. National Environment Policy 2018; Fisheries Policy 1998, National Water Policy 1999, National Water Management Plan 2001, Coastal Zone Policy 2005, Agriculture policy 2018, National Land Use policy 2001, Sundarban Integrated Resource Management Plan, and Master Plan of Haor Area 2012 have directions about management of natural resource including wetlands and their links to livelihoods and poverty reduction. The 8th Five Year Plan (8FYP) now forms the guiding documents for development up to 2025. Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP2100) approved by the cabinet in November 2018 is a key input to the formulation of water management strategies and the 8FYP is the first step to implement BDP2100. The BDP2100 involves water management in all its dimensions including flood control, sea-level rise, salinity, water logging, river bank erosion, irrigation, urban and rural water supply, water pollution, land reclamation, river dredging for inland water traffic, preservation of biodiversity, environment protection, forestry, fisheries, and preservation of bio-diversity. The National River Conservation Commission (NRCC) established in 2014 under the National River Conservation Commission Act 2013, is responsible for the prevention of encroachment, conservation of the river water and environment from pollution, restoration of natural flows of the rivers, and ensures multidimensional use of river system for inclusive development and all season navigability. The Convention has been explicitly mentioned in the draft National Conservation Strategy (2020-2035).

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

Bangladesh is regarded as an example for the empowerment of women in the world as the country has improved gender parity across all sectors ensuring greater participation in all aspects of the society. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020 published by World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2020, Bangladesh has been ranked at the top among all South Asian countries for its achievements towards gender parity. Bangladesh attained the 50th position out of 153 countries worldwide. The report also mentioned that there are only 8% of women in the cabinet and only 20% in the Bangladeshi parliament. It probably reflective of the men nad women parity in other sectors likes wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

In addition to men, the role and involvement of women have been strengthened on many levels; increasing participation from the executive committee position to member in community patrol groups (CPG), Co-management Committees (CMC), Co-Management Orgazization (CMO) of different protected forests and wetlands including climate-resilient and sustainable livelihood and income-generating activities.

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

More cooperation in data sharing and scientific studies with coordination support from the Secretariat, Regional Centres and IOPs.

J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

1. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. Ministry of Water Resources
3. Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.
4. Department of Environment
5. Forest Department
6. Department of Fisheries
7. Department of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development
8. Local Government Engineering Department
9. Water Resources Planning Organization
10. Bangladesh Water Development Board
11. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
12. IUCN Bangladesh

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	A
b) Poverty eradication strategies	A
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	A
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	A
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	A
f) National forest programmes	A
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	A
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	A
i) National policies on energy and mining	A
j) National policies on tourism	A
k) National policies on urban development	A
l) National policies on infrastructure	A
m) National policies on industry	A
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	A
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	A
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	A
1.1 Additional information:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Environmental Assessment of South-west region of Bangladesh to conserve outstanding universal values of the Sundarbans is on-going. 	

Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.1 Additional information:

Water Quality Standards have been set for wetlands (fisheries and agriculture use) in Environment Conservation Rules 1997 (a draft amendment has been finalized and will be approved shortly) under Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (latest amendment in 2010)

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

C

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

2.2 Additional information:

Protocol for e-flow assessment in Bangladesh was first prepared by IUCN under the “Minimum Environmental Flow Requirement for Ecosystem and Its Functioning” Project, IUCN Bangladesh, Department of Environment (DoE), UNEP. Following the protocol e-flow of the Bankkhali River in Cox’s Bazar district was estimated. E-flow was also assessed by BUET for some rivers in NE and SC hydrological region. Eflow for the major rivers e.g. Brahmaputra and Ganges was done by CEGIS/WARPO under the study on the ‘Impact Assessment of Indian River Linking Project for Inter basin Water Transfer (IRLP) in Bangladesh’.

2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

C

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned; O= No
Change; X= Unknown

2.3 Additional information:

One of the strategic objectives under the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 is strengthening regional and international cooperation for basin-wide water resources development and management of trans-boundary rivers. The objective is reflection from the Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development signed by the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, Government of the Republic of India on September 06, 2011.

