

QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT BANGLADESH 2020

GENERAL INFORMATION

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Name of Party:

Bangladesh

Date of Ratification:

2007

Officially Designated Point of Contact of the Convention:

Country: Bangladesh

Website: <http://www.moca.gov.bd>

Mr.

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Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report, including consultations with relevant ministries, public institutions, local governments and civil society organizations.:

1. Ministry of Cultural Affairs formed a national team including representatives of different Ministries, private sectors and civil society organizations of different culture and creative industries (singer, dancer, artist, actor, producer, director, journalist, publishers and so on)
2. This national team attended a number of workshops organized by Ministry of Cultural Affairs and produced information about our achievement, activities, measures taken in the different domains of culture and creative industries
3. Data collected from the relevant Ministries through questionnaire.

Executive summary:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Promoting the diversity of cultural and creative industry contents from Bangladesh is a priority for the Government. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has taken various initiatives through its related agencies such as the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, which supports visual and performing arts through venues, training and cultural festivals such as the Bangladesh Music Week, Dhaka Art Summit & the International Theatre Festival.

Digital also emerges as a priority. To help realize the vision of a 'Digital Bangladesh', digitization & upgradation of various cultural services have been undertaken at several government institutions related to culture and creative sectors including the National Archives, Bangla Academy & Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. Similarly, various platforms like Bangladesh Television and Bangladesh Betar (national public broadcaster) are being digitized. With regard to media diversity, community radio is being enabled to be the 'voice of voiceless' through the Community Radio Installation Broadcast and Operation Policy 2017.

The cultural and creative sectors are being successfully integrated in Bangladesh's national sustainable development policies and plans. The cultural development of the nation is an objective of the 7th 5-year plan of Bangladesh (2016 to 2020). The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is focused on enriching the intellectual status of the nation through, among others, research and development of arts and literature.

Tertiary education in Bangladesh – which now includes courses such as the new Bachelor of Social Science (B. S. S.) in Photography affiliated to Dhaka University - is supporting the professionalisation of the cultural and creative sectors. Measures are also being taken to encourage women's participation in cultural activities as creators and audiences.

In the international arena, the Government of Bangladesh has signed 52 cultural treaties with 46 different countries till 2019, thereby reinforcing cultural exchange and capacity building for cultural professionals. Various cultural events are also organised in Bangladesh by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, in co-operation with the national cultural institutes & Embassies of other countries.

Multistakeholder policy dialogue between CSOs and government officials was undertaken in 2019 towards the preparation of the QPR by the national team, with the support of UNESCO Dhaka Office.

One of the key challenges faced in implementation is a lack of awareness about the 2005 Convention. Over the next 4 years, some priorities of Bangladesh Government for the further implementation of the 2005 Convention include:

1. National committee (comprising of CSOs and government officials) formed for further multi-stakeholder policy dialogues
2. A database on cultural and creative professionals and activities
3. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is revising the cultural policy of Bangladesh, which is expected to be published in next few months.
4. Funds have been allocated for cultural exchange programmes to foster awareness raising activities around the 2005 Convention.

Contact details of the stakeholders involved in the preparation of the quadrennial periodic report (QPR).

Please also include the contact details of the civil society organizations (CSOs) if they have contributed to the QPR drafting, including through the CSO form.:

Public Sector	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs	fahimul.islam@gmail.com
Public Sector	Deputy Secretary (Cultural Exchange) Ministry of Cultural Affairs	jahidul.islam95@gmail.com
Public Sector	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Affairs	jesminpriyota2015@gmail.com
Public Sector	Representative of Ministry of Labour and Employment	a.shakera_03@yahoo.com

Public Sector	Representative of Ministry of Information	ruzinasaiif@gmail.com
Public Sector	Representative from National Museum	dibakarjoy@gmail.com
Public Sector	Additional Director Bangladesh Film Dev Corporation	rezamrh2907@gmail.com
Public Sector	Program Officer BNCU	tanzila15850@gmail.com
Public Sector	Copyright Inspector Copyright Office	skabulbashar2@gmail.com
Public Sector	Deputy Secretary Security Services Division Ministry of Home Affairs	sagoricanasrin@yahoo.com
Public Sector	Assistant Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs	marjan.begum@mofa.gov.bd
Public Sector	Assistant Director Shilpakala Academy	sham_dd1@yahoo.com
Public Sector	Senior Instructor (Drama) Shilpakala Academy	Senior Instructor (Drama) Shilpakala Academy
Public Sector	Programme Officer for Culture UNESCO Dhaka Office	k.tahnin@unesco.org
Public Sector	Consultant of UNESCO	omer.aijaz07@gmail.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	President Natyachakra (theatre group)	mhamidbtv71@gmail.com
Private Sector	Executive Director: SA TV	kmharun@gmail.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Actor	drenamulhuq@gmail.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	General Secretary National Crafts Council of Bangladesh	sksaifurrahman@gmail.com
Private Sector	Music Producer	joyshahriar@gmail.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Singer	surbihar.animaroy@gmail.com
Private Sector	Publication Head, Pathak Samabesh	wahidul_haque@live.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Director	gazi_rakayet@yahoo.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Dancer	wardarihab178@gmail.com
Civil Society Organization (CSO)	Director Guild's Bangladesh	

GOAL 1 - SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE FOR CULTURE



CULTURAL AND CREATIVE SECTORS

A Ministry (or agency with ministerial status) is responsible for cultural and creative sectors: YES
Regional, provincial or local governments or administrations have decentralised responsibilities for policies and measures promoting the cultural and creative sectors:: NO

Regulatory frameworks and sector specific laws, policies and/or strategies supporting the cultural and creative industries have been revised or adopted during the last 4 years: YES

If YES, has at least one of them been designed through interministerial cooperation (involving different government departments responsible for policy areas, such as communication, education, ICT, trade, foreign affairs, labor, finance): YES

Specific education and training programmes in the arts and the cultural and creative sectors are established, including:

Technical and vocational education and training programmes in

Cinema/Audiovisual arts

Cultural management

Design

Digital cultural and creative sectors

Music

Performing arts

Publishing

Visual arts

Cinema/audiovisual arts

Design

Music

Performing arts

Publishing

Visual arts

Specific measures and programmes have been implemented over the last 4 years to:

Support job creation in the cultural and creative sectors

Encourage the formalization and growth of micro/small and medium-sized cultural enterprises

Statistical offices or research bodies have produced data during the last 4 years:

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Relevant Policies and Measures:

Promoting the diversity of cultural and creative industry contents from Bangladesh

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Bangladesh;

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

To build awareness and to promote the local cultural and creative sectors, Bangladesh Government's Ministry of Cultural Affairs has taken various initiatives through its related agencies. One key organisation in this regard is the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. It is the agency which supports the organization of various events to promote various types of cultural activities such as music, visual arts, cinema, photography, stage plays, pantomime and dance. Between 2014 & 2019, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy organised a wide range of events to promote the diversity of cultural activities in Bangladesh. Among the vast list are Bangladesh Music Week, Dhaka Art Summit, International Theatre Festival, Indigenous Theatre festival, Bangladesh Cultural Festival (in all 64 districts of Bangladesh), National Theatre Festival (in association with the Bangladesh group theatre federation), National Performance Art Festivals and, the Asian Art Biennale. Before 2015, the participants of these events were mostly from Asian countries, but in the past four years, European, South American, African, Middle Eastern and Oceania countries have been included as well in art summits, biennale, music and theatre festivals. Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy also facilitates and arranges various kinds of training to continuously build the capacities of cultural professionals, such as in makeup, sound engineering, acting, dancing, theatre direction, script writing, ball room dancing (bally, rumba, mumba), staff notations, flute, acrobats and also puppetry. To promote culture in educational institutions nationwide, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy arranged various activities such as cultural competitions in all the government and private primary schools across the country. Free musical instruments (such as the harmonium and tabla, a form of drums) were distributed in girls' schools in 489 upazillas (sub-district level). Furthermore, the National Anthem and Bengali Music Teaching Program was launched in 2000 schools, colleges and universities across Bangladesh.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Ministry of Education

Type of entity:

MEDIA DIVERSITY

Public service media has a legal or statutory remit to promote a diversity of cultural expressions: YES

Policies and measures promote content diversity in programming by supporting:

Regional and/or local broadcasters

Linguistic diversity in media programming

Community programming for marginalised groups (e.g. indigenous peoples, migrants and refugees, etc.)

