

10th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Series of Webinars)

“Advancing Circular Economy in Asia-Pacific towards the SDGs under COVID-19 Pandemic”

Country Report

(Draft)

<BANGLADESH>

This country report was prepared by the Government of Bangladesh as an input for the 10th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific (Series of Webinars). The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: **Bangladesh**

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:

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**Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to Country
Report:**

Timeline of Submission: 20 November 2020 (Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp)

Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration -Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interest and commitment of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “*Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.*” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would not only help the member countries to learn various 3R best practices in place across the region, but it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges to better devise their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

We request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1 Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010 launched in Bangladesh. The City Corporations and Municipalities are making efforts to incorporate the concepts and guidance of this Strategy in their solid waste management activities. However, there have been dedicated pilot initiatives in line with 3R Strategy through different programs and projects being implemented by various Ministries/Divisions/Agencies.. Major initiatives are as follows:

- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centers (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh:** Pilot Phase-1 Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2012).
- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh:** Pilot Phase-2 Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2016).
- **Implementation of 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling) Pilot Initiative** in Dhaka and Chittagong Cities to Reduce Green House Gas Emission (Phase 1) (2012). In addition, the project is going to establish a composting plant in Khulna city. This project aims at promoting the concepts and practices of 3Rs in order to raise public awareness about the benefits of source segregation of wastes and recycling. Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund.
- **Co-composting Project based on Fecal Sludge and Organic Waste (2012)** Initiated by Waste Concern, UNESCAP, Local Government Engineering Department and Kushtia Municipality.
- **CDM Based Composting Project (capacity 130 tons/day) Project In Dhaka (2008)**
- **Local Government with ADB (2012)** Adopted 3R Concept in Waste Recycling Projects in 6 city corporations
- **Purbachal New Town Project by RAJUK (Capital Development Authority of Dhaka)** incorporated the National 3R Strategy in their master plan. They kept the provision of source separation of waste and earmarked land for waste recycling projects.
- **Bangladesh Bank's (Central Bank of Bangladesh) Green Banking Initiatives** to promote Green Projects and Products in the country and introduced Taka 2 billion refinance line for these project.
- **UNICEF initiated Composting Initiative and Promoting 3Rs in 19 towns of Bangladesh**
- **Feasibility Study On Conversion of Multi-technology Poa-DD on Solid Waste Management Into NAMA In Bangladesh** Study supported by KFW and UNESCAP, Waste Concern and W2RF
- **Valuing the Sustainable Development Co-benefits of Climate Change Mitigation Actions: A case of Waste Sector and Recommendations for the Designed of**

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): with the support from UNESCAP, UNFCCC, SOUTH POLE and Waste Concern

- **Regional Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility for Jessore Municipality.** Construction work for the project is supported by LGED under CRDP project.
- **Composting project has been included as green category in the updated ECR revised in 2017,**
- **Support to Kaliakoir Hi-tech part/IT park.**

Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very High (> 90%)
 High (>70%)
 Average (50~70%)
 Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
 Does not exist

Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015

Data not readily available

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

1. Policy needs to be reformed to attract investments in the 3R sector of waste.
2. Inter ministerial co-ordination required to facilitate, 3R related initiatives and Public Private Partnerships.
3. Lack of Capacity of officials and staffs to understand, monitor, review and document 3R related projects.
4. Lack of technological knowhow to promote effective 3R initiatives.
5. Lack of financial resources to promote and manage 3R related initiatives and opportunity of climate finance from developed country lacking

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh (in 64 Districts):** Pilot Phase Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2012).
- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh:** Pilot Phase-2 Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (20116).
- **Implementation of 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling) Pilot Initiative** in Dhaka and Chittagong Cities to Reduce Green House Gas Emission (Phase 1) (2012). This project aims at promoting the concepts and practices of 3Rs in order to raise public awareness about the benefits of source segregation of wastes and recycling. Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund.
- **Co-composting Project based on Fecal Sludge and Organic Waste (2012)** Initiated

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

by Waste Concern, UNESCAP, Local Government Engineering Department and Kushtia Municipality.

- **CDM Based Composting Project (capacity 130 tons/day) Project In Dhaka (2008)**
- **Local Government with ADB (2012)** Adopted 3R Concept in Waste Recycling Projects in 6 city corporations
- **Purbachal New Town Project by RAJUK (Capital Development Authority of Dhaka)** incorporated the National 3R Strategy in their master plan. They kept the provision of source separation of waste and earmarked land for waste recycling projects.
- **Bangladesh Bank's (Central Bank of Bangladesh) Green Banking Initiatives** to promote Green Projects and Products in the country and introduced Taka 2 billion refinance line for these project.
- **UNICEF initiated Composting Initiative and Promoting 3Rs in 19 towns of Bangladesh**
- **Feasibility Study On Conversion of Multi-technology POA-DD on Solid Waste Management Into NAMA In Bangladesh** Study supported by KfW and UNESCAP, Waste Concern and W2RF
- **Valuing the Sustainable Development Co-benefits of Climate Change Mitigation Actions: A case of Waste Sector and Recommendations for the Design of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs):** with the support from UNESCAP, UNFCCC, SOUTH POLE and Waste Concern
- **Support to Kaliakoir Hi-tech part/IT park**

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- **8th National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**
Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path.
- **Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021**
- **Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the 7th Five year Plan**
- **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015**
- **A Handbook of Mapping of Ministries/Divisions by SDGs' Targets (2018)**
- **E-Waste Management Rules 2020 (Final stage of approval)**
- **Medical Waste Management Rules 2008 (Amendment is in progress)**
- **Solid Waste Rules 2021 (Prepared draft is under review)**
- **Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018**
- **Feasibility study on Waste to Energy Conversion for Six Municipalities in Bangladesh by SHREDA**
- **Dhaka North City Corporation is going to launch waste to energy project in 2021**
- **Dhaka South City Corporation has completed land acquisition to initiate waste to energy project.**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 2 Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.

Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?

Yes; The central government formulated National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010. In the strategy every things are clearly mentioned. Besides, the following policy guidelines are also readily available

- **Guideline for Bio Gas to Energy/Electricity 2018(Draft)**
- **Renewable Energy Policy 2008**

The national 3R goal for waste management is to achieve complete elimination of waste disposal on open dumps, rivers, flood plains by 2015 and promote recycling of waste through mandatory segregation of waste at source as well as create a market for recycled products and provide incentives for recycling of waste.

Q-2 What is happening to country's organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)

- mostly land filled
- mostly incinerated
- both landfilled and incinerated
- mostly open dumped or open burned

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

1. There is a need for proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Handling Rules and National 3R Strategy.
2. Source Separation, Extended Producers Responsibility, Awareness of people, capacity of government and private sector needs to be improved.
3. Promotion of Public Private Partnerships needs to be improved and for this incentives (land, TAX, VAT, free delivery of waste to recycling facility, product marketing/pricing etc.) may attract private investments.
4. Opportunity of climate finance needs to be harnessed.
5. Enhancement of R & D and capacity building are required

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh (in 64 Districts):** Pilot Phase Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2012). (www.doe.gov.bd)
- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh:** Pilot Phase-2 Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (20116).
- **Implementation of 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling) Pilot Initiative** in Dhaka and Chittagong Cities to Reduce Green House Gas Emission (Phase 1) (2012). This project aims at promoting the concepts and practices of 3Rs in order to raise public awareness about the benefits of source segregation of wastes and recycling. Fund:

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Country Name: Bangladesh

Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund. (www.doe.gov.bd)

- **Co-composting Project based on Fecal Sludge and Organic Waste (2012)** Initiated by Waste Concern, UNESCAP, Local Government Engineering Department and Kushtia Municipality. (www.wasteconcern.org)
- **CDM Based Composting Project (capacity 130 tons/day) Project In Dhaka (2008)**. (www.wasteconcern.org)
- **Local Government with ADB (2012)** Adopted 3R Concept in Waste Recycling Projects in 6 city corporations.
- **UNICEF initiated Composting Initiative and Promoting 3Rs in 19 towns of Bangladesh**
- **Feasibility Study On Conversion of Multi-technology Poa-dd on Solid Waste Management Into NAMA In Bangladesh** Study supported by KfW and UNESCAP, Waste Concern and W2RF. (contact email: office@wasteconcern.org)
- **Valuing the Sustainable Development Co-benefits of Climate Change Mitigation Actions: A case of Waste Sector and Recommendations for the Design of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs):** with the support from UNESCAP, UNFCCC, SOUTH POLE and Waste Concern. (contact email: office@wasteconcern.org)
- **Regional Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility for Jessore Municipality.** Construction work for the project is supported by LGED under CRDP project. (www.lged.org)

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- **Eighth National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**

Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path

- **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2015** has targets for organic waste recycling and use of compost in agriculture.
- **Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021**
- **Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the upcoming 8th Five year Plan (2021-2026)**
- **Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018.**
- **To enhance mitigation ambition, in accordance with Paris agreement decision, Bangladesh is in the process of reviewing and updating.**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate
Paper			X			3
Plastic		X				3
Metal	X					3
Construction waste				X		3
e-waste		X				3
Others		X				3

**Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions(ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate*

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper			X		
Plastic			X		
Metal	X				
Construction waste				X	
e-waste	X				

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Rate Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper		x		x	
Plastic		x		x	
Metal		x		x	
Construction waste			x	x	
e-waste		x		x	

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Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

1. Effective implementation of policy needed.
2. Strengthening of relevant institutions along with capacity building of staffs and inter ministerial co-ordination needed to increase the recycling rate.
3. Source Separation of waste needs to be improved. Due to soiling value of recycling is going down.
4. Awareness building of local government, citizen needed to be increased.
5. To promote PPP and attract private investments in this sector there is need to provide incentives linked with land for facility, TAX & VAT incentives, soft loan, free delivery of waste to recycling facility (mentioned in the existing National 3R Strategy).
6. Harness Climate financing in this sector.
7. More R&D required in this sector.
8. Capacity building of government officials as well as private entrepreneurs needed for implementation of 3R related project.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh (in 64 Districts):** Pilot Phase-1 Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2012). (www.doe.gov.bd)
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**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs): with the support from UNESCAP, UNFCCC, SOUTH POLE and Waste Concern. (contact email: office@wasteconcern.org)

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

• **Eighth National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**

Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path.