The government approved the Bangladesh Water Rules 2018 which will contribute significantly toward improving Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In addition, the National River Conservation Commission (NRCC), established in 2014 under the National River Conservation Commission Act 2013, is responsible for ensuring the multidimensional use of river system for inclusive development, and restore natural flows of the river with proper maintenance and all season navigability. Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) is under the process of undertaking the study on hydrological, ecological and habitat characteristics of eight hydrological regions of Bangladesh using airborne LiDAR survey which will be helpful on allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological function of wetland.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:

1. Enhancement of Fish Production through Restoration of Water-bodies.
2. Restoration of the Natural Breeding Habitats of the Halda River.
3. Bangladesh Water MSP established with support from WRG 2030.
4. South-West Area Integrated Water Resources Management Project 2005-2015
5. Climate smart agricultural water management project 2017-18
6. Study of interaction between Haor (wetlands) and river ecosystem including development of wetland inventory and wetland management framework

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

7%

2.5 Additional information:

7% urban population is connected to piped sewerage system.

Source: World Bank, 2018

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X

E=# percent;
F= Less than # percent;
G= More Than # percent;
X= Unknown;
Y= Not Relevant

2.6 Additional information:

Dhaka is the only city in Bangladesh with a sewer system, to which only 20% of its geographical area is connected.

Source: Mansour et al., 2017

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=75%

E=# percent;
F=Less Than # percent;
G= More Than # percent;
X= Unknown;
Y= Not Relevant

2.7 Additional information:

75% households have sanitary toilet facilities. (2016)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C

A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.8 Additional information:

<p>2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E=1</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information:</p> <p>At present Dhaka WASA is running one large and three small water treatment plants. A pilot PPP project on wastewater treatment and fecal sludge management led by the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives has been initiated for Gazipur City Corporation.</p> <p>In addition, according to Sewerage Master Plan of Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) four additional centralized STPs will be installed (by phases) in different locations of Dhaka to cover the total geographical area.</p>	

<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information:</p> <p>Dhaka city generated approx. 20 lakh cubic metres of wastewater every day. The only sewerage treatment plant, the Pagla Sewerage Treatment Plant (PSTP) has the capacity of treating only 1.2 lakh cubic metres of waste per day. However, the PSTP has renovated with 530 km of sewerage networks and 20 sewerage lift station to keep up with the expansion of the city. Also, in the Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Dhaka, Bangladesh, the Meteor system is used in wastewater treatment and possibly for the first time applied in water treatment in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Source: Mithu, 2019; Bhari et al., 2016.</p>	

<p>2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information:</p> <p>Housing projects, industrial complex, hotels and motels which have more than 500 occupants must install own STPs as per the Environment Conservation Rules 1997. Hence, a number of decentralized STPs are installed. However, as the government does not have any integrated database system data collection needs be strengthened.</p>	

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	Unknown
2.12 Additional information:	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	T R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information. The Department of Environment encourages industries to voluntarily opt for technologies with Zero liquid discharge (ZLD). The Policies are aligned to it. A number of industries has adopted it as a good sustainable practice. .	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	X A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example	

Target3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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3.1 Additional information:

The principle of wise use is embedded within national Acts, policies and approaches to the management and restoration of wetlands, including projects involving the private sector. The private housing societies and industrial complex are mandated to keep the natural wetlands intact under “the Mega city, Divisional Town and District Town’s municipal areas including country’s all the municipal areas’ playground, open space, park and natural water reservoir Conservation Act, 2000” and ‘Environment Conservation Act 1995 (amended 2010)’.

By the direction of National Water Policy 1999, Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) prepared the Industrial Water Use Policy (Draft) which is under consideration in Ministry of Water Resources for final approval. This Industrial Water Use Policy includes “Setting water use efficiency target” [paragraph 1.4] and “Enforcing Polluter Pays principle” [paragraph 2.5] and ‘Implementation of Zero Discharge Plan’ etc., which are more related with improvement of the sustainability of water use in Bangladesh.

3.2	Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
	a) Ramsar Sites	a) C
	b) Wetlands in general	b) C
3.2 Additional information:		

3.3	Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	A
		A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned
3.3 Additional information:		
Yearly National Environment Awards are given by the Honorable Prime Minister. One of the categories of the Award is designated for recognizing success in pollution control.		
Ministry of Industry has developed National Framework for Market Lead Initiative for Incentivizing Water Resilient Production Practices.		

3.4	Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	D
		A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
3.4 Additional information:		

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*
{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1	Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	C
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

4.1 Additional information:
Department of Fisheries maintains the list of invasive alien species. Bangladesh Forest Department together with Bangladesh National Herbarium and IUCN are developing a list of IAS and their management plan for five protected areas.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

4.2 Additional information:
Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012, Bangladesh Biological Diversity Act 2017, Fish Act 1950 (Amended 2014); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2021) target 9 covers the issue of IAS.