Socio-cultural programming (e.g. children, youth, people with disabilities, etc.)

Domestic content regulations for audio-visual media exist (e.g. quotas for production or distribution requirements for national films, TV series or music on radio): NO

Regulatory authority(ies) monitoring media exist: YES

If YES, please provide the name and year of establishment of the regulatory authority(ies):

Ministry of Information

If YES, these regulatory authority(ies) monitor:

Public media

Community media

Private sector media

Online media

If YES, these regulatory authority(ies) are responsible for:

Issuing licenses to broadcasters, content providers, platforms

Receiving and addressing public complaints such as online harassment, fake news, hate speech, etc.

Monitoring cultural (including linguistic) obligations

Monitoring gender equality in the media

Monitoring editorial independence of the media

Monitoring diversity in media ownership (diversity of ownership structures, transparency of ownership rules, limits on ownership concentration, etc.)

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Community Radio Installation, Broadcast and Operation Policy of 2008

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Information

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

In Bangladesh, community radio stations get their license under the 'Community Radio Installation, Broadcast and Operation Policy of 2008' (which was published in Bangladesh Gazette of 12 March 2008 and which has been approved by the Ministry of Information on 22 April 2010). The Government of Bangladesh is actively supporting media diversity & community mobilization through its community radio policy. The policy was updated in 2017 (and published in 2018). Main features of this new policy are: 1. Community radio is regarded as 'voice of voiceless' 2. It should be operated by nonprofit organizations 3. Broadcasting will be done by local community participation. 4. Underprivileged communities will receive preferences in

establishing a new station. 5. Main programmes will broadcast shows of direct relevance to the local community, including on education, agriculture, social welfare, women's empowerment, environment, weather, climate change, disaster management, cultural development, anti-terrorism and anti-addiction campaigns.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure? Since 2010, 17 community radio stations are actively functioning in Bangladesh. In last two years, another 18 have been shortlisted and, among them, one has also started broadcasting. Furthermore, the new policy has a few amendments which are beneficial for the owners of community radio stations. For example, community radios will get benefit from a trust fund which will be arranged by the government. Similarly, to ensure financial sustainability & revenue, the new policy has permitted the stations to broadcast radio commercials. But the on-air time for such commercials can only be 10% of total on-air time of a day. Till now, all the radio stations are broadcasting with a non-permanent license, but this new policy has ensured that all the licenses - which were and are issued - will already be permanent. And, with the permanent license, the owner now will be able to establish two more stations, thus supporting the expansion of community radios in future

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Name Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communications (BNNRC)

Type of entity:

Civil Society Organization (CSO)

DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

Policies, measures or mechanisms are in place to support the digital transformation of cultural and creative industries and institutions (e.g. funding for digitization of analogue industries): YES

Policies or measures have been introduced to ensure vibrant domestic digital cultural and creative industries markets with a diversity of e-players of all sizes (e.g. fair remuneration rules; control market concentration; prevention of monopolies of digital content providers/distributors or their algorithms that potentially restrict the diversity of cultural expressions, etc.): YES

Policies and measures have been implemented to enhance access to and discoverability of domestically produced cultural content in the digital environment (e.g. action plans or policies for digital content pluralism, public support to cultural or artistic portals in specific languages, national or regional online distribution platforms for domestic content, etc.): YES

Measures and initiatives have been implemented to promote digital creativity and competencies of artists and other cultural professionals working with new technologies (e.g. spaces for experimentation, incubators, etc.): YES

Statistics or studies with recent data on access to digital media, including on the type of cultural content available through digital media, are available: NO

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Digitization of government agencies related to culture and creative sectors and upgradation of various cultural services

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

<http://www.shilpakala.gov.bd>

<http://www.bangladeshmuseum.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

As part of national policy of digitization of Bangladesh, almost all the government agencies are now digitally enabled and the process is ongoing. To add to these measures, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and its related agencies have taken various measures to digitize their various institutions, offices and related services. As part of digitisation of the National Archives, customized archival software has been introduced. Similarly, in the National Library, Greenstone and Koha software have been introduced. These software has helped to provide better scanning and customer services. As part of the upgradation, the Bangla Academy (which is the national institution for publishing books in Bangladesh) has replaced the old machines in its press with new ones. Additionally, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy has established a digital archive to preserve national and international drama, musical events, music, film and documentaries. Moreover, the Bangladesh

ShilpakalaAcademy has taken the initiative of ensuring digitization of its regional offices. As a result, now all the 64 district offices of the Bangladesh ShilpakalaAcademyhave computers, scanners and printers with internet services. Furthermore,the Bangladesh National Museumhas introduced e-ticketing since 2018. In addition, online ticketing service is also available from 2019. As part of the upgradation of services since 2012, the National Museum has started working on a database and the work is ongoing; till date, the National Museumhas included nearly 100,000artefacts in an online database. Additionally, to provide better access to the library of the Bangladesh National Museum, the government has introduced Koha software and the digital catalogue is now available;this is an ongoing programme. To add to this,since 2017, theNational Museumhas introduced a virtual gallery. The main objective of the project is to provide access to the museum’s artefacts and emblems displayed through its 45 existing galleries. Now, due to wide nationwide telecom networks and internet services, people from any corner of the country can access these services through internet. It is to cater to those citizens who are living outside Dhaka city and overseas that this project was implemented, as part of the digitization of National Museum’s services.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

The National Archive has provided 123,831 pages of scanned documents and through these, it has provided references to 503 researchers as per needed. Through the National Library, 125,703 pages were scanned along with 10137 data are entered for future references; along with these, 7918 writers and publishers were provided with ISBN number. Furthermore, 20,936 persons were provided with customer services. Financial resources allocated to the policy/measure in USD: With the help from A2i (a project of UNDP), the Bangladesh National Museum has implemented this project. Near about 21,00,000 Taka was invested. A2i has given 16,00,000 and rest was from the National Museum. The gallery is available via the museum’s website.

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangladesh National Museum

Type of entity:

Public Sector

National Library

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangla Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

PARTNERING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

Professional organizations and/or trade unions representing artists and/or cultural professionals in the following sectors exist in your country (i.e. federation of musicians, publishers unions, etc.):

Cinema/Audiovisual arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Publishing

Visual Arts

Performing Arts

Public funding schemes supporting CSOs involvement in promoting the diversity of cultural expressions exist: YES

Training and mentoring opportunities were organized or supported by public authorities during the last 4 years to build skills on communication, advocacy and/or fundraising of civil society organizations involved in the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions: YES

Dialogue mechanisms between public authorities and CSOs for cultural policy making and/or monitoring have been implemented during the last 4 years (meetings, working groups, etc.): YES

If YES, please provide up to 2 examples:

Allocating fund to the destitute artists, cultural institutions, libraries and archaeological sites.

selection of eminent personalities in respect of giving national award such as "Ekushey Padak"

Policies and measures promoting the diversity of cultural expressions have been elaborated in consultation with CSOs during the last 4 years: YES

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Implementation of electoral process in major associations of the Television industry.

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Directors Guild

Actors Equity

Programme Producers Association

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Media Arts

Performing Arts

Visual Arts

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

To establish spaces for dialogue with government authorities and to build solidarity among the professional community of television fiction makers (such as television drama, TV series and single- episode dramas), cultural professionals have established associations of their own. There are thirteen associations of various professionals working in television in Bangladesh - such as actors, directors, producers, assistant directors, makeup technicians, cinematographers, lighting technicians, owners of filming location, writers, technical professionals, television presenters and producers. Most of these professional associations follow a selection procedure and have set up executive committees. Only recently have major associations started the electoral

practice, which resembles the democratic process. The Director's Guild of the Television industry first started the process in 2016, followed by Actors Equity and Programme Producers Association. Five of the professional associations (namely, the Directors Guild, Actors Equity, Television Programme Producers Association, Writers Equity and Cameramen's Association) have also signed agreements among themselves for establishing discipline and professionalism in their respective sectors. The main objective of these agreements was to ensure transparency among the stakeholders. The agreements have more than 50 clauses, notable among them are guidelines about mandatory signing of contracts prior to commencement of work, shooting schedules and mode of payment.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

Due to these electoral processes, professionals of the respective fields are more enthusiastic about the associations. Membership subscriptions have increased in these associations in the last 4 years. Professionals are now more aware of their rights.

