## **Technology Fact Sheet for Adaptation**

## Technology Fact Sheet: Land-use planning i

Sector	Agriculture/ Technology development and
	knowledge management
Technology Name	Land-use planning
Adaptation Benefits	Land-use planning will serve as an important
·	regulation of land use in an efficient and ethical
	way, thus preventing land-use conflicts.
Background/ Notes, Short description	Land-use planning refers to the process by which
of the technology option	land is allocated between competing and
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	sometimes conflicting uses in order to secure the
	rational and orderly development of land in an
	environmentally sound manner to ensure the
	creation of sustainable human settlements. In
	Bangladesh, due to not having land use planning,
	agricultural lands are often been encroached for
	residential development, pockets of farmland
	remain between residential communities. On the
	other hand, in the coastal areas the agricultural
	lands, even the coastal swaps and mangrove areas
	are often converted to shrimp farms. Rapid
	extension of such shrimp farms are destroying
	environmental sustainability through increasing soil
	and surface water salinity and destroying aquatic
	and terrestrial bio-diversity.
	Again, conversion of agricultural land to residential
	use removes fertile land from productive
	agriculture; splits large tracts of agricultural land,
	thereby reducing its potential for viable farming;
	and restricts the use of certain production methods etc.
	In the absence of a land-use policy that reserves
	specific areas for agriculture, shrimp farms, housing
	and other commercial activities, it is likely that
	development control decisions will continue to
	alienate productive agricultural lands; compromise
	the economic and financial viability of the
	agriculture sector; and inadvertently increase the
	possibility of unsustainable development practices
	in the long run.
Implementation assumptions, how	The process of land use planning consists in the
this technology will be implemented	main of the two twin functions of
and diffused across the subsector	Development/Land use Planning and Development
	Control. Of necessity, these two functions must be

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	supported by relevant research and mapping which
	are also major components of the land-use
	planning process.
	Land-use planning should be considered as an
	integral part of the process of national growth and
	development. Among other things, this process
	seeks to identify, articulate and satisfy the basic
	social/human needs of a country's population
	within the context of available economic/financial
	resources and technical knowledge.
Impact Statements-How this option impacts the country development priority	
Country social development priorities	This will ensure utilization of land resources in an
	efficient and ethical way and will reduce social and
	political conflict of establishing control over land
	resources for commercial purpose.
Country economic development	
priorities	
Country environmental development	Will support conservation of local level biological
priorities	resources.
	Will stop expansion of shrimp farms in the crop
	lands which in turn will stop intrusion of saline
	water in the crop land areas
	Will reduce level of pollution in the
	environmentally fragile areas
	Will protect both the aquatic and terrestrial bio-
	diversity in different agro-ecological zones.
Costs	
Capital costs	• Approx cost = Tk 2000.00 Lakh for the
	development of land use planning
	Policy analysis of other development activities Tk
	200.00 lakh
	Total: Taka 2200 lakh ; ( USD 2750000)
Operational and Maintenance costs	Approx cost of policy advocacy and awareness
	raising Tk 250.00 lakh
	Total: Taka 250 lakh; (USD 312500)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> This fact sheet has been extracted from TNA Report – Technology Needs Assessment and Technology Action Plans For Climate Change Adaptation– Bangladesh. You can access the complete report from the TNA project website http://tech-action.org/