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	A=Yes
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4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions
Water hyacinth has now partially been managed through an age old agricultural system where floating platform or *Baira* is made from the water hyacinth for growing vegetables in water stagnated areas in the southwest coastal region. Though the practice does not eradicate the IAS, but it helps to control the water hyacinth problem locally and temporarily.

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	X= Unknown
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4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

4.5 Additional information:

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

5.1 Additional information:

Hakaluki Haor has been identified for further designation as Ramsar site. Submission of application is underway for designating Hakaluki Haor as Ramsar site.

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A

A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

5.2 Additional information:

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E = 2

E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

E = 2

E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Y

E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

5.6 Additional information:

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

E=2

E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;

5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

Sundarbans Reserve Forest (560); Tangaur Haor (1031)

Tangaur Haor has a management committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Sunamganj and represented by all sectoral agencies and community co-management committee leaders.

Sundarbans has four functional co-managent committees (CMCs).

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): Sundarbans is under the direct management of the Forest Department with extensive monitoring system including SMART patrolling. As the Sundarbans is also World Heritage Site, government also reports to WH Secretariat on the ecological integrity of Sundarbans. The government has undertaken <i>Surokkha</i> project for long-term ecological monitoring of Sundarban. In Tangaur haor, community guards provide regular patrolling reports. The Deputy Commissioner also deploys additional guards to prevent any illegal activities.	
7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	O
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information:	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	<div>C</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</div>
8.2 Additional information:	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<div>C</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
8.3 Additional information: Department of Fisheries, Department of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development, and Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) maintain the data related to wetlands.	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
8.4 Additional information:	
8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3} a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s). *‘Condition’ corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention	<div>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</div> <div> a) P b) N </div>
8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b): Migratory water fowl census conducted in Tanguar Haor each year by Bangladesh Bird Club and IUCN Bangladesh has shown a healthy number of waterbirds species and abundance. In 2018, the total water bird number was 59,542 and in 2019, the total water bird number was 146,030. This has indicated the improvement of the habitat quality of the Ramsar site through the co-management established under the project ‘Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor’ project of MoEFCC implemented with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh. Ecological character of the Sundarbans is in good condition with the habitats for flora and fauna.	

<p>8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.</p>	<div>E= 39271.42 (Approx)</div> <div>E= # Km² ;; G=More than #Km²; X= Unknown</div>
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8.6

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

Area by type of wetland				Total area by category of wetland
Marine/Coastal	e.g Coral Reefs: 0.3942 Km ² (approx.) (Gazi et al., 2020)	e.g Estuarine waters 17007 Km ² (approx.) (Sirajum Muniya, 2018)	e.g Coastal brackish/saline lagoons: 1250 km ² (approx.) (FAO, 2020)	18257.39 km ² (approx.)
Inland	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamps: 10315.63 km ² (approx.) (Shamsuzzaman et al., 2017)	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): 28096.90 km ² (approx.) (Shamsuzzaman et al., 2017)	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: 1359.76 Km ² (approx.) (Shamsuzzaman et al., 2017)	44173.38 km ² (approx.)
Human-made	Kaptai Lake 688 km ² (approx.) (Shamsuzzaman et al., 2017)		Ponds 3713.09 km ² (approx.) (Shamsuzzaman et al., 2017)	
Total				62430.77 Km ² (approx.)
Date of the inventory: Reference or link: FAO. (2020). <i>PAPER 4. BRACKISH AND MARINE WATER AQUACULTURE: POTENTIAL, CONSTRAINTS AND MANAGEMENT NEEDS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.</i> http://www.fao.org/3/x5625e0a.htm Gazi, M. Y., Mowsumi, T. J., & Ahmed, M. K. (2020). Detection of Coral Reefs Degradation using Geospatial Techniques around Saint Martin's Island, Bay of Bengal. <i>Ocean Science Journal</i> , 55(3), 419–431. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12601-020-0029-3 Shamsuzzaman, M. M., Islam, M. M., Tania, N. J., Abdullah Al-Mamun, M., Barman, P. P., & Xu, X. (2017). Fisheries resources of Bangladesh: Present status and future direction. In <i>Aquaculture and Fisheries</i> (Vol. 2, Issue 4, pp. 145–156). KeAi Communications Co. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aaf.2017.03.006 Sirajum Muniya. (2018). <i>Estuaries of bangladesh</i> . https://issuu.com/bangladeshfisheriescommunity/docs/estuaries_of_bangladesh				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If ‘Yes’, please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information: There is no wetland specific policy; however, National Water Policy 1999 and National Environment Policy 2018 have explicit mention of wetlands and its conservation. The conservation and related issues of wetlands are also mentioned in policies related to fisheries, coastal zone, agriculture and land sector. The important legal instruments related to wise use of wetlands include Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (Amended in 2010); Environmental Conservation Rules, 1997; Water Act, 2013; Bangladesh Water Rules 2018; Mega city, Divisional Town and District Town’s municipal areas including country’s all the municipal areas’ playground, open space, park and natural water reservoir Conservation Act, 2000; and District, Upazila & Union Integrated Water Resources Management Guidelines 2020.</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information: 15th amendment of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995 (Amended in 2010), Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012, Public water body (Jalmahal) Management Policy 2009</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