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Information

Type of entity:

Public Sector

GOAL 2 - ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS



MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS

Please indicate if the following policies and measures exist in your country:

Policies and measures supporting the outward mobility of artists and cultural professionals (e.g. export offices, support for participation in international cultural markets for cultural professionals, etc.)

Specific visa policies or other cross border measures supporting the inward mobility of foreign artists and cultural professionals in your country (e.g. simplified visa procedures, reduced fees for visas, visas for longer durations)

Work permit regulations supporting the inward mobility of foreign artists and cultural professionals in your country (e.g. double taxation avoidance agreements, special work permits and health insurance, subsidies to cover living expenses, etc.)

Please indicate if the following operational programmes have been developed or supported/funded by public authorities during the last 4 years:

Information resources or training services providing practical guidance to facilitate the mobility of cultural professionals (e.g. Internet platforms)

Infrastructure (e.g. arts residencies, cultural institutes, etc.) having a mandate to promote the diversity of cultural expressions and hosting a large number of foreign artists, notably from developing countries

Major cultural events (e.g. cultural seasons, festivals, cultural industries markets, etc.) having a mandate to promote the diversity of cultural expressions and hosting a large number of foreign artists, notably from developing countries

Please indicate if the following mobility funds (e.g. scholarships, travel grants, etc.) have been managed or supported by public authorities during the last 4 years:

Public funds supporting the outward mobility of national or resident artists and other cultural professionals

Public funds supporting the inward mobility of foreign artists and other cultural professionals, notably from developing countries

Public funds specifically supporting the mobility of artists and other cultural professionals from or between developing countries, including through North-South-South and South-South cooperation

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Encouraging international co-operation in cultural and creative sectors of Bangladesh

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Bangladesh Shilpokala academy

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

<http://www.shilpakala.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs (MoCA) takes the lead in international cultural co-operation in the various cultural domains of Bangladesh. MoCA provides support to outward and inward mobility of cultural professionals. It also provides opportunities to Bangladeshi cultural professionals to access international training. In 2016, under the Government of Bangladesh's cultural exchange programme with the People's Republic of China, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy facilitated and supported sending 10 young students of acrobatics and circus arts to China for a yearlong training. A further 10 young artists were sent in 2017. This training builds on on-going support by the Government to developing the circus arts. In 2012 in Rajbari district, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy formed an acrobatic troupe and supported it with a training programme. This training programme was organized under the Government's cultural exchange programme with the Republic of Korea. Along with this, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy also arranged two more workshops for young acrobats. The newly-formed acrobatic troupe performed 10 stage shows in that year. From 2013 to 2019, the troupe performed 230 performances nationwide. Given this success, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy has arranged a further 13 acrobatic workshops nationwide to encourage the new generation and build new performers in the circus arts. Under the cultural exchange programme with the People's Republic of China (organised with support from the Chinese government), the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has hosted international acrobatic troupes in Bangladesh, through the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. In 2017, 2018 and 2019, three Chinese acrobatic teams visited and performed in Bangladesh. In Bangladeshi culture, puppetry has a long history and deep connection with people's lives. To promote this rich culture of Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs have taken many initiatives since 2012. An award was introduced to recognize contributions in the puppetry sector. In addition to that, Bangladesh started to celebrate World Puppetry Day annually. The Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy has arranged several workshops on puppetry. Furthermore, a puppetry theatre festival is also organized in order to promote the medium among the new generation. Because of all these efforts, Bangladesh has participated in world puppetry festivals in Thailand and Indonesia in the last three years and have dazzled international audiences with their performance. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs, in association with the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, also promotes international co-operation in other artistic disciplines. Notable among them, in last few years are art, theatre and photography related activities. To promote collaboration among international and national artists communities, a SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) artist camp was organized in 2014. In the same year, the second edition of the Dhaka Art Summit was organized through a collaboration of two parties, the Samdani Art Foundation and the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. It featured a wide range of programmes including five curatorial exhibitions by international and Bangladeshi curators and 14 solo art projects curated by the Summit's Chief Curator, Diana Campbell Betancourt. The Summit showcased celebrated artists from across South Asia; a city-wide Public Art Project in Dhaka; performances; screenings of experimental films; a panel discussion; and, the participation of 15 Bangladeshi and 17 South Asia-focused galleries. Theatre is one of the main streams of cultural activities of Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy is the main

governing body for theatre activities from the government side. Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy arranges a wide range of training programmes to build the capacity of practitioners. It also facilitates and produces plays. Furthermore, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy provides the space and venue for theatre performances. To encourage collaboration, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy arranges international theatre festivals and theatre shows. In continuation to that, Russian 'Chekhov Studio' came to Bangladesh and staged Chekhov's 'The Seagull' and 'The Bear'. In 2017, the first Asian Theatre Summit was organized as well. The main objectives of this summit were: • To establish a strong network among Asian theatre institutions and leading scholars and artists of Asian region • To facilitate exchange of information • To explore opportunities for collaborations • To promote cultures of Asian region to other part of the world Additionally, to promote photography and encourage international collaboration, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs supported Drik and Pathshala to organize the International Festival Of Photography popularly known as 'Chobimela'. Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, as part of the Ministry Of Cultural Affairs, provided the venue in 2015 and 2017 as a partner of the event. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also helped the organizers regarding the inflow of the artists and cultural professionals from various parts of the world. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is working to promote national literature and publishers through its agencies such as the Bangla Academy, the National Library and the Nazrul institute. In 2017, the Nazrul Institute took part in the 41st Kolkata International Book Fair in India . From 2015 to 2017, the National Library took part in the Frankfurt International Book Fair. In 2017, it also took part in the Jeddah Book Fair in Saudi Arabia. Apart from these, the Bangla Academy arranges the 'EkushayBookFair' (popularly known as "Amar EkushayBoiMela") in the month of February each year to honour and commemorate the glorious sacrifices of the language martyrs of the Language Movement of 21 February, 1952. It starts on 1st February every year and continues throughout the month. It is the longest book fair of the world. No book fair of any other country continues for so long as one month. The fair has grown progressively with each year. The Book Fair began its journey in 1972 by selling books of the Academy on a commission basis in the premises of the Bangla Academy. From the beginning of the fair, private publishing organizations also joined. In 1984, it was named 'Amar EkusheyGranthamela'. The fair venue was extended to Suhrawardy Udyan in 2014. After that, Amar Ekushey Book Fair has been held on the Bangla Academy premises (3 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka-1000) and its adjoining Suhrawardy Udyan - the total area for the fair is about 27,870 sqm (300,000sqft). Every year, around 3500-4500 new books on different disciplines are published. In 2019, sales reached about Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) 650-770 million. More than 500 publishing houses, government organizations, NGOs and research institutes participate in this book fair. Seminars and discussions on literature, culture, publications, history and heritage are held during the Amar Ekushey book fair in the Bangla Academy premises. Renowned national and international artists, writers and intellectuals participate in these programmes. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism supports the event by facilitating the mobility of international cultural professionals.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute

Type of entity:

Private Sector

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Ministry of Civil Aviation And Tourism

Type of entity:

Public Sector

FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES

Export strategies or measures to support the distribution of cultural goods and services outside your country exist for the following cultural domains:

Cinema/Audiovisual arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Publishing

Visual Arts

Performing Arts

Cultural management

Your country has granted or benefited from preferential treatment* to support a balanced exchange of cultural goods and services in the last 4 years:

YES, I have granted preferential treatment

YES, I have benefited from preferential treatment

If YES, please provide up to 2 examples:

1. Bangladesh enjoys preferential market access for all goods (except tobacco and alcohol) with zero tariffs to India under SAFTA.

1. Bangladesh also enjoys duty free market access for all goods (except arms) to EU market under EBA Scheme.

Your country has provided or benefited in the last 4 years from Aid for Trade support, a form of Official Development Assistance (ODA), that helped to build capacities to formulate trade policies, participate in negotiating and implementing agreements that provide a special status to cultural goods and services:

YES, I have provided Aid for Trade support

YES, I have benefited from Aid for Trade support

If YES, please provide up to 2 examples:

1. DFID supported Bangladesh through several projects under AfT to enhance capacity of women entrepreneurs for exporting handicrafts that are mainly cultural goods.

