Workshop Report:

World Day to Combat Desertification and the Draft National Action Program for Bangladesh

Venue: RDEC Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207
Date: 17 June 2015

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1.0.0: Background of the workshop

The 17th June was observed all over the world as the World Day to Combat Desertification with the slogan for the year 2015 as: "No such thing as free launch. Invest in healthy soil". In order to observe the day in a befitting manner, a day-long workshop on "World Day to Combat Desertification and the Draft National Action Program for Bangladesh" was organized by the Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 17 June 2015 at the RDEC Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.

The workshop comprised of two working sessions, namely, the inaugural session and the technical session and it was attended by about one hundred stakeholders from different Universities, Research Institutes, relevant Ministries, Departments and Authorities of GoB, environment-related NGOs and journalists from various Electronic and Print media.

As a signatory to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the government of Bangladesh is obliged to implement the decisions of the convention and act at both policy and field levels. Accordingly, the DoE undertook a project entitled "Bangladesh: Revision and Alignment of National Action Program (NAP) with UNCCD 10-years Strategic Plan and Framework" and it has been in operation in Bangladesh to (NAP) with UNCCD 10-years Strategic Plan and Framework" and it has been in operation in Bangladesh to expedite implementation of the convention in more comprehensive and organized manner. The present workshop endeavored to take stock of the knowledge and experiences generated so far through the implementation process of the project and to arrive at a solid Draft NAP for Bangladesh that might establish its direct linkage with the national development ctivities and poverty reduction processes, and thus, turn it to be an effective tool for attaining the UNCCD goals in Bangladesh.

1.1.0: Inaugural session

The inaugural session was graced by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed as the Chief Guest of the ceremony, while it was presided over by Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General, DoE. The session started functioning at 10:00 am with recitation from the Holy Quran.

1.1.1: Address of Welcome

This was followed by an address of welcome. Dr. Md. Sohrab Ali, Deputy Director (Water and Bio.), DoE and Project Director of the Bangladesh: Revision and Alignment of National Action Plan (NAP) with UNCCD 10-years Strategic Plan and Framework project took the floor and extended the warmest and cordial welcome to the distinguished guests,

resource persons and astakeholders from different government and non-government organizations and journalists from various electronic and printing media for kindly being a part of this workshop of great national significance. He expressed his deep regard and gratitude to the Secretary, MoEF for kindly giving his consent to grace the ceremony as the chief guest in spite of his busy schedule and hoped that his words would leave for us a new directive and guideline in combating desertification and related environmental problems in Bangladesh. He made special mention of the Director General of DoE for his constant guidance, support and inspiration in organizing this workshop in a befitting manner and upholding the cause of aligning NAP with UNCCD strategic plan and framework in Bangladesh. He also thanked the Director (NRM & Research), DoE Dr. Sultan Ahmed for his keen interest in the ongoing NAP activities in Bangladesh and making timely suggestions in tuning them to our development needs. Dwelling on the objectives of workshop, he briefed the session about the ongoing project activities on aligning NAP with the UNCCD strategy (2008-2018) and stressed on the urgency of a thoroughly updated draft NAP in Bangladesh to address the problems of desertification, drought and land degradation in a planned manner. It can ensure enhancement in the implementation process of UN conventions in our country as well.

1.1.2: The Draft NAP

Presentation on the draft National Action Program (NAP) for Bangladesh was made by Dr. Sk. Ghulam Hussain, Team Leader of the NAP presentation and Soils Expert and Crop Modeler of CEGIS. Terming desertification as a global issue, Dr. Hussain put due importance on strengthening global partnership under the UNCCD 10-years strategic plan and framework, and to this end, he outlined the main features of the draft NAP based on the experiences gained from the regional workshop findings. According to him, drought is the major natural hazard that appears almost each year in Bangladesh and covers a vast area of the country posing a great threat to the human life and livelihoods as well as the biodiversity and natural resources.

In proposing the draft NAP, he gave top priorities on identifying the emerging issues related to DLDD and their underlying issues and developing new projects under all thematic areas of NAP to address land degradation, drought and desertification. To attain it, he suggested ten steps in the practical organization of the NAP alignment process to bring out a refined draft NAP along with its official adoption and circulation.

He also outlined a complete project proposal containing seven chapters and came out with a series of programs like awareness raising, rehabilitation of degraded lands, restoration of forests, conservation of water reservoirs, prevention of coastal and river bank erosion, development of knowledge management system and so on.

He concluded with the following remarks: "Due to the prevailing hydrological cycle in the region, the chance of desertification seems to be remote in Bangladesh, although the frequency and intensity of droughts are very likely to increase. As DLDD is often the result of human activity, it can, therefore, be prevented or controlled by human efforts."

1.1.3: Address by the Chief Guest

In his address as the chief guest, Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, MoEF underscored the importance of observing the world day to combat desertification along with strengthening of Bangladesh NAP with UNCCD 10-years strategic plan and framework and categorically termed it to be the most appropriate hour for tuning our thoughts and actions to the development needs of our country in order to mitigate land degradation and desertification in the drought-prone areas of Bangladesh. He further drew the attention of the house to the slogan of the day, expressed in the form of colloquial proverb where a simple but plain truth had rightly been spelled out: 'No such thing as a free launch. Invest in healthy soils'.

Elaborating the significance of the above slogan, he said that mankind had always been unkind to the Mother Nature in terms of its indiscriminate pattern of consumption, which resulted in severe loss of biodiversity along with alarming changes in the environment and climate. He therefore urged upon all to concert their will and ability towards conservation of biodiversity, enrichment of natural resources and environment as no output had ever been or would ever be possible without any input

The chief guest further said that mainly the anthropogenic factors all over the world had been responsible for global warming and climate change and as such the issue needed global partnership in solving or mitigating the problems. He drew our attention to many other environmental problems of our country like river management, sustainable land management, loss of agricultural land, soil salinity, fast declining of groundwater level and so on, and stressed the need for generating mass awareness on the intensity of such problems in order to mitigate or cope with them in a planned and scientific manner. He put special emphasis on formulation of NAP to further strengthen its implementation and reporting capabilities.

1.1.4: The vote of thanks

While offering the vote of thanks, Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Director (NRM and Research), DoE told the session: 'The natural hazards due to global warming and climate change are largely considered as global phenomenon. Bangladesh being the worst victim of drought and land degradation urgently needs technical and financial assistance from international organizations'.

In this connection he thankfully recalled the collaborative assistances as received from UNCCD and sought its further support and cooperation in implementing NAP to meet the development needs of Bangladesh.

1.1.5: Address by the chairperson

In his address as the Chairperson, Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General of DoE thanked the participating resource persons and stakeholders of the workshop and stressed on the importance of taking up a joint and coordinated research venture to have thorough understanding on a specific environmental problem so that its causes of occurrence might clearly be determined, its extensiveness and intensity be properly assessed and could be easily mitigated or adapted with.

He further said: 'Due to long spell of high temperature and drought in the North-western region of Bangladesh, a vast area with coverage of around 8,720 sq km is feared to slowly turn into desert in course of time. Our agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors incur severe loss, our biodiversity and ecosystems are seriously threatened due to prolonged high temperature and drought. We must therefore unite all our will and ability to stop the evil encroachment of desert in our dear motherland Bangladesh'.

1.2.0: Technical session

The technical session started at 11:00 am and continued up to 02:00 pm. It was presided over by the Director General, DoE Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal. However, at one point he had to take leave of absence from the session because of his pre-occupation in the office, and then the Additional Director General of DoE Qazi Sarwar Imtiaz Hashmi was called for chairing the session.

Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Director (NRM and Research), DoE acted as the moderator of technical session and helped establish a rapport between the audience and the resource persons.

The session gave audience to the presentations made by the following four resource persons, who dwelt on the areas as mentioned against their names:

1. **Professor Dr. Mostafa A.R. Hossain**, Department of Fish. Biology and Genetics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh	Impact of delayed monsoon, erratic rainfall and drought on ***aquatic biodiversity, livelihood and food security***
2. **Professor Dr. Chowdhury Sarwar Jahan,** Department of Geology and Mining, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi	Adaptation for climate change effect on ***groundwater resource through MAR technique*** in drought-prone Barind area
3. **Professor Dr. Abdul Karim,** Depatment of Agronomy, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Salna, Gazipur	***Sustaining crop production*** under increasing climatic variability in Bangladesh
4. **Professor Dr. A K M Saiful Islam,** Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka	***Characterizing changes of drought-risk*** for Bangladesh from climate change

The resource persons made their presentations using power-point slides, interpreting and analyzing them and made them more attractive and interesting sometimes by adding personal experiences here and there or taking the audiences down the memory lane to three or four decades back. After the presentations were over, the floor was open for discussion.

1.2.1: Presentation on aquatic diversity, livelihood and food security

Dr. Hossain in his presentation on the impact of delayed monsoon, erratic rainfall and drought on aquatic biodiversity, livelihood and food security drew our attention to the alarmingly serious degradation in aquatic biodiversity caused by drought that resulted in loss of precious aquatic flora and fauna and lengthening the list of endangered and extinct aquatic species in Bangladesh. He also mentioned the drought-risks that affected the overall fish production system, squeezed the fish habitats and migratory routes and had thrown the livelihood of fishermen community into the grave danger. 'Temperature fluctuations and erratic rainfall adversely affect the fish biology, aquatic habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem in general, and fish propagation and production system in particular', he added.

Dr. Hossain then dwelt on the question of putting a stop to this degrading trend in order that the overall process of fish production and development as a whole could be placed in the right channel. In highlighting the coping mechanisms, he came out with some concrete suggestions for the fish farmers like fish culture with irrigated water, culture of high temperature tolerant species like mono-sex tilapia, and short cycle fish like Thai sarpunti and silver carp, rice-fish culture and so on. He also underscored the necessity of banning the use of destructive fishing gears like 'moshari jal or current jal'.

For adaptation of fishery and aquaculture with drought, he advocated for establishment of natural beel nurseries and fish sanctuaries, implementation of stock enhancement program, establishment of more community based organizations etc. Lastly, he gave special importance on resource improvement and stressed the need to restore aquatic habitat, re-excavate the connecting canals for better water retention and continuation of water flow, and go for capital dredging of river basin only after in-depth analyses of fish bio-physiology.

1.2.2: Presentation on adaptation for climate change effect on ground water resource

Dr. Jahan invited the audience to his presentation with an interesting but highly significant call: ***Catch water where it falls.*** And indeed, it's the most appropriate prelude to a presentation dealing with drought-prone Barind area of rural Bangladesh, where surface and ground water resources are scanty, and groundwater resources involve high risks and higher costs.

Groundwater irrigation is the main stay of agriculture in Barind tract as the amount of annual rainfall is very low and the scope of conserved water is also very low. Moreover, potential aquifer for large-scale groundwater development exists at greater depth.

The area is covered by semi-impervious clay-silt layer, having potentiality of only 8.6% of total annual rainfall. Besides, the groundwater table shows a constant declining trend, and in the forthcoming days the shallow groundwater will be scarce. So the future generations may have to face lots of groundwater problems.

In this backdrop, Dr. Jahan came forward with a viable adaptation menu to ensure integrated use of surface and groundwater and to protect the declining trend of GWT by harvesting rainwater through MAR technique. This technique is not just an idea inside a sophisticated laboratory; rather it is a reality that is being used in a number of villages of Barind area as the viable water banking process, in which rain water or run-off water is put in underground for subsequent movement to aquifer to augment groundwater resources.

Dr. Jahan informed the house that after application of MAR technique, GWT started rising in response to augmented recharge artificially. Water quality is also safe for both drinking and irrigation.

1.2.3: Presentation on sustaining crop production under increasing climatic variability

Due to unrestricted emission of greenhouse gases, the global temperature is on rise with more frequent heat waves in summer and cold wave in winter, increase in global average precipitation, further rise of sea level and increase in wind velocity of tropical or cyclonic storms. The consequences of climate change in Bangladesh are visible in rising temperature, land and water salinity, severe drought in the north-western part, flood inundation, water logging and rise of new char lands. Moreover, the onset of monsoon is unpredictable, variability in the amount of rainfall is enormous, and slight rise of temperature by 1.0 degree Celsius inundates 18% of land and shortens winter season with low yield of seasonal crops.

In such an alarmingly adverse backdrop, the golden sons of this land, the farmers, in conjunction with the agricultural scientists and researchers, have been engaged in sustaining the agricultural production of the country. To use the words of Dr. Karim, as a nation we are a born fighter, we are used to fight against natural hazards and calamities like drought, flood or cyclonic storms, and we know how to reap golden crops from any type of land, be it a stressed soil or deficient in organic matters. According to him, our farmers are the real scientists working in the field. What is needed is to give them proper research and technological supports along with timely supply of necessary inputs. At the same time, we should conduct systematic research for improving production scenario of various crops under climate change situations.

1.2.4: Presentation on characterizing changes of drought-risks for Bangladesh

Bangladesh is an agrarian country, agriculture being the backbone of her economy. Contribution of agriculture to national GDP is about 20%. Despite the importance of agriculture, the present agricultural capacity and technology of the country is hardly enough to attain self-sufficiency in food production for the fast growing population from the shrinking land resources. This was the background that necessitated conducting a study under the joint collaboration of BUET and BARC to assess changes of various climatic parameters such as temperature, precipitation etc over Bangladesh for the last two decades from the previous two decades. The agro-meteorological basic data have been derived and turned into useful information such as drought index, growing degree day, crop period, evaporation and transpiration etc by using scientific and mathematical methods. Observed data were divided into two time periods of 20 years each (1971-1990 and 1991-2010) to detect the changes in different AEZs and analyses had been conducted annually and seasonally.

The key findings of the study include: (i) probabilities of the intensity of precipitation, consecutive 5 day precipitation and heavy precipitation show positive trend of precipitation extremes for all three future times (2011-2040, 2041-2070 and 2071-2100), and higher changes are found in the 2080s than 2050; (ii) both maximum and minimum temperature have been increased during December which pose adverse impact on cool loving crops; summer becomes more hotter than past; (iii) on the other hand, probabilities of consecutive wet days will be reduced in future; the reduction of the probabilities of CWDs represents that the length of monsoon will be shorter but intensified.

The presentation made by Professor Saiful Islam was very impressive although the methods followed in the study were rather difficult for general understanding. But the participants enjoyed it because of his lucid words with convincing style

1.2.5: Open discussion

After the presentations were over, the moderator of technical session of the workshop Dr. Sultan Ahmed opened the floor for the participants. Dr. Md. Sohrab Ali of DoE, Motaleb Hossain Sarker of CEGIS, Mr. Mohammad Alamgir of WARPO, Dr. Md. Golam Rabbani of DLS and Mr. Jalal Uddin Md. Shoaib of SRDI were among others who took part in this lively discussion.

Various points related to the effects of climate change, flood, drought, rainfall, temperature were discussed in session. Dr. Ali stressed the need for research on impact of high temperature on primary productivity of crops and forest trees which greatly depend on pattern of mid-day depression.

A question was raised if consumption of mono-sex tilapia would have any adverse effect on human body in future. In reply to it, the concerned resource person briefly highlighted the breeding technology of mono-sex tilapia and told the house that there was no reason to be so worried about any such adverse reaction at the moment. The open discussion part of the sessions as a whole became very lively as it facilitated exchange and interaction among the stakeholders and resource persons under the stawardship of its moderator.

1.2.6: Concluding speech by the chairperson

The Chairperson of the session Qazi Sarwar Imtiaz Hashmi, Additional Director General, DoE in his concluding speech thanked the resource persons for their learned deliberations on various aspects of drought impacts and thus enriching our knowledge about drought, land degradation and desertification. He also thanked the attending delegates and other invitees for their active participation and all out cooperation in making the workshop a success.