9.3 Additional information:

Recently a High Level Water Forum chaired by the Honorable Prime Minister and National Steering Board chaired by the Cabinet Secretary were formed. Five work-streams, i.e., Water Governance and Sustainability (WGS); Greater Dhaka Watershed Restoration (GDWR); Agricultural Water; Industrial Water and Wastewater; and Water Innovation, have been formed. Besides the work-streams, there are two high-level committees on Managed Aquifer Recharge and Valuing Water Initiatives in Bangladesh led by the Principal Coordinator of SDG Affairs under the Prime Minister's Office. The National Steering Board is an apex body for priority setting, partnership development, and work-stream monitoring. The work-streams are thematic groups, headed by the Secretary of relevant ministries, for implementation oversight, formation of task forces, public-private partnership acceleration, and budget approvals. Task forces/technical committees/advisory committees are established for the development of specific programs, projects, financing mechanisms, and policy initiatives by drafting detailed implementation roadmaps and budget proposals and organizing stakeholder consultations.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

A

A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

9.4 Additional information:

Considerable emphasis has been given on CEPA in both Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and Master Plan for Haor Area 2012.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.5 Additional information:

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-21
National Action Plan(NAP)-UNCCD 2015-25
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
Country Environmental Analysis
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is under development

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.6 Additional information:

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), implements the FCD/FCDI and other development projects.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

- a) agriculture-wetland interactions
- b) climate change
- c) valuation of ecosystem services

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

- a) A
- b) A
- c) A

9.7 Additional information:

Until 2020 the Government has taken different study projects i.e. “Study of Interaction Between Haor and River Ecosystem Including Development of Wetland Inventory and Wetland Management Framework”, “Comprehensive in-depth Study for Sustainable Restoration and Protection of Wetlands” (Haor, baor, beel and connected rivers etc.) and “Development of a Dynamic Tool to Assess Temporal Variations of Wetlands in Different Hydrological Regions of Bangladesh”. Under Bangladesh Water MSP, WARPO has undertaken valuing water study which will help streamlining valuing water into the existing policy and regulatory framework.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

9.8 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’, please indicate How many request have been submitted):

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

9.9 Additional information: (If ‘Yes’, please indicate what actions have been implemented):

Mega city, Divisional Town and District Town’s municipal areas including country’s all the municipal areas’ playground, open space, park and natural water reservoir Conservation Act, 2000; and District, Upazila & Union Integrated Water Resources Management Guidelines 2020 provide the legal and institutional basis to protect and manage wetlands. Bangladesh Water Act, 2013 has provisions for integrated development, management, abstraction, distribution, use, protection and conservation of water resources. Currently, community based “Small Scale Water Resources Development Project (2nd Phase)” is implementing by the Local Government Engineering Department.

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21?(Action 6.1.6)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
<p>10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).</p> <p>Case Study 1: Untold Stories of Tanguar Haor (Ref. Newas, I. 2016. IUCN Bangladesh Country Office)</p> <p>Case Study 2: Rivers Beyond Borders, an Atlas of 54 trans-boundary rivers of Bangladesh and India. (Copyright: IUCN 2014 published under the Ecosystems for Life: A Bangladesh-India Initiative)</p> <p>Case Study 3: Assessment of selected activities of the Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection Project (CBAECA Project) of the Department of Environment published with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office.</p> <p>Case Study 4: Shushuk Mela (copyright: 2019 Bangladesh Forest Department, IUCN Bangladesh and UNDP Bangladesh)</p>	
10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A
a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	b) A
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous peoples and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	
<p>10.2 Additional information:(If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)</p> <p>Tangur Haor Managemnet Plan provides specific guideline for community participation in management of the wetland an dforming village conservation groups. The local community is represented in the Tangaur Haor Management Committee. There are provision for partication of non-governmental organizations. Government now legally recognize the Co-management Committees for Protected Areas under the Protected Area Managemnet Rules. There are four CMC are functioning in the sorrounding areas of Sundarbans. CMCs comprise wide representation from local communities together with local government agencies.</p>	
10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.3 Additional information:	