2. "SheTrade Commonwealth" is another programme in collaboration with ITC and UNCTAD to support women entrepreneurs for capacity building on cross border trade of goods and services (ITES and Business Process Outsourcing).

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Upgrading public libraries in Bangladesh in partnership with the British Council and The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Publishing

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Various cultural activities in Bangladesh are supported by the national institutes of culture of other countries based in Bangladesh. Such activities are often undertaken in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh. With an aim to modernize the public library network of Bangladesh, anMOU was signed between the British Council and the Department of Public Libraries (DPL) of Bangladesh on 16th August 2016, as part of implementing the 'Libraries Unlimited' programme in Bangladesh. This project aimed to cover 25 number of libraries and nominated them as 'model libraries'. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was financing the project here in Bangladesh. Apart from modernizing the public library network this project also aimed to build the capacity of government officers, train library staff, and build public awareness on access to library and information services.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

So far through this project various trainings on different modules were conducted, along with learning visits to two countries. In total, 237 officers and staffs of different libraries and DPL HQ participated in different capacity development activities. Moreover, 58 volunteers from different 10 libraries received

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Department of Public Libraries

Type of entity:

Public Sector

British Council Bangladesh

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Cultural activities in support of international co-operation

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts
Design
Media Arts
Music
Performing Arts
Publishing
Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>
<http://www.shilpakala.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs through Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy has organized various cultural events in the country in partnership with other countries and national institutes of those countries. William Shakespeare's 400th death anniversary and 450th birth anniversary were celebrated in association with the British Council with a variety of cultural events. In association with the Goethe-Institut, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy has arranged performance art for children and common gender. With the support of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Bangladesh, the 'Charm of Korea' event was organized by Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. Similarly, with support from the US Embassy in Bangladesh, a hip-hip dance programme was organized. Through such initiatives, international artists performed in Bangladesh and contemporary creativity from other countries was made accessible to audiences in Bangladesh. Moreover, in last four years, in association with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy organizes 'Spring Festival' by providing venue facilities along with associated logistics.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

British Council Bangladesh

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Goethe-Institut Bangladesh

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Korean Embassy in Bangladesh

Type of entity:

Public Sector

American Embassy in Bangladesh.

Type of entity:

Public Sector

TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Multilateral or bilateral trade and/or investment agreements providing a special status to cultural goods and/or services have been signed during the last 4 years or are under negotiation:

YES

Multilateral or bilateral agreements including specific provisions providing a special status to cultural goods and services and digital products in the field of e-commerce have been signed during the last 4 years or are under negotiation:

UNDER NEGOTIATION

Multilateral or bilateral agreements, declarations and/or strategies on relevant policy issues for the diversity of cultural expressions (e.g. education, digital, intellectual property, sustainable development, gender equality, etc.) signed or amended to take into account the objectives or principles of the Convention during the last 4 years: YES

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Bangladesh's treaties and agreements for international cultural co-operation

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

The Government of Bangladesh has signed 52 cultural treaties with 46 different countries till 2019. These treaties have different tenor ranging from two to five years. Bangladesh has committed international cultural co-operation initiatives, particularly in the global South and in Asia. Among these, in the last 5 years (since 2014), nine new treaties have been signed with eight countries. With the People's Republic of China, the first treaty was signed in 2014 for three years and then in 2019. Both parties signed another new treaty for next three years. Newly signed agreements are with the following countries: Brunei, Cambodia , People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Malaysia , Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Republic of Korea (ROK) , Russian Federation and Sri Lanka

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Information

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangla Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangladesh National Museum

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Department of Archaeology

Type of entity:

Public Sector

GOAL 3 - INTEGRATE CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS



NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES & PLANS

National sustainable development plans and strategies recognize the strategic role of:

Culture (in general)
Creativity and innovation
Cultural and creative industries

Please rate from 1 to 4 the type of outcomes expected by the inclusion of culture in national sustainable development plans and strategies (1 most often expected outcome 4 least expected outcome):

Economic (e.g. employment, trade, intellectual property, cultural and creative industries, rural and territorial development): 1

Social (e.g. social cohesion and inclusion, inequality and poverty reduction, values and identity, vulnerable and minority groups, empowerment and human capital, education): 1

Environmental (e.g. natural resources, reducing environmental impact of cultural industries and practices): 3

Cultural (e.g. cultural infrastructure, participation and access to culture, innovation, artists support): 1

Public cultural bodies and agencies responsible for culture or creative industries are involved in the design and implementation of sustainable development policies and plans (i.e. participate in coordination mechanisms such as joint planning committees): YES

Cultural industry-led regeneration initiatives and projects at the regional, urban and/or rural levels have been implemented in the last 4 years: YES

Policies and measures facilitate participation in cultural life and access to diverse cultural facilities and expressions, notably addressing the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (e.g. via reduced entrance fees; audience development, arts education and audiences awareness-raising): YES

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Cultural development of the nation and financial resource allocation in the 7th 5 year plan of Bangladesh (2016 to 2020)

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh guarantees the conservation of cultural tradition and heritage of the people and calls for measures that will foster and improve the national language, literature and the arts. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs, through its different organizations, is focused on enriching the intellectual status of the nation through preservation, research and development of culture, history, heritage, arts and literature. Under the 7th Five Year Plan (FYP), various activities will be undertaken that will promote the healthy growth of cultural activities throughout the country. Programmes for development of Bengali language and literature and reference books for higher education will be continued with greater emphasis. Within the framework of national unity, steps will be taken to preserve and promote language, arts and culture of ethnic communities through cultural centres in tribal areas. To restore and preserve many of the intangible cultural heritages that are on the verge of extinction, digitization efforts will be implemented. The Ministry will also reiterate the importance of archaeological sites by conducting national surveys and programmes for further development. The Antiquities Act will be amended to strengthen protection of archaeological sites and historical monuments. Programmes will also be undertaken to develop museums and folk art. To enhance appreciation of fine arts, various subjects will be introduced in primary and secondary level as per education policy. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs envisages for a culturally and intellectually developed nation where the intellectual status of the nation will be enriched through preservation, research and development of culture, history, heritage, arts and literature. The history, civilization, national character and identity of a nation are reflected by its culture. In line with the course of cultural progress in the universal context, Ministry of Cultural Affairs is delivering relentless effort for development, preservation, promotion and extension of the cultural elements of Bangladesh through its different organizations. Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy is engaged for preserving, developing, promoting and encouraging national culture through fine arts, drama, music etc. Bangla Academy, Public Library, National Book Centre, National Archives and National Library are responsible for education, research, publishing of books & journals and give support to all categories of readers. Department of Archaeology preserves historical sites and exhibits the antiques. National Museum preserves and exhibits the cultural heritage of Bangladesh. Folk Art and Crafts Foundation is working for preservation and development of folk art & crafts. The Copyright Office is serving to protect intellectual property rights of creative works from piracy. Besides seven cultural centres for small ethnic groups are also playing vital role in order to enhance their cultural activities. Objectives of 7th FYP for Cultural Development The Seventh Five Year Plan will aim to promote healthy growth of cultural activities throughout the country. In addition to promotion of literature and fine and performing arts, attention will be given to create and promote a culture attuned work, towards perseverance, confidence and creativity. The major objectives in this field are to:

