



Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

# Legislative Framework, Guidelines, and Standards

for Government Shrimp Estate Chakaria, Cox's Bazar;  
BFDC; BMC and Canals

## Annex E



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**CEGIS**

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**Legislative Framework,  
Guidelines, and Standards**

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**Annex E**

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## 1. Sector-wise Relevant Bangladesh Legislations/Policies

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
<b>Environmental Conservation and Climate Change Issues</b>		
Environmental Conservation Rules (ECR) 2023	Environmental Conservation Rules (1997) are the first set of rules promulgated under the Environmental Conservation Act 1995 (amendments 2002, 2003, and 2023). The ECR 2023 has provided an updated categorization of industries and projects and identified types of environmental assessments needed against respective categories of industries or projects. Among other things, these rules set (i) the National Environmental Quality Standards for various types of water, industrial effluent, etc., (ii) the requirement for and procedures to obtain environmental clearance, and (iii) the requirement for IEE/ EIA's according to categories of industrial and other development interventions.	According to this Rule, the proposed Project falls under "RED Category" as explained in the <b>Section 1.1</b> and needs ESIA Study for obtaining the Site Clearance Certificate (SCC) and subject to implement the EMP during construction and based on monitoring report ECC from the DoE. Hence, this study has been conducted based on the ESIA outline mentioned in ECR 2023 and EIA Guidelines for Industries 2021. In addition, there are standard values of the water quality parameters under Schedules 2, 3, and 4 of the ECR. Hence, this study has considered these values for evaluating the water quality samples as taken from various surface and ground water sources during field visit.
National Environment Policy 2018	The National Environment Policy envisaged environment conservation, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and mitigation of the adverse effect of climate change to ensure sustainable development.	As the sub-projects are rich in biodiversity, and there is provision for degrading environment through various pollutions especially degrading water quality during construction stage, hence this policy is triggered and needs mitigation measures against the potential impacts for ensuring sustainable development of the Project.
National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009	<p>The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy Action Plan is presented in two parts. The first part provides the background issues based on physical and climatic contexts, core socio-economic realities and policies in the country and the consequent rationale for a strategy is on sustainable development, poverty eradication and increased well-being of all vulnerable groups in society with special emphasis on gender sensitivity. The second part elaborates a set of programs based upon six pillars or broad areas of intervention which have been identified in the first part.</p> <p>It sets out 44 programs to be taken by Bangladesh over the short, medium and long term within six strategic areas – food security, social protection and</p>	This Strategy is triggered by the project activities as the plantation program provisioned under this project would facilitate the area in terms of climate resilience. Moreover, strengthening and heightening the peripheral dyke would safeguard the aquaculture facilities and other infrastructures from the climate change induced hazards and disasters.

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
	health; comprehensive disaster management; infrastructure; research and knowledge management; mitigation and low carbon development; and capacity building and institutional strengthening.	
The Environment Court Act, 2000	The Act provides the jurisdictions of environment court, penalty for violating court's order, trial procedure in special magistrate's court, power of entry and search, procedure for investigation, procedure and power of environment court, authority of environment court to inspect, appeal procedure and formation of environment appeal court.	The Act is triggered as the Project in some ways might be responsible for affecting the local environment during construction of hydraulic structures on the internal canals; implementing modern fish processing plant, substation, and associated distribution lines at BFDC Campus; handling of canal re-excavated and trench made soil. Any unregulated event happening due to negligence of the Proponent is liable to penalize as per the Act.
National Environment Management Action Plan, 1995	NEMAP is a wide ranging and multifaceted plan, which builds on and extends the statements set out in the Environmental Policy 1992. It has been developed to address the environmental key issues and management.	It is applicable as it is related to the conservation of biodiversity and their habitat including environmental management and quality of life.
The Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act of 1995 (BECA, 1995) and Amendments	This Act is the key legislation in relation to environmental protection in Bangladesh. It was promulgated in 1995 for ensuring environmental conservation, standards, pollution control, and abatement against the development, activities. It has repealed the Environment Pollution Control Ordinance of 1977. The Act has been amended in 2000, 2002, 2007 and 2010.	The Act is triggered as the Project may have the potential of violating the environmental quality standards and in contrast to this pollution control undertaking mitigation measures is the compelling job for the DoF. Otherwise, punitive measures are provisioned for environmental, hazardous pollution as well as automobiles under this Act.
<b>Environmental Quality</b>		
Air Pollution (Control) Rules, 2022	The Air Pollution (Control) Rule has established under the "Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995" to create the National Air Quality Control Plan and the Air Pollution Prevention Plan, identify air pollution activities, and establish standards for emissions from industry, automobiles, and specific projects (power generation, textiles, cement, fertilizers, etc.). According to the rules, industries that may cause air pollution or specific projects must take necessary measures to control air pollution.	This Rule is triggered partially as there would be the provision of emission from the project activities during construction stage. This rule is applicable during the construction period for some sub-projects and operation period for some sub-projects. Therefore, the project is required to take measures as per suggested mitigation measures in the ESIA Report.
The Bangladesh Water Act 2013	This Act ensures "integrated development, management, abstraction, distribution, use, protection and conservation of water resources". By virtue of this Act all rights over surface water, ground water, sea water rainwater	The Act is triggered by the sub-project activities as there is provision of discharging water from the fish processing plant, withdrawing ground water from the