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

<p>11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):</p> <p>WARPO has prepared the Bangladesh Integrated Water Resources Assessment 2013 and Assessment of State of Water Resources 2016.</p> <p>Study done on Interaction Between Haor and River Ecosystem including Development of Wetland Inventory and Wetland Management Framework.</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment of South-west region of Bangladesh to conserve outstanding universal values of the Sundarbans is on-going.</p>	
<p>11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.2 Additional information:</p> <p>A number of projects have been implemented addressing conservation and poverty links. Examples are Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Project (CWBMP), Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor, Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection Project (CBA-ECA Project) and its Strengthening and Consolidation Phase, Climate Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihood in ECA (CREL-ECA) Project, Ecofish project, USAID projects in several wetlands and Sundarbans, Hilsha ban compensation programme of GoB and Haor flood management and livelihood improvement project etc.</p>	
<p>11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Two Ramsar Sites: Sundarbans Reserve Forest (560); Tanguar Haor (1031)</p> <p>Other Wetlands: Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor, Halda River</p>	
<p>11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Ramsar Sites: Sundarbans Reserve Forest (560); Tanguar Haor (1031)</p> <p>Other Wetlands: Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor, Sonadia Island, Halda River</p>	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

<p>12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>12.1 Additional information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projects of the Department of Environment 2. Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Project (CWBMP) implemented in Hakaluki Haor, Sonadia Island, Cox's Bazar Peninsula and St Martin Island ECA 3. Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor, Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection Project (CBA-ECA Project)) implemented in Hakaluki Haor, Sonadia Island, and Cox's Bazar Peninsula ECA and its Strengthening and Consolidation Phase is implementing currently implementing 4. Climate Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihood in ECA (CREL-ECA) Project) implemented in Hakaluki Haor, Sonadia Island, Cox's Bazar Peninsula and Sundarban ECA. 5. Ecosystem based Development, Management and Conservation of the St Martin Island Project 6. Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area Project (EbA Project) 7. GEF-UNDP funded Ecosystem Based Management of the Tanguar Haor ECA is underway 8. GEF-UNDP funded Ecosystem Based Management of the Halda river and marjat Baor ECA is underway <p>Projects of the Forest Department</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of Ratargul Special Biodiversity Area, Sylhet 2. Feasibility study ongoing with help of UNDP and IDCOL for project preparation of Climate Resilient Sustainable Coastal Forestry in Bangladesh 	
<p>12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):</p> <p>Tanguar Haor (Ramsar site): 9727 ha- 100% restored Hakaluki Haor (Ecologically Critical Area): 18,383 ha- partially restored Sonadia Island (Ecologically Critical Area-ECA): 4916 ha- 100% restored Nuniarchhara Mangrove (Part of Cox's Bazar Peninsula ECA) : 15 ha- 100% restored Marjat Baor (ECA): 200 ha- partially restored Baikka Beel (Permanent fish sanctuary): 100 ha- 100 restored In addition to those, some wetlands are under restoration initiatives. Area is unknown.</p>	
<p>12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peat lands and on Peat lands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?</p>	<p>X=Unknown</p>
<p>a) Knowledge of global resources</p>	
<p>b) Education and public awareness on peatlands</p>	

c) Policy and legislative instruments	
d) Wise use of peatlands	
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	
f) International cooperation	
g) Implementation and support	
12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation:	

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.1 Additional information: Strategic Environmental Assessment of South-west region of Bangladesh to conserve outstanding universal values of the Sundarbans is on-going.	
13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.2 Additional information: EIA is mandatory for all infrastructure development projects as well as red category industries as per the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (Amended in 2010)	

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. *Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}*