- Develop Bengali language and literature and create facilities to develop Bengali as the medium instruction;
- Help and promote production and publication of quality books and make them available to the masses at reasonable prices;
- Undertake programmes for implementation of the national book policy;
- Carry out research on the lives and works of great men and women of our nation;
- Flourish the perception of 'Amar Ekushey';
- Establish and develop a library network system from the national to the rural level and introduce modern technology to this end;
- Promote and foster cultural activities and citizen participation throughout the country reflecting values, hopes and aspirations of the people;
- Develop infrastructural facilities for fine and performing arts including drama and theatre and explore private and

voluntary involvement in this area; • Preserve and present national history, culture and heritage; • Promote good citizenship through sensitization of rights, duties and responsibilities; • Preserve and promote language arts and culture of small ethnic group communities within the framework of national unity; • Protect copy rights of intellectual property. Strategies under the 7th FYP • Programmes for development of Bengali language and literature and reference books for higher education will be continued with greater emphasis; • Programmes will be undertaken for book development and development of reading habits; • Research programmes on lives and works of great people will be undertaken and memorial libraries and institutions will be established in respective areas; • Programmes will be undertaken to develop library network, infrastructural facilities and services from national to the rural levels in order to meet the education, recreational, cultural and information need of people at all walks of life; • Regional and tribal cultures will be promoted and preserved through various programmes viz. erection of more tribal cultural and language centres within the tribal areas; • National survey on archaeological sites will be carried out and physical facilities for the department of archaeology will be developed for enhancing archaeological tourism; • Programmes for further development of archaeological sites, museums and ethnological museum will be undertaken and historical monuments will be identified and preserved; • Private sector as well as the local government bodies will be encouraged to contribute their resources and efforts for cultural development; • Amendment to the Antiquities Act will be undertaken to strengthen protection of archaeological sites and historical monuments; • Fine arts like music, painting, arts & crafts, recitation, acting; dancing, theatrical performances would be introduced at primary & secondary level as per education policy. Current & Future Challenges for the Sub Sector To preserve and develop our tangible and intangible cultural heritage needs involvement of people at the grassroots level to ensure participatory planning. Many of the intangible cultural heritages like language literatures, arts, performing arts, music and other areas are at the verge of extinction. Careful attention needs to be given for their restoration, preservation and digitization. Institutional establishment as well as human resources development for such delicate works needs to be made carefully. The Archaeological sites are invaluable properties to our history. Most of the sites are yet to be explored, preserved and restored. Due to shortage of skill, human resources, funds and communities involvement it is greatly impaired. Proper perspective, short, medium and long-term plan needs to be carried out. As per new education policy school curriculum included subjects like art, music, dance theatre etc. as an optional subject. Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy should be equipped to produce a huge numbers of subject oriented texts and teachers for matching with national needs.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Financial resources allocated to the policy/measure in USD:

ADP Allocations for Cultural Affairs in 7th Plan is (74 billion BDT) around 95 Million USD (2016 dollar rate as 78 BDT to 1 USD) for 5 years till 2020.

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Information

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Planning Division

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Ministry of Finance

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangla Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Department of Archaeology

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Bangladesh Copyright Office

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Improvement in information and mass communication

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Information

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Publishing

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moi.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Access to and flow of information is critical for human capital development. A well-informed citizenry is more aware of social, political and economic developments of the country and can subsequently make informed choices. In this regard, the Department of Mass Communication will conduct numerous environment and social awareness programmes. To help realize the vision of a 'Digital Bangladesh', various mediums like Bangladesh Television and Bangladesh Betar will be digitized. Mainstream newspapers will be preserved in digital form for future reference. In order to ensure better performance in this sector, officials will undergo capacity building with training abroad. Expansion of Radio and Television Bangladesh Betar During the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020), Bangladesh Betar shall adopt programmes of establishing more F.M based radio stations, expansion and replacement of existing old facilities by modern and digital technology. The projects/programmes planned for implementation of noise free listening and quality programmes. Currently Bangladesh Betar coverage of medium wave transmission is 95% and F. M coverage is 65%. It is expected that this coverage will increase during next 5 years. In enhancing media coverage the government has already given permission to 28 F. M Radio stations to operate throughout the country. 13 of these stations are already in operation. Besides, 32 community Radio stations have received permission for operation and of those 15 stations are already in operation. Whole country will be covered by community radio network in future. Bangladesh Television (BTV) Bangladesh Television, the state owned Television network in Bangladesh has been undergoing through development of infrastructure facilities, expansion and digital/modernization process. BTV's terrestrial transmission covers 97% geographical area and 98% population of the country. In the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020), the Television coverage is expected to reach cent percent area and people of the country. To create facilities to watch and enjoy television broadcast by more people in rural areas, the government has permitted licenses to 41 new television channels to operate. Already 23 private TV channels have been broadcasting their programmes. Permission for granting license for the rest of the channels is in process. To strengthen private sector media coverage, the Ministry of Information has a policy to grant licenses to F. M Radio stations and private television channels as per existing rules. Right to information Act With Vision 2021, the country aspires to an accountable and transparent government system, with the right to information firmly established under the auspices of the Right to Information Act 2009 and the high powered Right to Information Commission. The RTI Act will contribute to further independence of the media, both electronic and print. Since its establishment, the Information Commission has already appointed 20,467 (Government Officials 16,644 and NGOs 3,823) Designated Officers from different ministries/divisions, agencies, field level organizations in districts and NGOs. They are giving feedback about the implementation progress of right to information. The Information Commission has already taken initiative to impart training and formulated a training manual on RTI implementation mechanism, along with the preparation of an electronic data base. The Commission organized awareness campaigns in 64 Districts and 19 Upazilas to further strengthen RTI functioning with the ability to track data at different levels; enhance proactive disclosure, undertake an audience survey and analysis to identify target group strategy and establish partnerships with civil society organizations and media to promote public awareness to fulfill the SDG/Sustainable Development Goals requirements. The Cabinet Divisions Coordination and Reform Unit will

facilitate RTI strategic partnerships, promote capacity Building of officials and initiate legislative and policy changes to strengthen RTI activities further. Objectives for Information Sub-Sector in 7th FYP • Improve, upgrade, modernize and replace the existing logistic and technical facilities of Bangladesh Betar gradually for its responsible, uninterrupted service and CD quality radio programmes. • Improve the quality of sound recording by incorporating digital recording and digital archiving • Establish new studio and improve studio facilities of Bangladesh Betar with full digital equipment • Minimize breakdown in the Programme due to technical fault. • Introduction of text message, video clips of artists along with Radio Programme by adopting digital Audio Broadcasting Techniques. • Introduction of satellite Radio broadcasting in the very near future. • Expansion of SMS based interactive and request oriented entertaining musical Programme. • Using social media like Facebook, twitter etc. for greater participation of all classes of people

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Financial resources allocated to the policy/measure in USD:

ADP Allocations for Ministry of information in 7th Plan is (94 Billion BDT) around 121 Million USD (2016 dollar rate as 78 BDT to 1 USD) for 5 years till 2020.

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Inclusion of cultural subjects in educational institutions

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Education

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moedu.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

In Bangladeshi public universities, theatre has been taught at graduate and masters levels since the mid 1980s. Music programmes began in the early 1990s in Dhaka University. Education on film started in the mid 2000s. Only recently photography is included in the list. A Bachelor of Social Science (B. S. S.) in Photography was introduced by Pathshala South Asian Media Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh with an affiliation of Dhaka University in 2018. This is a unique achievement – the course accepts both local and international students. The course details are as follows: • B.S.S. in Photography (Duration: 4 Years, 8 Semesters, 128 credits) • The Degree is provided by the University of Dhaka • The four years graduation programme covers both theoretical and practical aspects • Pathshala South Asian Media Institute is the first school in Bangladesh to start a four-year-long graduation programme • The courses covered in B.S.S. in Photography include History of Photography, Techniques of Photography, Darkroom, Digital Darkroom, Creative Writing, Documentary Photography, Communication, Media law & Humanities, Researching the visuals, Gender Studies, New Media Studies, Visual Anthropology, Art History, Economics, Media & Cultural theory, Photojournalism, Curatorial Practice, Design, Publishing, and Alternative Printing. In the continuation of capacity building activities of photographers, UNESCO had organized a master class in 2019.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Financial resources allocated to the policy/measure in USD:

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute is self-dependent, supported by the Trust of Pathshala South Asian Media Institute. Total annual expenditure 215,000 USD

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

University of Dhaka

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Pathshala

Type of entity:

Private Sector

South Asian media institute

Type of entity:

Bangladesh Film and Television Institute Bill (Amendment), 2019

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Information

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moi.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Building professional capacities of the young people entering the film and television industries has been prioritised by the Government of Bangladesh. Aiming to create skilled artistes and directors by conducting research and giving trainings and degrees to them, the Bangladesh Film and Television Institute Bill (Amendment), 2019 had been passed in Parliament in July 2019. Prior to this, in 2013, the Bangladesh Cinema And Television Institute (BCTI) was established under the 2013 Act. This is the National Institute for cinema and television related education in Bangladesh. In 2014, BCTI started with a one- year diploma course in film making. Currently, it is providing a two-year postgraduate diploma in film making. Along with this, BCTI also offers a two- year diploma in television programme and news production. It also offers short courses in acting, script writing, basic cinematography and lighting. The new amendments in the Bill suggest a four-to-six member governing body for BCTI with a provision of keeping a teacher and a director nominated by the government. The tenure of the governing body members would be for three years instead of existing two years. The bill also inserts provisions to arrange trainings and workshops for the people involved in film-making and working in televisions, and confer degrees upon them.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

From 2018 till now, total enrolled student number is 93 in both short and long term courses. In Total, 85 diploma productions are produced in the year 2018 – 2019.

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Bangladesh Film and Television Institute

Type of entity:

Public Sector

Implementation of SDGs through inter-ministerial cooperation

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Prime Minister's Office

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.pmo.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Goal 1: No poverty Clause: 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable Lead Ministries/ Divisions: Lead: CD (leading the NSSS); Co-Lead: GED (as NPFP) Associate Ministries/ Divisions: BFID; (BB), FD; ICTD; LGD; MoA; MoF; MoEWOE; MoCHTA; MoCA; MoDMR; MoE; MoFL; MoHFW; MoLE; MoLWA; MoPME; MoSW; ; SID MoWCA; MoYS; RDCD List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): • National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh, 2015 • National School Meal Policy (Under Preparation) Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): • Spending on Social Protection as a share of GDP to be increased from 2.02% of GDP in FY15 to 2.3% of GDP by FY20 • Child grant for children of poor and vulnerable family • School stipend for all primary and secondary school going children belonging to the poor and vulnerable households • Strengthening education and training programmes to motivate the adolescent and youth • Supporting workfare programme for the unemployed poor • Programme of financial support to vulnerable women (widows, divorced, destitute, single mother, and unemployed single women) • Old Age Allowance for senior citizens who are aged 60 years and above and belong to the poor and vulnerable population • Disability benefit for children suffering from disability • Disability benefit for working age population suffering from disability • Exploring possibilities to establish a National Social Insurance Scheme (NSIS) • Supporting grants to Micro-savings for the poor & vulnerable groups. Goal 4: Quality education Clause: 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development Lead Ministries/ Divisions: MoE Associate Ministries/ Divisions: MoE; MoI; LGD; MoR; RTHD; MoEF; MoCHTA; BFID (BB); SID List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): National Skill Development Policy 2011; Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): building e-learning infrastructure, i.e., one school, one computer lab, smart class room with e-learning facilities • ICT education • ICT-based education • vocational ICT training facilities for the youth. • creation of smart/multimedia classrooms • training teachers to create digital contents for their use in classrooms • Various subjects enhancing appreciate of fine arts should be introduced in primary and secondary level as per education policy. • Develop Bengali language and literature and create facilities to develop Bengali as the medium of instruction; Goal 8: Good jobs and economic growth Clause: 8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products Lead Ministries/ Divisions: Lead: MoCAT; Co-Lead: MoCA Associate Ministries/ Divisions: MoE; MoI; LGD; MoR; RTHD;

MoEF; MoCHTA; BFID (BB); SID List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): • Bangladesh Tourism Protection Area and Special Tourism Region Act 2010; • Bangladesh Tourism Board Act 2010; • The Tourism Policy 2010; • The Antiquities Act Bangladesh Tourism Board Act and the Tourism Policy 2010 Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): • Ecotourism and communitybased tourism to be encouraged as a means of income generation for the local people • Introduce measures to address issues pertaining to the supply and quality of workforce in the tourism industry • Substantial investments in education and tourism infrastructure • Adopt a proper strategy and policies to address inadequacy of domestic air connectivity combined with heavily congested land transport to boost growth of the tourism industry • Preparation of short Term, Mid-Term and Long-Term Tourism Master Plan for the country for guiding development activities for tourism

Goal 10: Reduced inequalities Clause: 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average Lead Ministries/ Divisions: GED Associate Ministries/ Divisions: FD; LGD; MoA; MoCHTA; MoCA; MoFL; MoHFW; MoLE; MoEWOE; MoLWA; MoSW: MoWCA; Prog. Div. List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): • Vagabonds and Homeless Persons (Rehabilitation) Act 2011; • National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) of Bangladesh, 2015 Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): • Adoption of long-term income inequality reduction strategy in order to reduce the initial gap of income inequality • Lagging region would get priority while setting up special economic zones. • Implementation of human development strategy with emphasis on alleviating the access gap for the poor • Facilitation of asset accumulation through better access to credit for the poor for reducing income inequality • Operationalization of strategy for social inclusion by eliminating physical and social barriers • Increased public spending on social sectors • Manufacturing activity needs to be promoted in the lagging districts. Clause: 10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status Lead Ministries/ Divisions: GED Associate Ministries/ Divisions: FD; LGD; MoA; MoCHTA; MoCA; MoFL; MoHFW; MoLE; MoLWA; MoPA; MoRA; MoSW; MoWCA; Prog. Div.; SID; Molnd (BITAC); MoFA; List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): Disabled Persons Rights and Protection Act 2013; Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): • Adoption of long-term income inequality reduction strategy in order to reduce the initial gap of income inequality • Implementation of human development strategy with emphasis on alleviating the access gap for the poor • Facilitation of asset accumulation through better access to credit for the poor for reducing income inequality • Operationalization of strategy for social inclusion by eliminating physical and social barriers • Increased public spending on social sectors

Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities Clause 11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage Lead Ministries/ Divisions: MoCA Associate Ministries/ Divisions: MoE; MoPME; MoRA; MoYS; MoFA; MoCAT List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): • National cultural policies, 2006 • The Antiquities Act, 1968 • Disclosure of Information Policy, 2015 • GI Act 2013 • Trademarks Act • Trade Marks Act, 1963 • PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911 • Patents & Designs Rules 1933 • THE CONTRACT ACT, 1872 • THE PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 • The Companies Act (Bangladesh), 1994 • Bangla Academy Act, 2013 Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): Enriching the intellectual status of the nation through preservation, research and development of culture, history, heritage, arts and literature • Preserve and promote language, arts and culture of ethnic communities through cultural centres in tribal areas. • Restore and preserve many of the intangible cultural heritages that are on the verge of extinction, digitization efforts should be implemented. • Reiterate the importance of archaeological sites by conducting national surveys and programmes for further development. • The Antiquities Act should be amended to strengthen protection of archaeological sites and historical monuments. • Programmes should be undertaken to develop museums and folk art. • Preserve and present national history, culture and heritage; • Protect copy rights of intellectual property.

Goal 12: Responsible consumption Clause 12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and

promotes local culture and products Lead Ministries/ Divisions: MoCAT Associate Ministries/ Divisions: MoCA; MoEFCC; MoCHTA List of Existing Policy Instrument (Acts/ Policies/Strategies etc.): • National Tourism Policy-2010 • National cultural policies, 2006 Actions to achieve the SDG targets within 7th FYP (2016-2020): Promoting and revitalize tourism industries, an integrated land use and transport planning for all the potential water front sites viz. Cox's Bazar, Jaflong, Kuakata etc. should be adopted in an urgent basis. ***

BFID: Bangladesh Financial Institutions Division BB: Bangladesh Bank FD: Finance Division GED: General Economics Division ICTD: Information and Communication Technology Division LGD: Local Government Division MoA: Ministry of Agriculture MoF: Ministry of Finance MoEWOE: Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment MoCHTA: Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs MoCA: Ministry of Cultural Affairs MoDMR: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief MoE: Ministry of Education MoFL: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock MoHFW: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare MoLE: Ministry of Labour and Employment MoLWA: Ministry of Liberation War Affairs MoPME: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education MoSW: Ministry of Social Welfare SID: Statistics and Informatics Division MoWCA: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs MoYS: Ministry of Youth and Sports RDCD: Rural Development and Cooperatives Division MoCAT: Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism MoI; Ministry of Information LGD: Local Government Division MoR: Ministry of Railways RTHD: Road Transport and Highways Division MoInd (BITAC); Ministry of Industries (Bangladesh Industrial and Technical Assistance Center) MoFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs MoRA: Ministry of Religious Affairs MoEFCC: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Your country has contributed to or benefited from the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) during the last 4 years:

YES, my country has contributed to the IFCD

Development cooperation strategies, including South-South cooperation strategies, recognize the strategic role of creativity and diverse cultural expressions: NO

If YES, please provide the name(s) of the strategy and year(s) of adoption:

-

Your country manages multi- and/or bilateral technical assistance and capacity building cooperation programmes supporting:

-

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Collaboration with international publishers

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Pathak Shamabesh

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Design

Publishing

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.pathakshamabesh.net>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Pathak Shamabesh' a well-known publisher has taken initiative that has opened a new era in Bangladeshi Publishing industry. It has successfully collaborated with some world famous publishers, such as - 1.1 Agreement with OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS India (OUP) for Co-Publication & Exclusive Distribution of Books on Development in English and Bangla. 1.2 Agreement with PENGUIN RANDOM HOUSE for Co-Publication & Exclusive Distribution of Books in English & Bangla by eminent authors including Bangladeshi writers. (Under process) 1.3 Agreement with NIYOGI BOOKS, Delhi for Co-Publication & Exclusive Distribution of Books in English and Bangla. Pathak Shamabesh has established a Foreign Branch of PS in Kolkata, India for distribution of its own publications

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

1.1 Sixteen books (13 in Bangla & 3 in English) have been co-published by OUP & PS (printed with the two publishers' logo) for exclusive distribution. 1.2 One book titled 'POOR ECONOMICS' by Abhijit V. Banerjee & Esther Duflo, winners of the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics has been co-published (printed with the two publishers' logo) for exclusive distribution. ISBN: 9788184002805

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Strengthening National Capacities to Develop and Promote Visual Arts (Photography) in Bangladesh: Contributing to Sustainable Development.

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs
UNESCO Dhaka office
UNESCO Korean Funds-in-Trust (KFIT)
EMK Center
Prito Reza Productions

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>
<http://en.unesco.org>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

In an attempt to supporting and promoting Bangladesh's photography sector as a cultural and creative visual arts industry that contributes to the sustainable development of Bangladesh, the UNESCO Office in Dhaka implemented the project "Strengthening National Capacities to Develop and Promote Visual Arts (Photography) in Bangladesh: Contributing to Sustainable Development" with generous funding support from the UNESCO Korean Funds-in-Trust (KFIT) and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the National Museum of Bangladesh, EMK Center, Prito Reza Production, and other stakeholders over the course of 2019. Project Objectives

1. To build capacity and to enhance stakeholders' understanding of photography as an important culture and creative industry in Bangladesh.
2. To provide a neutral platform and to facilitate dialogue between photographers, industry stakeholders, and policy makers on the role and importance of photography in Bangladesh.
3. To sensitize national stakeholders and photographers about the 2005 UNESCO Convention as a platform and tool to strengthen Bangladesh's photography sector as a cultural and creative industry.
4. To support photographers in their work by providing tools that are of relevance, including learning opportunities, legal frameworks, and professional networking opportunities.

Project Activities

An assessment and situational analysis of Bangladesh's photography sector as a cultural and creative industry served as a baseline for interventions implemented under the project. The assessment and situation analysis provides a comprehensive and updated overview of the photography sector and industry, in particular on existing policies, legislation, educational and training opportunities, both within the formal and informal education system, educational provision for labour market match, as well as good practices in the field of protection, promotion and development of creative industries, especially of the photography industry in Bangladesh. Strengthening photographers' skills in areas of photography important to maintaining a sustainable livelihood and contributing to sustainable development, as well as sensitizing photographers about the 2005 Convention as a platform and tool for visual artists three capacity building master classes were conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, EMK Center, and Prito Reza Production. With facilitation support from national as well as international photographers and industry experts, 76 male and female Bangladeshi photographers participated in the hands-on and engaging master classes, and gained knowledge about:

- Photography as a cultural and creative industry contributing to sustainable development.
- The 2005 Convention as a tool for photographers and policy makers
- Entrepreneurial aspects of photography
- Gender and Photography

A policy round-table discussion with government and relevant photography stakeholders allowed for dialogue between government and civil society on photography as a cultural and creative industry in Bangladesh. Discussions included the implementation of the 2005 Convention and national cultural policy, as well as gave the opportunity to participating stakeholders to jointly

identify steps, actions, and responsibilities related to the development and promotion of the institutional infrastructure and environment of photography in Bangladesh. The 2005 Convention provided an umbrella for the policy dialogue. The text of the convention and country case studies provided concrete tools to photographers and policy makers and showcased ways to promote and develop an institutional framework supporting the visual art and photography industry in a given country. Under the theme “Colors Of Bangladesh”, a photography competition, a photography exhibition, and three (3) public talks were organized that allowed Bangladeshi photographers to come together, to display and discuss photography, as well as that sensitized the public about Bangladesh's vibrant photography sector and its contribution as a cultural and creative sector in Bangladesh. More than 1300 male and female Bangladeshi photographers submitted their favorite photos illustrating the "Colors of Bangladesh". A diverse panel of national and international judges reviewed submissions and selected 120 photographs (including 5 winning photographs) which were displayed during the 3-day photography exhibition at the National Museum in Dhaka from 15 – 17 Nov 2019.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

What are the results achieved so far through the implementation of the policy/measure?:

1. Training of 76 Photographers 2. Engaged in Project activities of 1400 Photographers 3. Stakeholders engaged in Policy Dialogue (40 Stakeholders) 4. Capacity building Master Classes Conducted (3 Trainings) 5. Public Talks organized (3 Public Talks) 6. International and National experts engaged (5 experts)

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

GOAL 4 - PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS



GENDER EQUALITY

Ministries, governmental agencies and/or parliamentary bodies in charge of gender equality:

Exist and are relevant for artists and cultural professionals

Policies and measures to support the full participation of women in cultural life have been implemented during the last 4 years: YES

Policies and measures have been adopted to support the recognition and advancement of women as artists, cultural professionals and/or creative entrepreneurs, (e.g. ensure equal pay for equal work or equal access to funding, coaching or mentoring schemes, anti-discrimination measures, etc.): YES

Data is regularly collected and disseminated to monitor:

-

Relevant Policies and Measures:

Encouraging women's participation in cultural activities as creators and audiences

Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the policy/measure:

Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Ministry of Information.

Ministry of Women Affairs

Cultural domains covered by the policy/measure:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Music

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the policy/measure, if available:

<http://www.moca.gov.bd>

<http://www.moi.gov.bd>

<http://www.mowca.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the policy/measure:

Bangladesh has taken several measures to support women as creators, producers and also as audiences of cultural activities. To ensure safe participation in cultural activities, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and Ministry of Information have taken various initiatives. To start with, the Ministry of Information through the Bangladesh Cinema & Television Institute (BCTI) has formed a committee in order to prevent any kind of harassment. Additionally, a complaint box has been installed as well. Moreover, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs has taken several initiatives to encourage women's participation in cultural arena. Every year, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy organizes a film festival featuring only films from female film makers. The role played by women in national development has been encouraged as a subject for filmmaking. A documentary film has been produced on the 'war heroines' of 1971 liberation war of Bangladesh. Special facilities are being provided to support female visitors to cultural activities. For example, the National Museum has established a breastfeeding corner for visitors.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) support the implementation of the policy/measure?: NO

Has the implementation of the policy/measure been evaluated?: NO

Partner(s) engaged in the implementation of the measure:

Bangladesh shilpakala Academy

Type of entity:

Public Sector

ARTISTIC FREEDOM

The constitution and/or national regulatory frameworks formally acknowledge:

-

Independent bodies are established to receive complaints and/or monitor violations and restrictions to artistic freedom: -

Initiatives to protect artists at risk or in exile have been developed or supported by public authorities during the last 4 years (e.g. providing safe houses, guidance and training, etc.): -

Measures and initiatives intended to ensure transparent decision-making on government funding/ state grants and awards for artists exist (e.g. through independent committees, etc.): -

Social protection measures that take the professional status of artists into account have been adopted or revised in the last 4 years (e.g. health insurance, retirement schemes, unemployment benefits, etc.): -

Economic measures that take the status of artists into account have been adopted or revised in the last 4 years (e.g. collective agreements, income tax and other regulatory frameworks, etc.): -

Relevant Policies and Measures:

-

MEASURES AND INITIATIVES REPORTED BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Describe how the CSO form has been used to promote collaboration with CSOs in the preparation of this report, including the distribution of the form and the modalities of collection and analysis of the information received. Please indicate the percentage of measures and initiatives received that have been considered as relevant by the Party and included in the QPR.:

Members of the creative industry i. e., singer, dancer, photographer, painter, film director, producer, actor, designer, journalist etc were invited to attend workshops on this convention. They attended willingly to the stakeholder's meetings and workshops and contributed their best with their intellectual thoughts and practices in the related sectors under this convention. They answered the questionnaires and gave their valuable opinions and strategies on how they can positively engage themselves to protect the intellectual properties under this convention. They also suggested how the Government can promote their creations.

GOAL 1 - Support sustainable systems of governance for culture:

Goal 1 Culture and Creative Sectors : "The first song project "

Name of CSO(s) responsible for the implementation of the measure/initiative:

Bangladesh Singer Songwriters Hub

Cultural domains covered by the measure/initiative:

Music

Describe the main features of the measure/initiative:

This is a project by newly-formed CSO Bangladesh Singer Songwriters Hub. In this project, in 2020 one Bangladeshi singer songwriter (aged between 16 and 35) will get the chance to release his/her first original track. Bangladesh Singer Songwriters Hub will be the mentor and 'Aajob Records' will produce the Audio and

'AajobKarkhana' will produce the video of the song. Through this project 12 new artists will be able to show their talent in 2020.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does this measure/initiative receive or has it received International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) funding?: NO

Postgraduate Diploma in Film and Television

Name of CSO(s) responsible for the implementation of the measure/initiative:

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute, Dhaka

Cultural domains covered by the measure/initiative:

Cinema/ Audiovisual Arts

Design

Media Arts

Performing Arts

Publishing

Visual Arts

Website of the measure/initiative, if available:

<http://www.pathsha>

Describe the main features of the measure/initiative:

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute, Dhaka has introduced post graduation diploma of one and a half year in film and TV in three semesters with 30 credits, since 2018. The degree provides both technical and practical approaches. The courses included are: Introduction to Film and Television, Cinematography: Camera and Lights Video Editing and Post-production, Sound and Music Script and Screenplay, Filmmaking and Direction Acting, Presentation, Broadcast Journalism, Diploma Production Supported by the Pathshala South Asian Media Institute Trust. Total annual expenditure is 150,000 USD

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does this measure/initiative receive or has it received International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) funding?: NO

Fashion & Beauty Industry Associations

Name of CSO(s) responsible for the implementation of the measure/initiative:

1. Fashion Entrepreneurs Association of Bangladesh (FEAB)
2. Fashion Designers Council of Bangladesh (FDCB)
3. Beauty Service Owners Association of Bangladesh (BSOAB)

Cultural domains covered by the measure/initiative:

Design

Describe the main features of the measure/initiative:

In the last few years, associations in the fashion and beauty industries have emerged strongly. These associations are mainly working to ensure the sustainability of the relevant sectors - 1. Fashion Entrepreneurs Association of Bangladesh (FEAB): An association of the fashion entrepreneurs of Bangladesh, this organization works for the development of this sector. Established in March 2014, it is also affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce in Bangladesh. They have also applied to the Ministry of Industry to declare this sector as an "industry". 2. Fashion Designers Council of Bangladesh (FDCB): It is an organization of the country's fashion designers. Began in February 2014, FDCB works for the development of the fashion designers. They arranged Khadi Fest in 2016 and 2017 for the revival of the Khaddar fabric in Bangladesh and also arranged

Bangladesh Fashion Week 2019. They have also applied for registration to the Ministry of Commerce in Bangladesh. 3. Beauty Service Owners Association of Bangladesh (BSOAB): It is an organization that consists of the beauty parlour and salon owners in Bangladesh. They started their journey in 2017 and applied for registration in the Ministry of Commerce in Bangladesh. They have also applied to the Ministry of Industry to declare this sector as an “industry”.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does this measure/initiative receive or has it received International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) funding?: NO

GOAL 2 - Achieve a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals:

-

GOAL 3 - Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks:

-

GOAL 4 - Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms:

Youth Women in Community Media and Journalism

Name of CSO(s) responsible for the implementation of the measure/initiative:

Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC)

Cultural domains covered by the measure/initiative:

Media Arts

Publishing

Describe the main features of the measure/initiative:

Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) is implementing, “Youth Women in Community Media and Journalism,” for participation of women in media. The programme is aimed at empowering the vulnerable and marginalized groups of the society, reducing social inequality, building capacity to making easy access to information on social safety nets. The programme was designed to facilitate vulnerable and marginalized groups to be enrolled in the media and to develop themselves as professional community media journalists. Ujjwala is a mission-driven incubator catering to women entrepreneurs and professionals in growth-oriented industry sectors and facilitating a nurturing environment for the development of sustainable enterprises. Ujjwala specially works with the beauty professionals all over the country. They have trained almost 3000 beauty care professionals in 48 districts in Bangladesh since its inception in August 2017.

Does it specifically target young people?: YES

Does this measure/initiative receive or has it received International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) funding?: NO

protection of content creator's right

Name of CSO(s) responsible for the implementation of the measure/initiative:

Bangladesh Copyright Office

telecommunication companies

music record labels

artists

content creators in music industry of Bangladesh

Cultural domains covered by the measure/initiative:

Music

Website of the measure/initiative, if available:

<http://www.copyrightoffice.gov.bd>

Describe the main features of the measure/initiative:

To ensure rights of content creators in music industry of Bangladesh, content providers, telecommunication companies, music record labels, artists and copyright offices have taken a joint initiative to ensure that the content creator's rights are protected. A 'no objection' certificate from the content creator is now needed for commercial use of that particular music content. This was not the case in the past, but has been put in place.

Does it specifically target young people?: NO

Does this measure/initiative receive or has it received International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) funding?: NO

On the basis of the analysis of the responses provided through the CSO form, present up to ten main priorities of CSOs to implement the Convention over the next four years.:

-

EMERGING TRANSVERSAL ISSUES

Relevant Policies and Measures:

-

CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Describe the main results achieved to implement the Convention (at least one major achievement in one of the four goals):

Implementation of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in an ongoing process for Bangladesh. In last twelve years, since the Bangladesh has ratified the Convention, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Information have tried to implement policies and measures to promote the diversity of cultural expressions through various different initiatives. In last few years, to ensure balanced flow of cultural goods and services specifically in film and television industry, the Ministry of Information along with Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have taken an initiative to identify international professionals who were working in Bangladesh under but without proper work permit. Due to the changes nowadays, any international technical professional such as directors, editors, cinematographers and even actors from other countries who are working here are now working with proper valid work permit. And, the number of international artists with valid and proper work visas has increased.

Describe the main challenges encountered to implement the Convention and the main solutions found or envisaged to overcome them:

In last decade, Bangladesh has faced various challenges in implementing the Convention among them lack of awareness about the Convention can be identified as prime challenges. To overcome such challenges, Bangladesh Government has taken initiatives such as sending participants to various conferences and workshops.

Describe the steps planned in the next four years to further implement the Convention and the priority areas identified for future policy action based on the conclusions of the current reporting process:

The Bangladesh Government has taken various initiatives to foster the implementation of the 2005 convention in coming years such as: 1. National committee is formed for further policy dialogues. 2. A database on cultural and creative professionals and activities is proposed. 3. The Ministry of Cultural Affairs is revising the cultural policy of Bangladesh, which is expected to be published in next few months. 4. Funds have been allocated for cultural exchange programmes to foster the awareness activities regarding the 2005 Convention.

ANNEXES

Please upload relevant documents (law, policy, agreement, regulation, strategy, etc.), studies and statistics in PDF format related to the implementation of the 4 goals and the 11 areas of monitoring of the Convention in your country. The documents should have been produced during the reporting period covered by this periodic report. Please provide the title and a description of the main content of the document in English or French.:

-

SUBMISSION

Designated official signing the report:

Title: Mr.

First name: MD. FAHIMUL

Family name: ISLAM

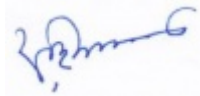
Organization: Ministry of Cultural Affairs

Position: Joint Secretary

Date of submission:

2020

Electronic Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Md. Fahimul Islam', written on a light blue background.

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