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	and water in the atmosphere is vested on the State. Notwithstanding the above, “rights over the surface water on any private land shall remain with the owners of such land”, and such right to use the water shall be subject to the provision of the Act. Furthermore, under the provisions of this Act, “right to potable water, and to water for hygiene and sanitation shall be treated as the highest priority right”. Preventing the water sources from pollution is mandate of Water Act.	deep tube wells etc. discharging water from the plant may have the susceptibility to contaminate nearby the Karnaphuli River water.  On the other hand, during re-excavation of canal may increase turbidity of surrounding waters if not handle properly in the CSE and the selected canals under coastal three Districts (Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira).  Measures suggested in the ESIA study should be implemented by the Proponent.
Noise Pollution (Control) Rules 2006	These rules give the authority to all the Union Councils, Paurasabhas, City Corporations, City Development Authority (i.e., RAJUK, CDA, KDA, RDA etc.) to mark off the areas under their jurisdiction as silent, residential, mixed, commercial, or industrial. They should also put signs to mark those areas. According to this act, daytime is counted from 6am to 9pm whereas nighttime is counted from 9pm to 6am.	This Rule is triggered as the Project has noise generation potential particularly during construction stage except the fish processing unit in BFDC, which has the potential to generate noise in the operation stage. Since there are some sensitive receptors around the sub-project sites, DoF is to take measures as per suggested mitigation measures to be given in the ESIA Report.
<b>Water Resources</b>		
Bangladesh Water Rules 2018	The Water Rules 2018 has been promulgated based on the National Water Act 2013. It directs integrated development of ground and surface water; ensure sustainable extraction of groundwater, distribution, usage, protection, declaration of water shortage area and their management system and conservation of water resources in Bangladesh. Without prior permission issued by the Executive Committee of WARPO, no individuals or organizations will be allowed to extract, distribute, use, develop, protect, and conserve water resources, nor they will be allowed to build any permanent structure or project that impede the natural flow of rivers and canals. Abstraction of ground water from the aquifers is restricted and the Executive Committee can give protection order, if the aquifer condition is degrading.	The Rule is triggered by the Project, as the Project has the provision of withdrawing groundwater using deep tube wells at the BFDC Campus. In this regard, according to this rule, the Proponent is required to collect necessary approval/ certificate from the WARPO.
The Bangladesh Water Act 2013	This Act ensures “integrated development, management, abstraction, distribution, use, protection and conservation of water resources”. By virtue of this Act all rights over surface water, ground water, sea water, rain water, and water in the atmosphere is vested on the State. Notwithstanding the	This Act is triggered by this Project as there is a provision or degrading surface water source during various stages of the Project implementation. Moreover, in case of CSE the surface waters are used for shrimp farming. The

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	above, “rights over the surface water on any private land shall remain with the owners of such land”, and such right to use the water shall be subject to the provision of the Act. Furthermore, under the provisions of this Act, “right to potable water, and to water for hygiene and sanitation shall be treated as the highest priority right”. Preventing the water sources from pollution is the mandate of the Water Act.	groundwater will be extracted for commercial venture by BFDC using two proposed deep tubewells.
National Coastal Zone Management Policy 2005	The National Coastal Zone Management Policy (NCZMP), 2005 outlines an overall policy framework or guidelines for the management and development implementation in the coastal zone of Bangladesh. The guidelines include the following issues: i) Economic growth, ii) Basic needs and opportunities for livelihoods, iii) Reduction of vulnerabilities, iv) Sustainable management of natural resources, v) Equitable distribution, vi) Empowerment of communities, vii) Women's development and gender equity, viii) Conservation and enhancement of critical ecosystems, etc.	Being located in the coastal zone, the sub-projects trigger the NCZMP 2005 as some of the proposed interventions i.e., canal rehabilitation, reinstallation of hydraulic structures, installation of WTP and ETP in the CSE, cluster shrimp area and BFDC might facilitate most of the issues of the guidelines particularly the conservation and enhancement of critical ecosystems, sustainable management of natural resources, economic growth and livelihoods.
The National Water Policy (1999)	<p>This Policy ensures efficient and equitable management of water resources, proper harnessing and development of surface and ground water, availability of water to all concerned and institutional capacity building for water resource management.</p> <p>It has also addressed issues like River basin management, water rights and allocation, public and private investment, water supply and sanitation and water need for agriculture, industry, fisheries, wildlife, navigation, recreation, environment, preservation of wetlands, etc.</p> <p>It is vital that the continued development and management of the nation's water resources should include the protection, restoration, and preservation of the environment and its biodiversity.</p> <p>The Policy also mentions about the monitoring of effluent disposal and take necessary actions to prevent water from pollution.</p>	<p>The Project has the provision of transporting shrimp and fin fish to the landing center at Choarfari using waterways from the CSE; and processed fish at BFDC for export through the Karnaphuli River to the Chattogram Port. In addition, two (02) deep tube wells would be installed at the BFDC Campus for withdrawing around 1000 ton/day of ground water for potable and other purposes on commercial basis for the barges/ships/cargoes. This might have impacts on the existing biodiversity and pose threat to ground water source.</p> <p>Hence, the Act triggers the Project. Applicable measures need to be applied as per the suggestions to be mentioned in the ESIA Report.</p>
National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation 1998	The National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation 1998 aims at regulating national safe water and sanitation, as essential issues for the development of public health. To achieve the Government's goal for ensuring	This Policy is triggered by the sub-Projects: “CSE”, and “BFDC Harbor at Chattogram”, as there is the provision for constructing labor shed within both the sub-project

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	<p>all people accessing safe water and sanitation services at an affordable cost, the Government started an initial intervention for safe water supply and sanitation sector through gradually building an effective service delivery mechanism around 1934.</p> <p>The objectives of this National Policy are to improve the standard of public health and to ensure improved environment. For achieving these objectives, steps will be taken for: a) facilitating access of all citizens to basic level of services in water supply and sanitation; b) bringing about behavioural changes regarding use of water and sanitation; c) reducing incidence of water borne diseases; d) building capacity in local governments and communities to be effectively with problems relating to water supply and sanitation; e) promoting sustainable water and sanitation services; f) ensuring proper storage, management and use of surface water and preventing its contamination; g) taking necessary measures for storage and use of rainwater; h) ensuring storm-water drainage in urban areas.</p> <p>Within the overall objectives the following targeted for achievement in stages in the near future: Increasing the present coverage of safe drinking water in rural areas by lowering the average number of users per tube-well from the present 105 to 50 in the near future.</p> <p>In addition, ensuring the installation of one sanitary latrine in each household in the rural areas and improving public health standard through inculcating the habit of proper use of sanitary latrines. Making safe drinking water available to each household in the urban areas.</p>	<p>sites, and labors need to have safe water for drinking and hygienic sanitation facilities during the construction stage.</p> <p>On the other hand, there is also a provision for withdrawing ground water through deep tube well for fish processing and icing, potable purpose, and for commercial use at BFDC Harbor.</p>
The Embankment and Drainage Act 1958 (East Bengal Act No. 1 of 1953)	This Act was introduced for making better provision for the construction, maintenance, management, removal, and control of embankments and water courses for the better drainage of lands and for their protection from floods, erosion or other water induced events.	This Act is triggered by the sub-projects, “CSE”, and “Canals Rehabilitation for Cluster Farming”, as there is a provision of re-excavation of internal canals within the CSE, and canals under Khulna, Satkhira, and Bagerhat Districts. This activity will facilitate and improve the drainage system of the intervened area. The excavated earth would be managed by disposing on the both side of the dykes of the canals in a manner so that it does not slide back to the canal. On the other hand, hydraulic