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): MoU signed between Bangladesh and India for joint collaboration on conservation of Sundarbans	
15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): Contribution made to SAARC People's Forum, SAARC Research Center, SAARC Coastal Zone Management Center, SAARC Forestry Center, and SACEP.	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)	a) A b) Not applicable c) C d) C
16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs): a) National Environment Policy 2018 has a separate sector on education and awareness providing guidance and suggestions Haor Master Plan developed and budget allocation has been made on education c) IUCN conducts CEPA related activities in GBM basin d) Department of Environment is working for Community based Ecologically Critical Areas e) Forest Department is working in co-management modality for forest and wetland management f) Department of Fisheries is working on community based fisheries management.	
16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii	E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;
a) at Ramsar Sites	a) E=4
b) at other wetlands	b) G= More than 10

16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

a) The Deputy Commissioner's office has an exhibition centre on Tangaur haor. Forest Department maintains information and learning centres in Karamjal, Dangmari and Kolagachiya.

b) Visitor centres are available in Kaptai lake, Ram Sagar, Baikka beel, Hail Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Chalan beel, Nuniachhara-Cox' Bazar, St Marin, and Teknaf.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party:	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	a) A b) A
{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii	

16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

- a. Multi-stakeholders' consultation at different levels (local to district to national)
- b. By engaging communities through the Village Conservation Groups (VCG) and other community groups

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

(a) Committees formed with high, mid-level government officials, NGO representatives, professionals

(b) at least four meetings per year

(c) Provide guidance and monitor the activities done in the local levels

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

Different levels Committee recently formed for Ecologically Critical Areas

The National River Conservation commission is another example of operational cross-sectoral body overseeing river and wetlands conservation issues.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
a) Ramsar Site managers	a) A
b) other MEA national focal points	b) A
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	c) A
{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	

16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}	A
	A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: The World Wetland Day is observed by the MoEFCC. IUCN and NGOs related to nature conservation and youth clubs also observe the Day with a lot of enthusiasm.	
16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): Department of Environment, Forest Department and IUCN observed other important days, i.e., World Environment Day, World Migratory Bird Day and World Wildlife Day, to raise awareness on conservation of wildlife and their habitats.	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}
[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1	A
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	
17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	
17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12): Global Environment Facility (GEF), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), USAID	
17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information:	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information:	
18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):

UNDP supported the government to channel GEF project on Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Project (CWBMP) implemented in Hakaluki Haor, Sonadia Island, Cox's Bazar Peninsula and St Martin Island ECA.

UNEP supported the government to channel GEF project on Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area Project (EbA Project). UNDP helped government to channel GEF funding for dolphin and habitat conservation in Sundarbans. In addition, UNDP is working on Marjat Baor and Halda river conservation with GEF funding.

FAO and IUCN have jointly developed a policy framework recommendation for watershed management. FAO has facilitated GEF funding for coastal and marine area conservation under the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) programme.

IUCN through its country office provides both technical and financial assistance in areas like migratory bird census and satellite tagging in Tangaur haor, and dolphin and tiger conservation in and around Sundarbans.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

D

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned

18.5 Additional information:

Through publication of books, reports, newsletter and website

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A

A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned;
Z=Not Applicable

18.6 Additional information:

Study available on Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) basin and inter-connectedness of ecosystems at the transboundary level.

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially;
D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant

18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Joint River Commission (JRC) is responsible for transboundary river issues. Basin organizations for Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers have been proposed in the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100.

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.8 Additional information: Bangladesh is a member of the EEAFP.	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials: Natural resource management and conservation issues, and IWRM are part of graduate and Masters programme.	

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) X b) X E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Relevant trainings have been organized by MoEFCC, MoWR, GED, MoFL and MoA	

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): Reports are used in updating management plans of Ramsar site, developing new projects for Ramsar site management, and application processing for Hakaluki haor as new Ramsar site.	