1.3.0: Appendices

13.1: Appendix – 1: Workshop schedule

Workshop on World Day to Combat Desertification and Draft National Action Program for Bangladesh

Date : 17 June 2015

Venue : Level-12, RDEC Bhaban
LGED, Agargaon, Dhaka

Organized by: Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)

Inaugural Session

09:30 am – 10:00 am	Registration
10:00 am – 10:05 am	Recitation from the Holy Quran
10:05 am – 10:10 am	Welcome address by **Dr. Md. Sohrab Ali,** Deputy Director, DoE
10:10 am – 10:25 am	Presentation of draft National Action Plan by **Dr. Sk Ghulam Hussain**, Team Leader of NAP Presentation, Soil Expert & Crop Modeler, CEGIS, Dhaka
10:25 am – 10:35 am	Address by Chief Guest **Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed,** Secretary, MoEF
10:35 am – 10:40 am	Address by Chairperson **Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal,** DG, DoE
10:40 am – 10:45 am	Vote of Thanks by **Dr. Sultan Ahmed,** Director (NRM & Res), DoE
10:45 am – 11:00 am	**Tea Break**

Technical Session

Chairperson:	**Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal,** DG, DoE/, ADG, DoE Qazi Sarwar Imtiaz Hashmi
Moderator:	**Dr. Sultan Ahmed,** Director (NRM & Res), DoE
11:00 am – 11: 15 am	Presentation on impact of delayed monsoon, erratic rainfall and drought on aquatic biodiversity, livelihood and food security by **Professor Dr. Mostafa A.R. Hossain,** Department of Fish. Biology and Genetics, BAU,

11:15 am – 11:30 am	Presentation on adaptation for climate effect on groundwater resource through MAR technique in drought-prone Barind Tract, rural Bangladesh by **Professor Dr. Chowdhury Sarwar Jahan,** Department of Geology and Mining, RU, Rajshahi
11:30 am – 11:45 am	Presentation on sustaining crop production under increasing climatic variability in Bangladesh by **Professor Dr. Abdul Karim,** Department of Agronomy, BSMRAU, Salna, Gazipur
11:45 am – 12:00 noon	Presentation on characterizing changes of drought risk for Bangladesh from climatic change by **Professor Dr. AKM Saiful Islam,** Institution of Water and Flood Management (IWMF), BUET, Dhaka
12:00 noon- 12:4 pm	Open discussion
12:45 pm – 01:00 pm	Speeches by Moderator and Chairperson
01:00 pm – 01:30 pm	**Launch**

1.3.2: Appendix 2: List of Participants

Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, MoEF, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Raisul Alam Mondal, Director General, DoE, Dhaka
Dr. Sultan Ahmed, Director (NRM & Res), DoE, Dhaka
Dr. Md. Sohrab Ali, Deputy Director (Water & Bio), DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Qazi Sarwar Imtiaz Hashmi, Additional Director General, DoE, Dhaka
Dr. M.A. Sattar, Senior Consultant, DoE, Dhaka
Dr. Mostafa A.R. Hossain, Department of Fish Biology & Genetics, BAU
Dr. Sk Ghulam Hussain, Team Leader of NAP Project, CEGIS, Dhaka
Dr. Chowdhury Sarwar Jahan, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, RU, Rajshahi
Dr. Abdul Karim, Department of Agronomy, BSMRAU, Salna, Gazipur
Dr. A K M Saiful Islam, Professor, IWFM, BUET, Dhaka
Mr. Abdur Razzaque, Professor (Retd.), Department of Languages, BAU
Mr. Jalal Uddin Md. Shoaib Former PSO, SRDI, Dhaka
Mr. Motaleb Hossain Sarker, Director (Ecology), CEGIS, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Shahadat Hossain, Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. A K M Mizanur Rahman, Director (Planning), DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Jafar Siddique, Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Maudud Safar, Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Syed Nazmul Ahsan, Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Khurshid Alam, Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Niranjan Chandra Das, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Masud Iqbal Md. Shameem, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Khaled Hasan, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Farid Ahmed, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Mohammad Solaiman Haider, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. S.M. Tarique, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Razinara Begum, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Zainul Haque, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Zillur Rahman, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman, Deputy Secretary, MoEF, Dhaka
Ms. Khorsheda Yasmin, Deputy Secretary, MoEF, Dhaka
Mr. Sujay Chowdhury, Assistant Chief, MoEF, Dhaka
Mr. Mohammad Alamgir, PSO, WARPO
Dr. Md. Golam Rabbani, ULO, DLS, Dhaka

Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman, Consultant, NBSAP, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Shamsul Huda, Superintending Engr., BMDA, Rajshahi
Mr. A.T.M. Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Manager, BMDA, Rajshahi
Mr. Md. Abubakar Ahmed, Junior Consultant, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Mohammad Nazim Uddin, Deputy Secretary, ERD, Dhaka
Mr. S.M. Quamrul Hassan, Meteorologist, BMD, Dhaka
Dr. Md. Sainar Alam Assistant Director, DoF, Dhaka
Mr. Shahidul Islam, Assistant Secretary, Dhaka WASA
Mr. Syed Abu Siam Zulquarnine, Information Officer, AIS, Khamarbari, Dhaka
Mr. Sharif Md. Ferdous, Public Health Engr., Oxfam
Mr. Md. Salim Reza, Executive Magistrate, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Hafezur Rahman Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Iliyas Mahmud, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Sabrina Sultana, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Ferdoush Anwar, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Khandaker Mahmud Pasha, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mst. Papia Sultana, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Samar Kumar Das, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Harun-or-Rashid, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md, Samsuzzaman Sarker, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Mosabber Hossain Md. Rajib, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Sayem Yousuf, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Tajminur Rahman, Assistant Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Nayan Miah, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Syed Ahammad Kabir, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka Lab
Mr. Md. Zahirul Islam, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Sonia Afsana, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Ashadur Rahman, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Shaheda Begum, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Banani Das, Sr. Chemist, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Sadequl Islam, Analyst, DoE, Dhaka
Mst. Karimon Nesha, Program Officer, CNRS
Mr. Mohammad Ali Mahmud, Staff Officer, DoE, Dhaka

Mr. Md. Maidul Islam, Inspector, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Anushila Mazumder, Jr. Specialist, CEGIS, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Tarikul Islam, Sr. Specialist, IWM
Mr. Md. Mahmud Hossain, Research Officer, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Hasan Hasibur Rahman, Research Officer, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman Akhand, Deputy Director, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Kamol Chandra Howlader, Accounts officer, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Nurul Amin, Accounts Officer, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Mokbul Hossain, Accountant, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Abdur Rouf Khan, Assistant Programmer, DoE, Dhaka
Ms. Arifa Ashraf Pinky, Assistant Biochemist, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Abu Naser Khan, ACCF (MP), DoF
Mr. Md. Abdur Rashid, Librarian, DoE, Dhaka
Mr. Nuruzzaman M. Apu, Assistant Secretary, Dhaka WASA
Mr. Aftab Hossain, Sr. Reporter, Daily Samakal, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Sr. Reporter, Bangladesh Betar, Dhaka
Mr. Mahboob-ar-Rahman, Managing Editor
Mr. Abubakar Siddique, Sr. Staff Reporter, Dhaka Tribune
Mr. Motinuzzanam Mitu, Staff Reporter, thereporte24.com
Mr. Rahul Roy, Reporter, Channel-I, Dhaka
Mr. Humayun Kabir, Producer, FM106
Mr. Towfiqul Arif, Director, ISCITZ
Mr. Farid, Reporter, Media
Mr. Abdul Hai, Sr. Reporter,
Mr Md. Abdul Hakim, Sr. Reporter, Amader Barta
Mr. Delwar Hossain, Cameraman, Channel-I
Mr. Md. Waliur Rahman, Campus