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		structures like sluice gates would be renovated and reinstalled considering increased number of vents (where necessary), and the peripheral dyke of this area would be used as road.
<b>Waste Management</b>		
National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2015	<p>The 3R Strategy has been formulated in line with the National Goal of eliminating waste disposal on open dumps, rivers and flood plain by 2015 and promoting recycling of waste through mandatory segregation of waste at source as well as creating a market for recycled products and providing incentives for recycling of waste. The priority sectors for 3R are identified as municipal solid waste, industrial waste, biomedical waste, institutional and commercial waste and agricultural waste.</p> <p>The first core principle of the National 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Strategies distinguishes waste as a resource. Realizing the importance of the source separation of waste, it is regarded as the second core principle of the strategies. Third and fourth principles state that technologies should be environmentally friendly, appropriate and affordable. Cleaner production is another core principle which is the continual effort to prevent pollution, reduce the use of energy, water and material resources and to minimize waste in the production process.</p>	The Act is triggered as the Project may have the potential to mismanagement of waste handling like re-excavated soil; construction, and kitchen wastes; dismantling materials from existing 750kV substation. They might have impacts on environment as well as health hazard. Waste water from the fish processing plant may also have the provision to degrade the nearby surface water source. Therefore, applicable measures are needed to be implemented as per the suggestion of the ESIA study.
Bangladesh Standards and Guidelines for Sludge Management (BSGSM) 2015	<p>The guidelines address the operating water or wastewater treatment plants or effluent treatment plants producing sludge, regardless of the origin of the wastewater involved in the classification, management and use or disposal of sludge. As per the guideline, ECR 2023, the sludge generated in the ETP and WTP is classified as "Category B." A detailed description of various methods of sludge treatment and disposal are also explained here. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General requirements for classification and management;</li> <li>• Classification of sludge; and</li> <li>• Sludge management options.</li> </ul>	This guideline is triggered by the Project as there is a provision to construct Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP), and municipal system at the administrative building. Therefore, sludge would be generated from these sources which may have impacts on human health, environmental quality, and aquatic ecosystem.
Solid waste Management Rules 2021	The Solid Waste Management Regulations 2021 were published in Bangladesh on December 23, 2021, under the Bangladesh Environmental	This rule is triggered by the sub projects as there is a potential of generation of a huge amount a solid waste

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	<p>Protection Act, 1995. The Regulations define the responsibilities related to the businesses involved in solid waste management and impose collection, recycling, and disposal obligations according to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) on manufacturers of non-biodegradable products such as glass, plastic, and bottles. The Regulations also include provisions for the treatment of solid waste such as composting and energy recovery. The main provisions of the Regulations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When recovering resources from waste, the principles of management that consider the waste hierarchy, such as the 3Rs, segregation, and reduction, must be followed at all stages from waste generation to final disposal.</li> <li>• Responsibilities of waste generators, consumers, and users are: Waste to be disposed according to the regulations of authorities including local government, waste to be disposed separately, do not dump, store, or burn waste outdoors.</li> <li>• Responsibilities of manufacturers are (not clearly defined) and importers of products shall collect non-biodegradable products such as glass, plastic, polyethylene, multi-layered packaging, bottles, and cans from consumers and recycle or dispose of them if appropriate.</li> <li>• The regulations outline to determine work plans and implementation procedures for recycling and disposal process and ensure that EPR is properly implemented. In addition, shall submit an annual report to the Department of Environment (DoE) on the amount of plastic recycled. Raise public awareness of proper waste management.</li> </ul> <p>Any violation of the above provisions shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine not exceeding 200,000 takas (approximately 270,000 yen), or both. The Regulations also include provisions for the treatment of solid waste such as composting and energy recovery.</p>	<p>during different phases of the sub projects that may create environmental and health hazards in the study areas if the management plan prescribed in the report are not followed strictly. Therefore, the proposed sub projects must comply with all directives mentioned under this rules.</p>
<b>Land and Agricultural Resources</b>		

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Salt Policy, 2022	<p>The government has set a policy to increase domestic salt production through using modern and eco-friendly technologies. The major objectives of this policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To expedite and upgrade salt industries;</li> <li>• To increase salt production in eco-friendly manner;</li> <li>• To produce salt having good quality iodine;</li> <li>• To find out new locations for salt production;</li> <li>• To train salt producers and ensure easy loans to increase domestic production of the chemical sodium chloride, an important item for human and animal health;</li> <li>• To give lease the salt production areas to the original salt farmers;</li> <li>• To reduce importing salt by increasing production of consumable and good quality salt within the country; and</li> <li>• To maintain the grade of the produced salt.</li> </ul>	<p>This Policy is triggered by this Project as salt cultivation is broadly used based on season at CSE. However, when shrimp farming would be in operation in full-fledged, there might be a probability to have hamper in salt cultivation. Therefore, salt production would be decreased at this place.</p>
The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	<p>Land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh is governed by a) the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (henceforth, the 2017 Act). The 2017 Act provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of “fair value” for the property acquired.</p>	<p>There is no provision of land acquisition and requisition of public property within any of the sub-projects. Despite, some squatters were observed within the CSE during the field visit, but ARIPA does not allow any compensation for that. Hence, this Act is not triggered.</p>
National Land Use Policy, 2001	<p>The National Land Use Policy, formulated by the Ministry of Land, identifies components for ensuring land use activities are aligned with environmental conservation and sustainability. Land zoning mechanisms, both in rural and urban areas in Bangladesh are delineated. The policy advocates mean such as tree plantation in riverine and coastal islands to increase forest cover, better use of alluvial lands, preservation of khash lands, reduction of soil contamination etc. to ensure sustainable and planned use of land resources in the country.</p>	<p>This policy is triggered by this Project as there is a provision of afforestation program at the CSE in respect to get back the previous forest coverage to the extent possible at Chakaria, and creation of touristic environment. At the BFDC Campus plantation needs to be carried out against the felling of trees for the project interventions.</p>
'Chringri/ Shrimp-Mahal Management Policy, 1998	<p>The Shrimp Mohal Management Policy in its preamble emphasizes the need for an appropriate and just land management policy for shrimp culture. It aims not only at production increase but also for the alleviation of the socio-economic condition of the people. It envisages that land suitable for shrimp</p>	<p>According to the Ministry of Land (MoL), there are 1960 numbers of District-based Chingri Mahal in which 1566</p>