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, wetland benefits will be highlighted and mainstreamed in the policies: water, energy, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Updating as well as amendment of the policies on water, energy, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries. ❖ Conduct study on valuation of major wetland ecosystems. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>As per 6th national report to CBD ,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the contribution of haor region is 6% of total GDP 2. Total economic value of 71 km segment of the Meghna River (Bhairab Bridge to Meghna Bridge) is USD 182.94 million. 3. the Sundarban, coastal wetland, contribution to the economy is about US\$ 646.5 million per year . 4. A study by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggests that 3.5 million people depend on Sundarban for timber and non-timber resources covering 22 services from the forest resources. 5. Hilsa fish contributes about 11 percent of the total fish production 	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, efforts including regional cooperation to ensure wise use of water at the basin level and along the coastal zone will be enhanced.	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Preparation of Integrated Management Plan for areas under agriculture, fisheries and forest ❖ Completing Land Zoning Plan ❖ Dissemination of the both plan among the stakeholders towards implementation ❖ Conduct study on impact of pollution on major ecosystems and enhance enforcement for preventing pollution
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Agriculture Policy 2018, the National Fisheries Policy 1998 and the National Environment Policy 2018 have emphasized on sustainable production and natural resource management. The National Land Use Policy 2001 also highlighted the need, the importance and modalities of National Land Zoning for integrated planning and sustainable management of land resources of the country. 2. FD (2010) developed Integrated Resources Management Plans for the Sundarban, 2010 – 2020. Ministry of Agriculture with technical assistance from FAO in 2013 has prepared Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Regions of Bangladesh. It covers 14 coastal districts, and had been developed in accordance with, and a logical consequence of several policies and programmes that are on board. The objective of this Master Plan is to provide a road map for an integrated agricultural development in the coastal districts of Bangladesh aiming at sustainable food security, poverty reduction and livelihood development for the poor. 3. Ministry of Water Resources has adopted Haor Master Plan in 2012 with implementation period for 20 years. The plan spells out the means for optimizing available resources for future development by incorporating social and environmental considerations. Under the plan, a total of 154 projects portfolio were prepared for 17 sectors.
Additional information:	

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, compliance level of public and private sector will be enhanced to a level that they will ensure the wise use of water and wetlands.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conduct study on impacts of incentives/subsidies harmful for biodiversity ❖ Developing policy roadmap for phasing out incentives/subsidies ❖ Developing policy on sustainable consumption and production 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A trend of annual decrease of pesticide use (44,357.33 metric tons in 2011 to 33,371.60 metric tons in 2016). 2. Organic fertilizers, especially the vermi-compost and the number of pheromone traps are increasing. 	

Sustainable Development Goals	3. Increasing number of Hilsa fishes and extending the nesting ground of Hilsa and dolphin due to conservation measures like livelihood supports
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	4. inclusion SCP into Regulatory framework eg policy and SDG roadmap 5. installation of about 3.5 million improved cook stoves (clean cooking) that reduce the use of fuel wood and health hazard 6. Implementing Zero discharge plan in liquid waste producing industries.
Additional information:	

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, study on the impact of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) will be furnished, regulations towards control Invasive Alien Species will be developed and capacities of the port-of-entries will be enhanced to regulate Invasive Alien Species.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Conduct study on the impact of IAS on biodiversity ❖ Develop guidelines for controlling IAS ❖ Strengthening quarantine system	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Present status of IAS in the forest land is studied under SUFAL project. Impact of IAS on the Tanguar Haor wetlands, a RAMSAR site will be studied under GEF -7 trust fund project in the pipe line. On having completion of the studies , regulations towards control Invasive Alien Species will be developed and capacities of the port-of-entries will be enhanced to regulate Invasive Alien Species	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1}.*
[Reference to Aichi Target6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, the ecological character of Ramsar Sites will be monitored or restored through effective planning and integrated management	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<div>❖ Preparation and implementation of Conservation Management Plan and restoration plan for major wetland ecosystems</div> <div>❖ Strengthen and expand community based/co-management in major wetland ecosystems</div>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	For restoration of ecological character conservation of Ramsar sites, Tanguar Haor and Sudarban, various development projects have been taken.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, threats on Ramsar Sites will be addressed through continuous efforts of sustainable management options	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Different projects are under implementation in the Ramsar Sites	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The outcome of the sustainable management options so far taken under various development projects would be reported in the final report in 2024	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets:		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, National Wetland Inventories will be accomplished and disseminated to the key stakeholders towards effective management of wetlands	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<div>❖ Preparing the inventory of wetlands incorporating relevant information including digital information</div> <div>❖ Preparation and implementation of restoration plan</div>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Wetland inventory outcome will be reported in the final report in 2024.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 9. The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, integrated resource management along the coastal zone and major river basin will be strengthened	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Implementing of integrated land management	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	1. The National Agriculture Policy 2018, the National Fisheries Policy 1998, the draft National Forest Policy 2016 and The National Environment Policy 2018 have emphasized on sustainable production and natural resource management. The National Land Use Policy 2001 also highlighted the need, the importance and modalities of	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	<p>National Land Zoning for integrated planning and sustainable management of land resources of the country.</p> <p>2. FD (2010) developed Integrated Resources Management Plans for the Sundarban, 2010 – 2020. Ministry of Agriculture with technical assistance from FAO in 2013 has prepared Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Regions of Bangladesh. It covers 14 coastal districts, and had been developed in accordance with, and a logical consequence of several policies and programmes that are on board. The objective of this Master Plan is to provide a road map for an integrated agricultural development in the coastal districts of Bangladesh aiming at sustainable food security, poverty reduction and livelihood development for the poor. (Target:7)</p>
Additional information:	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 18].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities or ethnic groups will be recognized and documented	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Development and implementation of projects to recognize and document the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	1. The National Cultural Policy 2006 states to that the cultural institutes will conserve, the culture and traditions of respective small ethnic communities living different parts of the country. Seven cultural institutes were established in the country. There are a number of research and academic studies those documented some traditional knowledge, innovations and practices from the CHT and other parts of the country. Comprehensive study will be undertaken in the upcoming development projects of the government	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	2. The hill people of in the CHT developed and practices different farming practices by their own effort. In most cases it is location and sometimes community specific. A good number of research and academic studies have documented some traditional knowledge and innovation practices from the CHT and other parts of the country .	
Additional information:		