• **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2015 has targets for organic waste recycling and use of compost in agriculture.**

• **Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021**

• **Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the upcoming 8th Five year Plan (2021-2026)**

• **Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018**

• **To enhance mitigation ambition, in accordance with Paris agreement decision, Bangladesh is in the process of reviewing and updating.**

• **Zero discharge Plan for Industry Sector**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 4 Build **sustainable cities /green cities** by encouraging “**zero waste**” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of **waste minimization**

Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?

1. **National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010** Encourages Private sector investment in waste sector.
2. **The National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Strategy 2004:** prepared by the Dept. of Environment. It was identified that waste sector has the potential for attracting CDM finance in the country.
3. **Zero Discharge Policy:** The Department of Environment(DOE) is promoting Zero Discharge Policy for industrial operation. Now DOE is issuing conditional environmental clearance and renewal certificate to the industry that they should follow zero discharge policy and the derailed plan should be submitted.
4. **Private Sector Infrastructure Guideline**
This guideline of the GoB has recommended private sector investment in waste management sector which includes all types of waste. It has also identified waste sector as one of the priority sector for private investment.
5. **Purbachal New Town Project by RAJUK (Capital Development Authority of Dhaka)** incorporated the National 3R Strategy in their master plan. They kept the provision of source separation of waste and earmarked land for waste recycling projects.
6. **Bangladesh Bank’s (Central Bank of Bangladesh) Green Banking Initiatives** to promote Green Projects and Products in the country and introduced Taka 2 billion refinance line for these project.
7. **Secondary transfer station for waste management** in the Dhaka City to improve solid waste management system.
8. **Promotion of Social and Environmental Standards** in the Industry (PSES) by DOE (2017-2020) a joint programme of the governments of Germany and Bangladesh.

Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector? (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)

- waste collection
- resource recovery
- waste recycling
- waste to energy, composting, etc.

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

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x PPP projects in waste sector

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

1. Existing waste recycling projects based on carbon trading are affected due to fall of carbon market. Immediate attention needs to be given by government to support these project. This will become good example for private investors to invest in waste and 3R sector.
2. Co-ordination between local government, relevant ministries and private sectors to fast track 3R related project.
3. Lack of capacity of local government and relevant ministries to promote 3R projects.
4. Awareness and Capacity building programs on waste separation and recycling needs to be promoted.
5. Lack of soft easy financial support is prevailing.
6. Lack of fiscal and policy incentives to attract private investment is prevailing.
7. Attract climate finance in this sector as other co-benefits can be harnessed from waste sector.
8. Lack of land for waste management

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Already shown in previous sections.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Already shown in previous sections.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 5 Encourage the **private sector**, including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase **resource efficiency and productivity**, creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.

Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?

1. National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010

Encourages Private sector investment in waste sector.

2. National Renewable Energy Policy- 2008

This policy seeks to promote production of biogas and other green energy from waste and also providing incentives for development of CDM to promote green energy projects

3. Policy Strategies for Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) Development in Bangladesh 2005

4. National SME Policy 2019

5. National Industrial Policy 2016

6. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) 2018

Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?

Dept. of Environment under the to 3R pilot projects and Programmatic CDM providing few capacity building training programs.

Training Program under SMEF

Training Program offered by SCITI of Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industry Corporation (BSCIC)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Need financial and technical support from local and external support agencies.

Waste segregation at source, and promotion of the eco-bag concept to reduce the national use of plastic bags

Promote PPP programs to encourage market vendors to segregate/source separate organic waste with an objective to reduce landfill requirement and increase composting

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant
Already shown in previous sections.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)
Already shown in previous sections.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 6 Promote the **greening of the value chain** by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.

Q-1 *What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?*

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- None

Q-2 *What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?*

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- None

No information available

Q 3 *Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?*

- ILO Bangladesh has initiated program to promote Green Jobs in Bangladesh.
- Dhaka North City Corporation and Dhaka South City Corporation has declared 20% tax Holiday for roof top gardening which has contributed to increase the demand of compost fertilizer
- Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) has taken initiative to formulate Green Special Economic Zones Policy 2019
- **Refinance Scheme for Green Products/Initiatives** Under Bangladesh Bank and BIFFL 2019

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

Need more attention for effective policy

- New economic tools reflecting costs and benefits of environmental and social impacts:
 - Ecosystem services
 - Biodiversity
 - Poverty eradication
- Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Bringing the green revolution into daily life
- Mitigation of climate change and energy independence
 - Effective mitigation of greenhouse gas emission
 - Reduction of fossil fuel use
- Climate change adaptation capacity
- Creation of new engines for economic growth
 - Development of green technologies
 - Greening of industries
 - Resource efficiency

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Green Jobs Initiative by ILO Bangladesh

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- Bangladesh Industry Policy 2016
- Zero Discharge Policy for Industry
- Establishment of 100 Economic Zones in Bangladesh
- **Instruction on Extended Producers Responsibility.**
- National SME Policy 2019
- Revision of National Science and Technology Policy 2011 (in 2019-20)
- Revision of National Biotechnology policy 2012 (in 2019-20)
- Industrial Biotechnology policy guidelines 2019
- Activities under Action Plan on National Innovation and Intellectual Policy 2018

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 7 Promote **industrial symbiosis** (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.

Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?

No Official Policies and Programs on Industrial Symbiosis are Available Presently. But some industries have initiated this program voluntarily. However Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority is drafting a policy in this regard under the banner of Green Special Economic Zones Policy 2019.

Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?

Presently no eco-industrial park declared by the government is available in the country. But there is a good number of Export Processing Zone (EPZ), industrial park/estates administered and supported by the government where environmental rules and regulations are followed strictly. Besides, 100 economic zones have been declared by the government where industries will be operated in line with environmental rules and regulations including national 3R strategy for waste management 2010.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Absence of effective and rigorous compliance and monitoring by the regulatory agencies due to inadequate manpower, logistics and network;
- Absence of effective coordination and collaboration among key institutions;
- Unwillingness of industry owners to comply with the environmental norms and regulations;

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Few industries have established bio gas plant where they use industrial waste to produce bio gas.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Focusing this goal specific plans and programs are not readily available, but the following plans indirectly involves with the goal

- **Eighth National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**
Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path.
- **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2015** has targets for organic waste recycling and use of compost in agriculture
- **Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021**

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

- **Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the upcoming 8th Five year Plan (2021-2026)**
- **Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018.**
- **To enhance mitigation ambition, in accordance with Paris agreement decision, Bangladesh is in the process of reviewing and updating.**
- **Zero discharge policy for Industry Sector**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 8 Build **local capacity** of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.

Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

There are many industrial training institutes in the country run by government but no training institute is dedicated for cleaner production or resource efficiency. Department of Environment conducts few workshops and seminars focusing this goal. Waste Concern has a dedicated training institute for cleaner production/resource efficiency.

Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?

No information available

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:
Absence of policy guidelines and cost effective technology.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

National Environment Awards are given to the green industries in every years. Besides, the Daily Star and HSBC Climate Change Award gave award are given to the industry involves in cleaner production in the country.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010

Encourages Private sector investment in waste sector.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)

Goal 9 Develop proper **classification and inventory of hazardous wastes** as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.

Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.

Yes No

See the publication Bangladesh Standards and Guidelines for sludge management (www.doe.gov.bd/site/view/publications)

Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?

- Lead Acid Battery Recycling and Management (SRO published in 2006) (amendment in 2008)
- *Hazardous Waste and Ship Breaking Waste Rules 2011.*
Upcoming Rules:
- **E-Waste Management Rules (Draft) 2020 (Final stage of approval)**
- **Medical Waste Management Rules 2008 (Draft preparation is in progress)**
- **Solid Waste Rules 2020 (Prepared draft is under review)**

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Absence of interdepartmental coordination.
- **Inadequate training and research programs**

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Hazardous Waste and Ship Breaking Management Rules 2011

Provides detailed regulation on environment-friendly ship-breaking and hazardous waste management (www.doe.gov.bd)

Safe and Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling in Bangladesh – Phase I

The project, aimed at improving standards and sustainability within the industry, will consist of five work packages, covering studies on economic and environmental impacts of ship recycling industry and on the management of hazardous materials and wastes, recommendations on strengthening the Government's One-Stop Service (in which all the various ministries with a responsibility for ship recycling – e.g. Industries, Environment, Labour, Shipping – offer a single point of contact for related matters), a review and upgrade of existing training courses for health, safety and environmental compliance, and the development of a detailed project document for a possible follow-up project to implement the recommendations of phase I.

Support to Development of Kaliakoir Hi-Tech Park/IT parks (SDKHTP)

Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority (BHTPA) established in 2010 is responsible for the establishment and expansion along with management, operation and development of Hi-Tech Parks within the country. Under this project, e-waste recycling facility will be established.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- **Eighth National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**
Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas

Goal 10 **Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain** (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.

Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?

Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (CIP)- A road map towards investment in agriculture, food security and investment.

Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?

Not existing

Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?

- Very High (> 20~ 30%)
 High (10~20%)
 Medium (5~10%)
 Low (< 5%)
 Negligible (<1%)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Lack of coordination and collaboration among key institutions

Lack of financial resources to implement CIP on agriculture and food security

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Some pilot initiatives are being undertaken in line with CIP

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- CIP on agriculture and food security
- 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2026)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas

Goal 11 Promote full scale **use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock wastethrough** reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.

Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?

Agricultural Waste: 65 million Metric Ton/ Year (2005, Waste Concern)

Livestock waste: 138.19 million tons

Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please check all appropriate boxes)

- as secondary raw material input (for paper, bio plastic, furniture, etc.)
- biogas/electricity generation
- composts/fertilizers
- mostly left unutilized or open dumped
- mostly open burned

Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.

- National 3R Strategy for Waste Management, 2010
- Integrated Livestock Manure Management (ILMM) Policy 2016
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- National Action Plan on Short Lived Climate Pollutants 2014
- Bangladesh 2nd National Communication on Climate Change

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Need specific policy and capacity of relevant ministries for promoting the idea
- Lack of effective coordination and collaboration among key institutions
- Lack of capacity building initiatives for relevant ministries/agencies
- Lack of financial and technological support

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Develop and Implement Livestock Manure Management Action Plan in line with relevant policy

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- Bangladesh Livestock Manure Management Policy 2016 and related Action Plan
- 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2026)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 12 Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of **waste, in particular plastics** in the marine and coastal environment.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?

Environmental Policy 2018 clearly mentioned the disposal of all sorts of waste (including plastic wastes) in coastal and marine environment. Moreover, dumping of mixed solid waste containing plastic materials in low land areas (e.g. water catchment areas), rivers or canals is strictly prohibited in Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (Amended 2010). Nevertheless, very recently Honorable High Court Division of Supreme Court of Bangladesh has given direction to ban single use plastic in coastal areas of Bangladesh.

:

The following Act address the issue indirectly:

1. The Ship Breaking and Ship Recycling Act 2018

The following policy and rules address the issue indirectly

1. **Hazardous Waste and Ship Breaking Waste Management Rules 2011.**
2. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy 2005
3. National Fisheries Policy 1998
4. National Action Plan on Coastal and Marine Pollution from Land based Activities.
5. Fish and Fish product (quality control) rules, 1997
6. Territorial Water and Maritime Zone Act, 1974
7. The Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950

Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)

Very much Somehow Not at all

Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.

- *Waste Concern(www.wasteconcern.org)*
- *Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (buet.ac.bd)*
- *Practical Action Bangladesh www.practicalaction.org/bangladesh*
- *Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, University of Chittagong.*
- *Department of Oceanography, University of Dhaka*

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Absence of awareness, policy guideline and technological option this sector.

- **No Segregation of waste, resulting low-level of recycling.**
- **Increasing amount of non-recyclable packaging materials are accumulated in waste.**
- **Multiple Handling of Waste (4 to 5 times from the source to disposal)**
- **Low level of awareness on 3R/Source Separation of waste**
- **Crude method of waste collection and disposal.**
- **Low collection efficiency of waste is a one of the cause of drainage problem**

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

- **Environmental pollution from waste causing health hazards.**
- **Increasing amount of Land required for landfilling**
- **Increasing waste management cost**

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

No specific policy but the **Hazardous Waste and Ship Breaking Waste Management Rules 2011** can Address this issue. However, Maritime Affair Unit of Ministry of Foreign Affairs has formulated an exclusive work plan for preventing plastic pollution in coastal areas.

The related policies are given bellow-

1. National Fisheries Policy 1998
2. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy 2005
3. Environment Conservation Act 1995
4. National Action Plan on Coastal and Marin Pollution from Land based Activities.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- **Eighth National Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)**
Eighth Five Year plan has been drafted through incorporating improved waste management for circular economy and introduction of EPR for non-biodegradable disposable plastic. This is the continuation of previous five year plan of adopting 3R/4R options for better waste management and low carbon path.
- **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2015 has targets for organic waste recycling and use of compost in agriculture Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021**
- **Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the upcoming 8th Five year Plan (2021-2026)**
- **Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018**
- **To enhance mitigation ambition, in accordance with Paris agreement decision, Bangladesh is in the process of reviewing and updating.**
- **Zero discharge Plan for Industry Sector**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)? (Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
x	4	Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
		Take to landfill
x	1	Take to the retailer
		Take to local charity for re-use
x	1	Take to second-hand shop for re-use
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
x	3	Recycle in another country
x	4	Do not know how people dispose

Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?

Electronic Waste Management Rules, 2020 (Draft) Shall address health and safety issue.

Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television			
Computer			
Mobile phone			
Refrigerators			
Washing machines			
Air conditioners			
Others...			

Data is not available at this moment. Recently DoE has taken initiatives to conduct a research study on “Assessment of Generation of e-waste, its impact on Environment and Resource Recovery Potential in Bangladesh.”

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Need guideline and policy in this sector.
- Need national inventory on E-waste
- Need appropriate cost effective technology for e-waste recycle

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development –

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name: Bangladesh

include websites where relevant

Re-Tem a private Japanese company initiated a study with the help of JICA. They are planning to pilot and later scaleup a E-waste recycling project in Bangladesh.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- To enact E-waste management rules, 2020
- Database development of formal and informal E-Waste recyclers.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 14 Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?

1. **Basel Convention:** People's Republic of Bangladesh is a signatory and has accessed to the **Basel Convention** in April 01, 1993. Hazardous waste and ship breaking management rules 2011 is well equipped for preventing illegal import of any waste.
2. The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships 2009
3. **Hazardous Waste and Ship Breaking Management Rules 2012**
Provides detailed regulation on environment-friendly ship-breaking and hazardous waste management
4. Bangladesh Import & Export policy Order 2015-2018 for the e-waste export & import.
5. The Ship Breaking and Ship Recycling Act 2018

Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?

Yes No

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:
Need specific policy and capacity building training

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Not available

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Not available

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 15 Progressive implementation of “**extended producer responsibility (EPR)**” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.

Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)

Not available.

Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:
Need policy, awareness and capacity building

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant
Not available

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)
Under proposed E-waste Rules, the provision of EPR will be included and implemented

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 16 Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?

Medical Waste (Management and Processing) Rules, 2008

Source Separation of hospital waste as well as transportation treatment and disposal of all kinds of hospital and clinical waste made mandatory.

Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?

Not available

Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
2. Local Government Division of LGRD
3. City Corporations, Pouroshova, Union Parishad
4. Local Government (Dhaka City Corporation has a pilot project)
5. PRISOM, PRODIPON, Chittagong Sheba Songstha (NGOs)
6. Department of Environment (Gives license to the hospital and hospital waste management organization)
7. Directorate of Health Service (Gives license to the hospital)

Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?

(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)

open dumping (untreated)

open burning (untreated)

ordinary landfilling (untreated)

sanitary landfilling (treated)

Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)

Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)

Other methods (please specify names: a pilot project run by Dhaka City Corporation South and Prodipon practicing autoclave and chemical treatment and deep burial method)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Implementation of the rule effectively needed.

- Incentives required for private sector
- Absence of low cost technology
- Absence of policy guideline

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Pilot project run by Dhaka City Corporation South in PPP modality

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- Medical Waste Management Rules 2008 (Amendment is in progress)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 17 Improve **resource efficiency and resource productivity** by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.

Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?

- ILO, Bangladesh in partnership with Ministry of Labor took an initiative to promote green jobs in the country.
- Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) has developed product standards
- Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) has developed Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Master Plan
- Bangladesh Labor Policy
- National Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Bangladesh Labor Act and Rules
- Bangladesh Labor Welfare Foundation Act and Rules

Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?

A collaborative initiative is being undertaken between the government of Japan and Bangladesh to facilitate transfer of low carbon energy efficient improved technology, product, systems under Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). Energy efficient CDM project initiated by government by replacing conventional bulb with CFL bulb.

JICA sponsored Energy Efficiency Conservation and Promotion Fund

Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?

Study conducted by ILO-Ministry of Labor-Waste Concern on 3 sectors (renewable energy, solid waste, construction industry) aiming policy on green jobs

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Need specific policy, technical and financial support in this sector

- Multiple Handling of Waste (4 to 5 times from the source to disposal)
- Low level of awareness on 3R/Source Separation of waste
- Crude method of waste collection and disposal.
- Increasing amount of Land required for landfilling
- Increasing waste management cost

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- ILO Bangladesh initiated a project to build capacity of on green jobs for few sectors.
- Under CDM and JCM, specific activities are going on
- BSTI and SREDA are also implementing some projects

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

- 8th Five Year Plan
- Preparation of Master Plans for Dhaka North City Corporation & Dhaka South City Corporation for the period up to 2032 by JICA (Draft preparation in progress) .

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 18 Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.

Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?

- **The National 3R Strategy on Waste** clearly addressed climate mitigation issues through estimating GHG emission.
- **National CDM Strategy:** This strategy is promoting pro-poor CDM projects on waste sector by harnessing carbon financing
- Recently a Study on monetizing of co-benefits was conducted for Bangladesh and in partnership with UNFCCC, UNESCAP, SOUTH POLE and Waste Concern shared in a conference in Bonn, Germany.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Due to fall of carbon price existing CDM projects in Bangladesh are suffering. Attention should be given to help these projects.

Co-benefit, climate finance and NAMA needs to be harnessed

The cost for mitigation alone could range from \$140 billion to \$300 billion by 2030. This needs to be arranged with the help of donor communities and world bodies, This incurs a mammoth task.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

1. **The National 3R Strategy on Waste** clearly addressed climate mitigation issues.
2. CDM Based Composting Project (capacity 130 tons/day) Project In Dhaka (2008) (www.wastecncern.org)

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

1. Eighth Five Year Plan (FY2021-FY2026)
2. Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) (2009)
3. Bangladesh Country Investment Plan(CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2016-2021
4. Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into the 8th Five year Plan 20030
5. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015
6. Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC) Road Map 2018

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 19 Enhance **national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency**, through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.

Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?
The National 3R Strategy on Waste clearly addressed the issue

Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?

1. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
2. Ministry of Industries
3. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
4. SME Foundation
5. Department of Environment
6. Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
7. Waste Concern
8. BCAS
9. GOBESHONA
10. Practical Action of Bangladesh
11. SREDA
12. BSTI
13. BSCIC
14. BCSIR

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:
Need capacity building and financial support and technical support

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)
Not available now

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 20 Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.

Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?(Please check all applicable)

- NGOs Industrial Association
 Local Government Academic Institution
 Others, please add/specify ()

Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very high Moderate Low Almost Negligible

Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very high Moderate Low Almost Negligible

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

[Need more attention, capacity, knowledge, awareness, financial support and R&D](#)

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

[Already mentioned earlier](#)

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

[Already mentioned earlier](#)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? X Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 21 **Integrate the 3Rs** in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.

Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?

Significant numbers of private and public universities have been giving tertiary degree on Environmental Sciences. 3R and resource efficiency is covered in the solid waste management as well as resource economics courses.

Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.

Information is Not available.

Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?

Information is Not available.

Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?

There is no specific information. However, Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh (IEB) declared that Engineers need to take environmental sustainability course in their graduation study for IEB registration. Environmental sustainability course covers resource efficiency and life cycle assessment issue.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Not Applicable

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Not Applicable

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Information is Not available

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 22 **Integrate the 3R concept** in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.

Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
 Ministry of Industries
 Ministry of Agriculture
 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
 Ministry of Local Government Rural and Cooperative
 Department of Environment
 Department of Agriculture Extension
 Department of Livestock
 Local Government Institute like City Corporation and Municipalities
 Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
 SREDA
 BSTI
 BSCIC

Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?

- Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies
- Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies
- Informal meeting among ministries and agencies
- Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)

The existing National 3R Steering Committee needs to be strengthened

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 22 **Integrate the 3R concept** in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.

Need more attentions

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

The National 3R Strategy for Waste Management

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021~2026)

8th Five Year Plan (2021-2026)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 23 Promote **green and socially responsible procurement** at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.

Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?

The National 3R Strategy on Waste clearly addressed the issue.

Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labeling schemes of your country.

Eco-labeling project on Leather and Footwear Industry by EU

Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.

Not applicable

Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies, which have adopted green procurement policy.

The Civil Audit Department under the Ministry of Finance has initiated green procurement

Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?

Not existing

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Need policy formulation and programs implementation

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

The National 3R Strategy on Waste clearly addressed the issue.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021~2026)

Not available

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 24	Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy , and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
Data Not Readily Available	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Absence of policy to Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources and energy,	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Information is not available	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 25 **Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.**

Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?

Yes

Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?

1. **Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (Last Amendment in 2010)**
2. **The National 3R Strategy on Waste** clearly addressed the issue.
3. **Draft Solid Waste Management Rules and E-waste Management Rules.**
4. **Bangladesh Environment Conservation Rules 1997.**
5. **National Health Policy 2011**

Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?

BOD Value of the following rivers is critically high. Therefore water quality of these rivers are very important

Buriganga

Turag

Shitalakha

Balue

Karnofuly

Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?

1. Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act 1995 (Last Amendment in 2010)
2. National Fisheries Policy 1998
3. National Water Policy 1999
4. Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy 2005
5. Natural Water Body Protection and Preservation of Open space and Playground Act 2000
6. Bangladesh Water Act 2013

Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?

1. Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act 1995 (Last Amendment in 2010)
2. Bangladesh Water Act 2013
3. Coastal Zone Policy 2005
4. Ecologically Critical Areas Management Rules 2016

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 25	Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Absence of better coordination among the agencies</i>	
<i>Absence of awareness</i>	
<i>Need more attention</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Data is not readily available</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021~2026)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Master Plans for DNCC & DSCC by JICA (Draft). • World Bank voluntary EPR pilot project at Narayangonj for addressing single use plastic and multilayer packaging. • UNDP and Unilever joint venture for addressing HDPE and LDPE in Narayangonj. 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 26 Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.

Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?

Private E-waste Recycling Companies exporting PCB
 CDM based composting project in Dhaka
 PET Bottle exporters
 Formal and informal recycling companies for paper, glass, plastic including PET bottle

Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Bangladesh is a signatory of Basal Convention and Stockholm Convention
 Bangladesh hazardous Waste and Shipbreaking Waste Management Rules 2011
 Import Policy Order 2015-18

Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.

Import Policy Order 2015-2018 (<http://www.mincom.gov.bd/Polices.php>)
 Hazardous Waste and Ship breaking Waste Management Rules 2011(www.doe.gov.org)

Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?

No

Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?

Yes

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

We face Policy and technological challenges

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 26 Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Ô Safe and Environmentally sound Ship Recycling in Bangladesh (SENSREC) Phase I & Phase II
Construction of Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF)

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)

Revision of The Ship Breaking and Recycling Rules 2011
Introduction of Ship Recycling Board

For the development of environmental and occupational safety standards for the recycling industry, the Ministry of Industries with the technical assistance from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and financial assistance from the Norwegian Government implemented the Project titled ‘Safe and Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling in Bangladesh (SENSREC)- Phase I’ for the period of 2015-2017. After successful completion of Phase I, the Ministry has started implementing the SENSREC Phase II (Capacity Building) from April 2018. Under Phase II of SENSREC project the ship recycling workers will be providing with technical training for their skill development and capacity building.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both “Data Availability” and Monitoring Base”)

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	x				x
Material flow		x			x
Cyclical use					x
Amount of final disposal		x			x
Disposal to land		x			x
Direct disposal to water		x			x
Import of waste		x			x
Export of waste		x			x
Total landfilled waste		x			x
Import of recyclables		x			x
Export of recyclables		x			x
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)		x			x
e-waste generation		x			x

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

Government collect information the information of waste not regularly rather than project based. Last survey was conducted under the Programmatic CDM Project in 2013. However waste

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

related information become available through some survey report conducted by some NGOs (e.g. ESDO, Waste Concern, etc.), which is usually funded by foreign donors.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Need updated information, inventory and institutional capacity and financial allocation

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Department of Environment conducting surveys related to waste under the Programmatic CDM of Municipal waste management project with the technical support from Waste Concern, CEGIS .

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021-2026)

- **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centres (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh (in 64 Districts): Pilot Phase** Fund: Government used its Climate Change Trust Fund (2012).
- **Implementation of 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling) Pilot Initiative** in Dhaka and Chittagong Cities to Reduce Green House Gas Emission (Phase 1) (2012).
- **Preparation of Master Plans for DNCC & DSCC by JICA (Draft).**
- **voluntary EPR pilot project at Narayanganj for addressing single use plastic and multilayer packaging by DoE, World Bank and different brand owners.**
- **Banning single use plastic in coastal areas.**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 28 Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.

Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?

At present government is seriously looking for opportunity to harness energy from waste. Biogas, Refuse Derived Fuel etc., Waste to energy projects are priority.

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

R&D is required and later technological support and PPP projects encouraged.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- A study on potential of RDF as source of energy from soiled plastic, waste, fabric conducted by Dept of Env.
- Guideline on waste to bio gas/electricity 2018(draft)
- Conducting a feasibility study on waste to-energy conversion in six municipalities in Bangladesh By SREDA – Power Division (UNDP Supported Project)
- **Promoting Low Carbon Urban Development in Bangladesh**
(Waste related activities include i) Implementing solutions for solid waste management including Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC); ii) waste to energy and 4R wherein some projects development in PPP modality.)
 - A study on potential of RDF as source of energy from soiled plastic, waste, fabric conducted by Dept of Environment

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021-2026)

- **Dhaka North City Corporation is going to launch waste to energy project in 2021**
- **Dhaka South City Corporation has completed land acquisition to initiate waste to energy project.**

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 29 Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.

Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?

World bank is supporting the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for (1) Baseline study on plastic; (2) Single use and Multilayer packaging EPR guideline development and (3) pilot project implementation.

In addition, UNDP and Unilever are going to launch a separate pilot project to address HDPE and LDPE.

UK government (Defra) showed interest to support DoE to respond the High Court order on banning single use plastic in coastal areas.

Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?

Through **Programmatic CDM using organic Wastes of Urban Centers (Phourashava/ Municipalities) throughout Bangladesh (in 64 Districts)** local government, international development banks, external support agencies are brought under a platform for organic waste recycling

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Attract private sector with incentives and harness climate investment and NAMA.
- Promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) needs to be realized, and various incentives (providing land at low cost, TAX & VAT rebate, free or easy delivery of waste to recycling facility, product marketing/pricing, etc.) should be provided to attract private investments;
- Lack of effective linkages with regional and international technology and financial institutions to facilitate transfer of technology on 3R;
- Lack of administrative and financial support for enhancing collaboration on research and extension among key stakeholders;

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 29 Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Already shown earlier.

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021~2026)

8th Five Year Plan of Bangladesh has provision

The Innovation And Intellectual Property policy 2018

The National Industrial Policy 2016

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 30	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
<i>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021-2026)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
Not applicable	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially # <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 32 Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the **informal waste sector** and gradually **improve** the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.

Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?

According to the report of Global Finance, the average GDP growth rate of Bangladesh was about 5.7 percent during 2001 to 2009. Assuming that the work component of GDP will grow at the same rate of overall GDP, it was projected that the GDP contribution of the waste sector for the years 2014 and 2020 will be respectively Tk 35,478.37 million and Tk 43,347.12 million. (source: Waste Concern 2009)

Total 358,112 nos jobs waste existing in waste sector and economic contribution was US\$ 408.14 million in the year 2010. Source (Waste Concern 2010), a study conducted for ILO-Bangladesh.

Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?

Not available

Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?

No. But measurement for health and safety is required

Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?

According to Labour Law of Bangladesh 2006, the minimum legal age for employment is 14. Working below 14 years old is a punishable offence. The related rules and regulation are given below

- i) Bangladesh Labour Rules 2015
- ii) Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation (Amendment) Rules, 2015
- iii) Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation (Amendment) Act 2013
- iv) Bangladesh Labour Law (Amendment) 2013
- v) Labour Welfare Foundation Acts 2006

Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?

Not available

Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?

Study is not available

Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?

Vaccination program for children including informal waste worker is done nation wide in every year.

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 32 Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the **informal waste sector** and gradually **improve** the working conditions and livelihood security, including **mandatory provision of health insurance**, for all workers.

Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?

Awareness and training programs on health and safety for informal workers are carried out on the project based, not regularly. Some NGO involve in waste sector like Waste Concern, Practical Action etc. are carried out such training for informal workers involved in waste sector.

SENSREC Phase II (Capacity Building) by the Ministry of industries

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Poverty causes families to send children to work like waste picking. So poverty is one of the major challenges for implementing the policy, rules and regulation to prevent child labour in the waste sector.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- i) National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010
- ii) Combating child trafficking for the worst form of child labour
- iii) Including the Excluded: Action against the worst forms of child labour through education networking
- iv) Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bangladesh - A Time-Bound Programme Approach
- v) Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Bangladesh: Preparatory Phase of a Time-Bound Programme (TBP)
- vi) Developing a time-bound approach to eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh
- vii) Prevention and Elimination of Selected Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Informal Economy of Dhaka City - Bridging Phase

Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)

Revision of The Health policy 2011

Revision of The Skilled development policy 2011

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 33	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
<i>Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.</i>	
<p>The National 3R strategy for waste Management 2010 refers to equal participation of man & woman in waste collection, separation, reuse and recycle program. Department of Environment is implementing Integrated Resource Recovery Centre(IRRC) in seven cities at 8 places where gender issue is considered to some extent, <i>but</i> the informal sectors involved in promoting 3R concept, gender issue is not considered structurally but both male and female workers work together.</p>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people are not aware of gender issues. • Institutional arrangement is not suitable for woman to work in the waste sector 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Woman Development Policy 2011 • National Child Policy 2011 	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2021-2026)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighth National Five Year Plan (2021-2026) 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	