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	cultivation will be declared as Shrimp Mohal. This policy statement does not distinguish between government and private land and refers to any land suitable for shrimp cultivation.	numbers of Chingri Mahal in Cox'sbazar, 57 numbers in Khulna, and 19 numbers in Satkhira Districts.  Under this Project, there is a provision of the shrimp estate Management in Chakaria, Cox's Bazar; and cluster farming management for shrimp in Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira Districts through re-excavation of canals. Hence, this Policy is triggered.
Salt Mahal Management Policy, 1992	This policy indicates about the land suitable for salt cultivation, seasonal phenomena and how to transfer the salt pan land for seasonal shrimp culture.	This Policy is triggered by this Project as salt cultivation may be facilitated by the interventions like canal rehabilitation and reinstallation of hydraulic structures considered for the CSE
<b>Biodiversity and Ecological Resources</b>		
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Bangladesh 2021	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is the basic instrument for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. This document has been prepared in order to fulfill the commitment of Bangladesh towards implementing the three objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity: conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.  It highlights national targets, activities and indicators for monitoring achievement to implementing NBSAP. Towards contributing to the global targets and implementation of NBSAP, 20 national targets have been proposed to take into action.	Plantation on the outer slope of the peripheral dyke of the CSE, plantation to replenish the felled trees at BFDC, DFTC and cluster farm canals would facilitate the wildlife and biodiversity. Therefore, this strategy is triggered by the project activities.
Biodiversity Act 2017	The Act is to ensure conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	This is triggered by all the sub-projects as there is potential to have adverse impacts on the biodiversity during various stages of the Project implementation.
Wildlife (Protection and Safety) Act 2012	The Wildlife (protection and safety) Act 2012, passed in Parliament on 8th July 2012. Under this Act, the hunting, trapping, killing of wildlife are strictly prohibited. After the establishment of this Act, a Board will be formed with the concerned members recommended by the Government. There are certain provisions kept in this Act, e.g. entrance, management, rules and regulation	All the sub-projects are rich in biodiversity, especially in CSE, BFDC Campus, and DFTC areas. Therefore, there is provisions to have impacts on the wildlife due to project interventions. Hence, this Act is triggered.

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	of the protected area etc. If any person without license performs any kind of trade, he will be jailed for at least a year.	
The Forest Act, 1927 and Amendment Act 2000	The Act provides for reserving forests over which the Government has an acquired property right. It has made many types of unauthorized uses or destruction of forest produce punishable. The Government may assign any village community its right to or over any land, which constitute a reserved forest. According to the Act, the government may prohibit certain activities in the declared reserved forest area such as any intervention that kindles, keeps or carries any fire; trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass; causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber; etc.	There is a “Parabon” patch in the bank of Ilisha Khal under the CSE, Cox’s Bazar. There might have the provision of potential impact due to re-excavation of internal canals. On the other hand, some trees are required to be felled down for constructing various civil structures at the BFDC Campus, Chattogram. Hence, the Act is triggered.
The National Forest Policy (1994)	<p>This is the revised version of the National Forest Policy of 1977 in the light of the National Forestry Master Plan. The major targets of the Policy are to conserve the existing forest areas; management of protected areas, bring about 20% of the country’s land area under the afforestation program, and increase the reserve forest land by 10% by the year 2015 through coordinated efforts of GO-NGOs and active participation of the people.</p> <p>The priority protection areas are the habitats which encompass representative flora and fauna in the core area of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and game reserves.</p> <p>The need for amendments of the existing forestry sector related laws and adoption of new laws for sectoral activities have been recognized as important conditions for achieving the policy goals and objectives. The Forest Policy also recognizes the importance of fulfilling the responsibilities and commitments under international multilateral environmental agreements</p>	The distance from the CSE to the Nearest “Protected Areas”, the Fasiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary is about 3 km. In addition, there is less susceptibility to have impact on this sanctuary for this Project intervention. However, there is a “Parabon” patch in the bank of Ilisha Khal under the CSE, Cox’s Bazar and might have the provision of potential impact due to this project intervention. Hence, the Policy is triggered.
Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act 1974	The Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act is typically a legal framework that establishes a country’s sovereignty and jurisdiction over its territorial waters and maritime zones. It defines the limits of these zones, including the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and possibly other maritime areas.	The Brood Management Center (BMC) is close to the Bay of Bengal and the nearest aerial distance is about 5 km which is also close to the territorial water of the Myanmar Zone. Hence, the Act is triggered partially as there is provision of less impacts on the surrounding environment of the BMC Area.

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Bangladesh Private Forest Act, 1956	Through this Act, the Government can take over the management of improperly managed private forest lands or any private lands or any land laying fallow for more than three (03) years, can be afforested.	<p>Under the sub-project, “Canal rehabilitation for cluster farming”, it is required to clear some bushes, herbs, shrubs and a small number of trees (local name: Akashmoni, palm/Tal tree, Date/ Khejur tree, banana tree, etc.) on the dyke of the Kalmegher khal, Magra khal, Nagkati Khal, Shoilodubir khal, Andigram khal, Gajdurer khal etc.</p> <p>Although, exiting canals are located in the khas land, local people planted various vegetation on the dykes. Moreover, some dykes of the selected canal within the settlement area were observed fallow during field visit.</p> <p>Therefore, there is provision for afforestation on the both side dykes of the selected canals including in the fallow land of the settlement areas within the catchment of the canals. Therefore, this Act is triggered by this sub-Project.</p>
<b>Fisheries Resources</b>		
Marine Fisheries Act 2020	This Marine fishery acts serve as comprehensive legislative frameworks that regulate and manage activities related to marine fisheries within a specific jurisdiction. These acts typically address a wide range of issues, including licensing, conservation measures, sustainable fishing practices, protection of marine ecosystems, and enforcement mechanisms. Marine Fisheries Act 2020, represents the government's commitment to modernize and strengthen regulations for the management of marine resources, ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and the protection of marine ecosystems.	The SCMFP is for sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management in respect of increasing food security within the country and for economic growth of the country. Therefore, the Project is about the management of conservation measures, licensing, sustainable fishing practices etc. Hence, this Policy is triggered.
Shrimp Policy 2014	This National shrimp policy serves as strategic frameworks to guide the sustainable development of the shrimp farming industry. Such policies address various aspects, including environmental sustainability, resource management, technology adoption, market access, and community welfare. It encompasses regulations, incentives, and guidelines to foster responsible shrimp farming practices, ensure product quality, and support the overall growth of the shrimp industry in Bangladesh.	This Project is especially is for the management of shrimp farming in the CSE and the coastal three Districts close to selected eighteen canals. Hence, the Act is triggered.

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Hatchery Act 2010	The Hatchery Act of 2010 in Bangladesh is a legislative measure designed to regulate and oversee the operation of hatcheries, particularly those involved in the breeding and cultivation of aquatic species. This act likely outlines provisions for licensing and registration of hatcheries, establishing standards for facilities and practices to ensure the production of healthy and genetically robust fish and other aquatic organisms. The legislation may also include guidelines for environmental sustainability, disease control, and biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of diseases among cultured species. The Hatchery Act of 2010 likely aims to promote responsible and sustainable practices in aquaculture, fostering the development of a robust and environmentally conscious hatchery industry. For specific details, one should refer to the official legal documentation or contact the relevant government authorities overseeing fisheries and aquaculture in Bangladesh.	There is provision for collecting PLs from the Hatchery for shrimp farming. In addition, there is also a provision for constructing a Brood Management Center (BMC) at Teknaf. Hence, this Act is triggered.
Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act 2010	This law establishes that the Director General of Fisheries and the Director General of the Directorate of Livestock Services in this regard shall act as the fish and animal feed Licensing Authority. For the production of fish or animal feed, processing, import, export, marketing, sale, distribution and ancillary activities should apply to the Licensing Authority- under clause 5 in the prescribed form to obtain such license.	The Project authority should follow this Act while feeding fish and shrimp.
The Protection and Conservation of Fish Rules, 1985; Amended Rule 8(1A), 2000	These are a set of rules in line with the overall objectives of the Fish Act. Section 5 of the Rules requires that “No person shall destroy or make any attempt to destroy any fish by explosives, gun, bow and arrow in inland waters or within coastal waters”. Section 6 of the Rules states: “No person shall destroy or make any attempt to destroy any fish by poisoning of water or the depletion of fisheries by pollution, by trade effluents or otherwise in inland waters”.	The SCMFP is for sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management in respect of increasing food security within the country and for economic growth of the country. Hence, this Rule is triggered.
National Fisheries Policy, 1998	The National Fisheries Policy provides the framework for the conservation and management of fisheries resources to ensure supply and enhance production. All the water bodies suitable for fisheries production and their fisheries resources conservation, development and management are addressed under this policy. These include Rivers and canals, haor and baor, floodplains, open and coastal water systems.	The SCMFP is for sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management in respect of increasing food security within the country and for economic growth of the country. Hence, this Policy is triggered.

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control) Rules 1997	The Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control) Rules of 1997 in Bangladesh constitute a regulatory framework governing the inspection and quality control of fish and fish products within the country. Enacted to ensure compliance with established standards and to guarantee the safety and quality of fishery products for consumers, these rules likely outline specific procedures for inspection, grading, and certification of fish and fish-related products. The regulations may cover various aspects of the processing, packaging, labeling, and storage of fish to meet prescribed quality standards. The rules likely involve the establishment of inspection mechanisms, the designation of competent authorities, and provisions for enforcement, aiming to maintain hygiene, prevent fraud, and safeguard public health in the fisheries sector. For precise details, one should refer to the official legal documentation or consult relevant government authorities overseeing fisheries and food safety in Bangladesh.	There is a provision for fish processing plant in BFDC, Chattogram. The expected increased production of shrimp and finfish would be exported abroad by processing in the processing plant by ensuring quality. Hence, this Rule is triggered.
Shrimp Cultivation Tax Act 1992	Establishes rules for tax on land used for shrimp cultivation with Water Development Board in an appraising role for fixing tax rates. The Shrimp Culture Users Tax Ordinance (1992) stipulates that shrimp cultivation areas developed by the government by construction of embankments, excavation of canals or other water management structures shall be liable to payment of tax. It is a legislative framework designed to regulate and impose taxes on shrimp cultivation activities in Bangladesh. This act outlines the obligations and liabilities of shrimp cultivators, specifying the rates and methods of taxation applicable to shrimp farming operations. The tax revenue collected under this act contributes to government funds and supports the sustainable development of the shrimp cultivation industry. The legislation likely includes provisions for tax assessment, collection, and penalties for non-compliance. For precise details and updates, one should refer to the official legal documentation or contact relevant government authorities responsible for fisheries and agriculture in Bangladesh.	This Project is especially for the management of shrimp farming in the CSE and the coastal three Districts close to selected eighteen canals. Hence, the Act is triggered.
East Bengal Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1985	This act provides guidelines on the protection and conservation of fish. The rule includes various measures of protection and conservation of fish species in different kinds of water bodies in which catching of those certain fish species is prohibited without a valid license and using destructive gear.	The SCMFP is for sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management in respect of increasing food security within the country and for economic growth of the country. Hence, this Act is triggered.

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
	Moreover, this act also gives guidelines on prohibition of catching or selling of those specific species in certain period of time.	
Marine Fisheries Ordinance 1983	The Marine Fisheries Ordinance, 1983, has an important bearing on the protection of mother shrimp. In pursuance to section 28 of the Ordinance, the government has declared (on October 29, 2000) four places in the territorial waters of Bangladesh in the Bay of Bengal to be marine reserve areas with a view to ensure safe breeding of fish and shrimp. Regulation of licensing, gears and areas of fishing. Relevant for protection of mother shrimp. Jurisdiction is limited from the 18.29 m depth line to the limit of territorial waters. This thus excludes shallow waters where fry catching occurs. The ordinance prescribes mesh sizes for different gears, defines the need for fishing licenses when not registered under any other law (as most ships are registered with the Dept. of Shipping, this rule is by-passed) and facilitates the declaration of marine reserve area.	Being located about 9 km apart aerially from the Bay of Bengal and farthest from the marine reserves, impacts of the activities in the sub-projects including CSE would be remote. Hence, the Ordinance is not triggered by the sub-projects.
Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control), Ordinance, 1983	The Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control), Ordinance, 1983, prohibits the establishment and operation of fish processing and fish packing plants without obtaining license from the government, and provides provisions for inspection and quality control of fish and fish products. In pursuance to Section 15 of the Ordinance, the government has framed rules such as the Fish and Fish Product - Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1997.	There is provision for fish processing plant in BFDC, Chattogram. The expected increased production of shrimp and finfish would be exported abroad by processing in the fish processing plant by ensuring edible quality. Hence, this ordinance is triggered.
Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1889	The Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1899, is to protect the right of fishery (land) owners against unauthorized fishing and is punishment oriented, while the Government Fisheries Protection Ordinance of 1959 is to protect the fisheries owned by government from unauthorized use and is also punishment oriented. Both these laws have relevance to shrimp culture, although not mentioned specifically. The Private Fisheries Protection Act, 1899, has an important bearing on the protection of the rights of the landowners who don't like to lend their land for shrimp farming, but is in conflict with the Shrimp Mohal Policy which authorizes the government to declare an area as shrimp jolmohal.	The shrimp farms belong to the private entities and is protected by the Department of Fisheries to some extent by their regular monitoring. Since, the Project would not have any adverse impact on the fishing related protection, so this Act is not triggered.
<b>Energy Sector</b>		

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
Electricity Rules, 2020	This rule has been formulated under section 59 of Electricity Act 2018. It provides clear guidelines on electricity production, transmission and distribution. In addition to this, it also gives clear direction regarding maintenance and change in electricity line, cable etc.	Under this Project, there is provision of implementing solar power plant in the peripheral dyke of the CSE, and 1600 kV substation with associated distribution lines within the BFDC Campus, hence, this Rule is triggered.
Electricity Grid code-2019	This document governs the boundary between the License and Users and establishes procedures for operations of facilities that will use the Transmission System.	The project authority should follow this code if there is plan for supplying power to the national grid from the Solar Power Plant.
National Energy Policy 1995	The policy emphasizes to ensure environmentally sound sustainable energy development programs causing minimum damage to environment. This policy gave emphasis on environment friendly technology. Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (including a consideration of social impact) should be made mandatory and constitute an integral part of any new energy development project.	The Policy is triggered by this Project as there is provision of implementing solar panels in the peripheral dyke, and constructing new substation with a capacity of 1600kV with associated distribution lines within the BFDC Campus.
<b>Safety Rules</b>		
Fire prevention Act, 2003	This Act states to obtain license from Director General of Fire Services in case of any ware house.	There might have the provision for firing hazard at the BFDC Campus, due to implementing substation and associated distribution lines, hence, this Act is partially triggered.
The Fire Services Ordinance 1959	This act states that the owner needs to obtain a license under the Ordinance before using premises as a warehouse	There might have the provision for firing hazard at the BFDC Campus, due to implementing substation and associated distribution lines, hence this Ordinance is partially triggered.
The Dangerous Cargoes Act, 1953	The Act was enacted to provide provisions related to the safety of ports in respect of the transit, working and storage of dangerous cargoes. The concerned authority is the Deputy Conservator of the Port, Board of Trade or the Ministry of Communication and the Chief of Naval Staff.	There are two jetty sites at the BFDC area, and have the provision of anchoring ships and cargos at this site. Hence, this Act is triggered.
The Explosives Act, 1884	The Government can declare that any substance which appears to be dangerous to life or property, by reason either of its explosive properties or of any process in the manufacture thereof being liable to explosion, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of this Act. Government can	There is potential to have explosion or fire hazard at the substation area and distribution lines, hence, this Act is triggered.

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
	prohibit the manufacture, possession, use, sell, transport or importation of explosives.	
<b>Relevant Other Rules, Laws, and Legislations</b>		
Industrial Policy, 2022	It is stated that the objective of industrial policy is to create a framework for international standard outcome through prioritize sustainable environment friendly industrial development. Additionally, it mentioned how increased employment opportunities would promote socioeconomic development through public and private cooperation.	This Project is about the Shrimp Farming activities; hence the Policy is triggered.
Standing Orders on Disaster, 2010	The Standing Orders (SoD) on Disaster Management on Bangladesh have been prepared with the objective of making the concerned persons understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management at all levels. All Ministries, Divisions/Departments and Agencies shall prepare their own Action Plans in respect of their responsibilities under the Standing Orders for efficient implementation. According to the SoD, the National Disaster Management Council (NDMC) and Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Coordination Committee (IMDMCC) will ensure coordination of disaster related activities at the National level. The Disaster Management Bureau will render all assistance to them by facilitating the process.	The sub-projects under this Project are located in the coastal region and are very much prone to natural disaster like cyclone, storm surge, and salinity intrusion. Hence, this order is triggered and the project authority should take this order into considerations before implementing the sub-projects.
Bangladesh Labor Law (2006)	Bangladesh's employment law is regulated by the 2006 Labor Act ("Act") and the 2015 Labor Rules ("Rules"). The laws and regulations prescribe working hours, weekly vacations, annual leave, medical leave etc.	Workers/ labors are to be recruited for this Project for the various stages of this project implementation. Before recruiting the labors under the sub-projects, the project authority should follow the law.
Export policy, 1997-2002	The policy put particular emphasis on promotion of the export of certain goods including shrimps. Although the policy aims at reaching 'internationally acceptable levels' of the export products, it does not make any reference to that this will not lead to shrimp culture causing adverse impact on environment. For example, an expansion of traditional/semi-intensive cultivation of shrimp, as targeted in the Export Policy, could lead to an increase in salinity, which is not allowed under the provisions laid down in the Environmental Policy. Thus, these two policies are in conflict with each other in this respect and are vulnerable to misuse.	There is provision for exporting shrimp and fisheries, this policy s triggered.

Policy/Act/Rules/ Regulations	Compliance Requirements	Applicability
The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, 1983	This regulation stated to impose a penalty of maximum two hundred taka for those vehicles that are emitting smokes that poses health hazard in the public places. It also restricts the passenger from smoking in public service vehicles and in any other vehicles with notice of not smoking. This ordinance is enforced occasionally but a regular enforcement would be helpful to reduce air pollution in big cities.	There is provision of transporting heavy machineries such as transformer, fork lifter etc. to the BFDC Campus for implementing 1600 kV substation and associated distribution line in BFDC Campus; and shrimp, crab and other fisheries are to be transported to the landing center from the farming areas, and to the export site from the landing center through road ways by motor vehicles. Hence, this ordinance is triggered.
Building Construction (Amendment) Act, 1952	This act provides guidelines on the prevention of haphazard construction of buildings and excavation of tanks (ditch, drain, well and channel) and cutting of hills which are likely to interfere with the planning of certain areas in Bangladesh.	Under the Component 2 of the SCMFP, there is provision for constructing civil and hydraulic structures. Hence, the project authority should follow this Act.
The Employment of Children Act, 1938	The Act provides prohibition of the employment of children below 12 years in any workshop where in any of the processes like explosives and firework, is carried on. The Act contains provision of punishment for employer permitting or employing children to work.	No children as per this Act should be employed under this Project during the implementation stages of the project.
Ports Act, 1908	The Act was adopted to consolidate the enactments relating to Ports and port charges. The administering authority is the Ministry of Shipping. Subject to this Act, a Conservator is appointed to each port. Now, the Chattogram Port's Harbor Master is acting as Conservator of Chattogram Port and administers the provisions of the Act for the Port.	As there is provision of exporting shrimp, crab, and other fisheries using waterways through ports, hence, this Act is triggered.
The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855	This Act ensures that the respective authority with provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused for wrongful Act.	There is provision for implementing the substation and associated distribution line, and there might have accidents during construction. Hence, this Act is triggered.

## 2. Applicable World Bank Policies for the Project

Directives	Policy	Focus	Applicability
Environmental Assessment	OP/BP 4.01	The Policy evaluates potential environmental risks and impacts in Project influence area; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, designing, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout the project implementation period.	As the Project falls into Category B, a full-fledged ESIA Study has been carried out. The focuses of Operation Policy (OP) and Bank Procedure (BP) 4.01 are underpinned by the project activities. Hence, this policy is applicable for this project.
Natural Habitats	OP/BP 4.04	The Policy describes the conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, to be essential for long-term sustainable development. Hence, the Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions in its economic and sector work, project financing, and policy dialogue. The Bank also supports, and expects borrowers to apply a precautionary approach to natural resource management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development. The Bank- promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use by financing projects designed to integrate into national and regional development, the conservation of natural habitats and the maintenance of ecological functions. Furthermore, the Bank promotes the rehabilitation of degraded natural habitats. The Bank does not support projects that involve the significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	There are provisions for re-habilitation of internal canals, implementation of various civil structures like sluice gate, and afforestation on the peripheral dyke in the CSE and cluster farming areas. In addition to these, an WTP and an ETP would be installed in BFDC to treat the rejected water of the proposed fish processing plant. These interventions would facilitate the naturalness of aquatic and terrestrial habitats of the sub-projects and hence, this policy is triggered.
Pest Management	OP 4.09	The WB supports a strategy that promotes use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. Rural development and health sector projects have to avoid using harmful pesticides. Other pesticides can be used, but only as an element of an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) that emphasizes environmental and biological controls	As there might be a provision for using chemicals for pest management in the cluster farming areas within the study areas of the canals under Satkhira, Khulna, and Bagerhat Districts, hence, the policy is triggered.

Directives	Policy	Focus	Applicability
Indigenous Peoples	OP 4.10	<p>The term 'Indigenous Peoples' is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;</li> <li>• collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;</li> <li>• customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and</li> <li>• an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</li> </ul> <p>The OP defines the process to be followed if the project affects the indigenous people</p>	This policy is not triggered since no Indigenous People or ethnic minorities are living in the area.
Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)	OP 4.11	The general policy of World Bank regarding cultural properties is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination	It is assumed that the Project would not affect any PCR, as the sub-projects will be limited to the existing property line. However, 'chance find' procedures have been included in the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) to manage the culturally important objects if any.
Involuntary Resettlement	OP/BP 4.12	The WB's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and	There is no land acquisition is expected for any of the sub-projects. Hence, raising the issue of involuntary resettlement is remote. Therefore, this policy is not triggered for any of the sub-projects.

<sup>1</sup> Excerpts from the OP 4.10. WB Operational Manual, July 2005.

Directives	Policy	Focus	Applicability
		cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks. <sup>2</sup>	
Forests	OP/BP 4.36	This Policy recognizes the need to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable forest conservation and management in reducing poverty. The Bank believes that forests are very much essential for poverty reduction and sustainable development irrespective of their location in the world. The Bank assists borrowers with forest restoration activities that maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. The Bank also assists borrowers with the establishment and sustainable management of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable forest plantations to help meet growing demands for forest goods and services. The Bank does not finance projects that, in its opinion, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical natural habitats. Furthermore, the Bank does not finance projects that contravene applicable international environmental agreements.	This policy is triggered by the interventions of the BFDC Sub-Project for which some trees of various species would need to be felled down. Compensatory tree plantation has been suggested to mitigate this impact. This tree plantation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this OP (para 7). On the other hand, to restore the Chakaria Sundarbans, an afforestation would be carried out at the CSE on the peripheral dyke. Furthermore, although the BMC site is located close to the Teknaf hill forest area, it is assumed that there would be no adverse impacts on the forest. Hence, for this sub-project, this policy is deemed not applicable.
Projects in International Waterways	OP/BP/GP 7.50	Projects on International Waterways may affect the relations between the World Bank and its borrowers, and between riparian states. Therefore, the Bank attaches great importance to the riparian making appropriate agreements or arrangements for the entire waterway, or parts thereof, and stands ready to assist in this regard. A borrower must notify other riparian countries of planned projects that could affect water quality or quantity, sufficiently far in advance to allow them to review the plans and raise any concerns or objections.	The BFDC Sub-Project is located on the left bank of the Karnaphuli River, which is used as a harbor of Chattogram Port. So, this river can be considered as an international waterway though territorially located in Bangladesh. Moreover, there are two (02) jetties at the sub-project site and these are used to anchor large ships especially those carry processed fish for export. Hence, this policy is triggered by this sub-project.
Projects in Disputed Areas	OP 7.60	The Projects in disputed areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries, but also between the country in which the	This policy is not triggered by any of the Sub-Projects.

<sup>2</sup> Excerpts from WB OP 4.12. WB Operational Manual. December 2001.

Directives	Policy	Focus	Applicability
		<p>project is carried out and one or more neighboring countries. In order not to prejudice the position of either the Bank or the countries concerned, any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is located is dealt with at the earliest possible stage.</p> <p>The Bank may support a project in a disputed area if the governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed for country A should go forward without prejudice to the claims of country B.</p>	
The World Bank Policy on Access to Information	WB Policy 2010	<p>According to this policy, transparency is required for any development process to build and maintain public dialogue and increase public awareness about the Bank's development role and mission.</p> <p>Under this Policy, the Bank shares information both proactively - through Open Data, Open Access, Open Archives - and in response to public requests</p>	According to this Policy, stakeholders and project affected peoples would be engaged in various stages of the sub-project implementation so that respective sub-project authority can take their opinion and suggestions during the implementation of the sub-projects, and fulfill their expectations (where possible and applicable).
Community Health, Safety, and Security	Performance Standard (PS)- 4	This PS recognizes that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. PS 4 addresses the project Proponent's responsibility to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to community health safety, and security that may arise from project related activities with particular attention to vulnerable groups.	The PS 4 is applicable for this Project as it may pose impact to community health, safety and security during construction stage. The ESIA has prescribed required mitigation measures and how to implement it.

### 3. Relevant Environment Related International Convention and Treaties

Sl. No.	Conventions	Focus	Applicability
1.	Strategic Action Plan for Bay of Bengal 2012, endorsement; 2016 signed by MoFL/ MoEF of GoB	<p>This Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is based on the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) which was endorsed in March 2012 by the eight countries of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME). The TDA draws on over ten years of studies, reviews and analyses. It identifies the main transboundary issues and their causes, and it reviews the driving forces at work in the BOBLME, such as the socio-economic, institutional, legal and administrative circumstances and the projected impact of climate change on the region. These forces all pose a range of constraints and challenges and have the potential to influence the success of actions implemented to address the main areas of concern.</p> <p>The SAP is a negotiated policy document that sets out a programme of actions which address the causes of the major fisheries, environmental and social and economic issues. The development of the SAP has been guided by the BOBLME Project Steering Committee which comprised senior-level government officers from the fisheries and environmental agencies in each country.</p> <p>This SAP is the 2015 versions, expanded with the signatures of 16 government partner institutions, endorsing it for the implementation of the 2nd phase.</p>	This Plan is applicable for the Project, as the BMC area is located around 500m from the transboundary of the Myanmar.
2.	Nagoya Protocol 2010	The Nagoya Protocol applies to genetic resources that are covered by the CBD, and to the benefits arising from their utilization. The protocol also covers traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilization.	The study area of CSE and BMC area are rich in biodiversity. The traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources from these sub-projects might be benefited for providing measures against potential impacts for these project interventions. Hence, this protocol is applicable.
3.	Mangrove for Future (MFF) 2007	MFF addresses priorities for long-term sustainable coastal ecosystem management which include, among others: climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk	Initially, CSE was under Chakaria Mangrove Forest which was declared as reserve forest. Afterwards, the whole area changed into shrimp farming and salt cultivation area.

Sl. No.	Conventions	Focus	Applicability
		<p>reduction, promotion of ecosystem health, development of sustainable livelihoods, and active engagement of the private sector in developing sustainable business practices.</p> <p>The emphasis is on generating knowledge, empowering local communities and advocating for policy solutions that will support best practice in integrated coastal management</p>	There is a plan for afforestation on the peripheral dyke with mangrove species, hence, this convention is applicable.
4.	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2003	This is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.	There is a provision of transporting shrimp, fishes, crabs etc. for export purpose from the CSE (from landing center), and BFDC through waterways; and transporting SPF-BTS from the BMC to fish farms through waterways/ roadways. Hence, the Agreement is applicable for this Project.
5.	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 1992 (Rio De Janeiro)	<p>The multilateral treaty, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), stands with three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.</p> <p>Its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and it is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development.</p>	The CSE has the potential of threatening the species diversity of the area. Hence, this convention is applicable.
6.	The Law of the Sea Convention, 1982	This convention is also known as the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea Treaty. It is an international agreement that establishes a legal framework for all marine and maritime activities. In 2023, the agreement was reached on a High Seas Treaty which explains to protect ocean life in international waters. This would also provide measures including Marine Protected Areas and environmental impact assessment.	According to this Convention, the coastal and marine areas of Bangladesh fall under the Less Protected Zone ( <b>Figure 2.1</b> ). Hence, this Treaty is applicable.

Sl. No.	Conventions	Focus	Applicability
7.	Protocol Waterfowl Habitat 1982	Amendment of Ramsar Convention to protect specific habitats for waterfowl	The aerial distance from the nearest Ramsar Site, The Sundarbans to CSE is around 220 km; whereas the distances of other two Ramsar Sites, the Tanguar Haor and the Hakaluki Haor are around 390 km and 330 km from the CSE. Henceforth, it is deemed not applicable for this Project.
8.	C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981	Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment	Other three (03) sub-projects except the sub-project, interventions at BFDC this convention would comply during construction stage only. The operation and maintenance work of the 1600 kV Substation and associated distribution line should consider this convention during operation stage as well.
9.	Bonn 1979 (Germany)	Conservation of Migratory species of wild Animals	The sub-project, CSE is located at Chakaria, Cox's Bazar; and BMC is located at Teknaf. These sub-projects are situated close to the Bay of Bengal, with an aerial distance of about 11 km to the West from the CSE; and 4.44 km to the West and 14.61 km to the South from the BMC area; hence, there is potential to have impacts on the migratory species especially birds and aquatic fauna. Thus, this convention is applicable.
10.	C148 - Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977	Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in the Working Environment due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration	There is a provision for generating noise due to construction activities. In addition, dust may be generated during land levelling activities at BFDC. Hence, this convention is applicable.
11.	Prevention and Control of Occupation Hazards 1974	Protect workers against occupational exposure to carcinogenic substances and agents.	This treaty is applicable for the project due to the construction and O&M activities under the project.
12.	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora Convention/ Washington Convention 1973	International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora	The CSE, and BMC are located close to the Bay of Bengal; BFDC is located close to the Karnaphuli River; and eighteen (18) canals under Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira Districts have their connectivity to various rivers and canals. Therefore, these sub-projects may have potential to impact on the wildlife endangered species.
13.	Ramsar Convention 1971	This Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of Ramsar sites. It is also	The aerial distance from the nearest Ramsar Site, The Sundarbans to CSE is around 220 km; whereas the distances of other two

Sl. No.	Conventions	Focus	Applicability
		known as the Convention on Wetlands. It is on the wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat.	Ramsar Sites, the Tanguar Haor and the Hakaluki Haor are around 390 km and 330 km from the CSE. Henceforth, it is deemed not to be applicable for this Project.
14.	International Convention on the Protection of Birds 1950	The Convention established the principle that all birds, except for a small number of species, must be protected. It does not contain a list of species entitled to protection.	There is a potential of impacts on the avifauna species including migratory birds at the CSE, BFDC, and BMC areas. Hence, this convention is applicable.



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