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, wetland functions, services and benefits will be widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Valuation of major wetland ecosystems❖ Perusing to incorporate value of ecosystem goods and services in the green GDP calculation❖ Extensive awareness programme❖ Introducing valuation of ecosystem goods and services into the national education curriculum and relevant training module	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Economic benefits of wetland ecosystems are linked with fish resources. The fisheries sector is contributing significantly in food security through proving safe and quality animal protein; almost 60 present animal proteins comes from fish. It contributes 3.61percent to our national GDP and around one-fourth (24.41 present) to the agricultural GDP. People depending on forest and aquatic ecosystems are vulnerable to poverty, nutrition deficiency and wellbeing. Access to pure drinking water of hill people is of major concern.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submittedin January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 12. *Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target :	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, Development and implementation of restoration plan for the major degraded wetlands	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Preparation and implementation of restoration plan for degraded ecosystems	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<div>1. The Small Scale Water Resources Development Projects by LGED include re-excavation of small water bodies, maintenance of irrigation canals, and management of fish pass, development of beels for creating fish sanctuaries, excavation of feeder canals, and fresh water swamp species (hijol-koroch) plantations in Haor areas, thus improving the wetland habitats.</div> <div>2. Bangladesh Water Development Board has undertaken a project for re-excavation of inland small rivers, canals and wet lands over 64</div>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full		

report is submitted in January 2021	districts during 2018- 2020 that will help restoration of wetland habits, thus reducing habitat degradation. 3. The River Master Plan has been developed focusing the current situation and degradation levels of the rivers and its socio-economic consequences in the rivers surrounding the Dhaka city. The Master Plan has been organized into 3 parts i.e. Encroachment, Pollution and Navigability.
Additional information:	

Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, sustainability of the key sectors such as water, energy, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries for biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods will be enhanced	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<div>❖ Development and implementation of policy on sustainable consumption and production</div> <div>❖ Development and implementation of roadmap for phasing out of incentives/subsidies harmful to biodiversity</div>	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Outcomes will be reported in the report of 2024.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Active involvement and support of Bangladesh as a party will be continued	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Participation in regional and global initiatives	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Participation in regional and global initiatives is going on and such interaction enhanced the level of engagement of the policy level to the conservation of Ramsar sites.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, conservation and wise of wetlands through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness will be mainstreamed	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Cross-sectoral involvement ❖ Community engagement ❖ Campaigning, Day observation, sharing of traditional knowledge	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	1. Organized various training and consultation workshop, Seminar, Meeting and Conference 2. Published article on Print and Electronic media and telecast audio visual program focusing on the importance of Biodiversity and ecosystem. 3. Organized agriculture fair and tree fair 4. Empowered women through biodiversity conservation under various project, plans and program	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, Financial and other resources will be mobilized	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Accelerate the financial and other resource mobilization from internal and external sources	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Fund allocation through annual development programme, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund and from overseas development assistance are mostly the source of funds.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Planning of National Targets		
Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2024, the international cooperation and dialogue towards conservation and sustainable use of wetlands will be strengthened	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Implementation of Ramsar strategic Plan	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	International cooperation and dialogue is ongoing and the outcome could be reported in the report of 2024.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–2024 will be enhanced	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	❖ Adoption of Ramsar Strategic Plan	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Capacity building is going on under various projects and could be reported in the report of 2024.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
560	Sundarbans Reserve Forest	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	
1031	Tanguar Haor	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan