

HATIRJHEEL

Planned tree plantation can enhance beauty

For autumn a large road slope near water body could be chosen for Kash, and Sheuli close by on a relatively higher place. Lotus can be planted in the water bodies. The beauty of lotus in the autumn is unique. Bokful of different colours may also be chosen for some places.

SOURAV MAHMUD

NOT once upon a time, rather just a few decades ago, Dhaka was a beautiful green city. Due to infrastructure and building construction by felling trees, and unplanned plantation to at least partially replenish that, the green views of Dhaka city has already disappeared. Now Dhaka is a city of shops, a city without water bodies, green fields and with lots of bad things which demerit human health condition and also the environment. The greenery started declining day by day from both surroundings and inner parts of Dhaka city conspicuously from 1980s. Only the DU and BUET campus, Ramna Park and Suhurawardy Uddyan and Agargaon could survive the onslaught as yet. The plantation now we can see only on the island between two ways of some roads. The footpath is treeless in most parts. And the species diversity is not good or proper. The city was beatified by the British and other leaders of that period. But we failed to preserve that beauty and we ever did not think to do something like them. We have done so called plantation and also political tree plantation here and there. We did not think it deeply. As a result we can see although initiatives are taken to improve the situation, but not systematically and scientifically.

It is good that the government is going to conserve the Hatirjheel-Bagunbari wetland. The construction work is still continuing. We have seen a few new roads have been laid out there. But in a

survey it is seen that unplanned and invalid plantation is occurring there. During a recent field observation the tree plantation in the area was not seemed to be planwise. A good number of Fishtail palm, Royal palm, date palm, Debdaru tree, ornamental dwarf fig, coconut palm have already been planted. But the nature lovers hope for a six-season colourful views from every road of Haterjheel. They naturally want to see here wetland trees like Hijol, Barun, Kadam, Chalta, Jarul and Karoch along the new roads of the area.

It is a matter of sorrow that a lot of date palms planted on the new roads are already dying. The sizes of the trees planted are 6-13 feet and that had been pulled from other places. But here should have been planted very young saplings or seeds. Same thing happened in case of Royal palm and Fishtail palm. In the primary stage sapling from seed is very good for growth as it spreads out its roots systematically and thus will live long. But a date palm about 13 feet high uprooted from one place to be planted elsewhere can't be able to adapt with the environment. And date palm is not a plant for this site; also Fishtail palm which needs shady area to grow. But unfortunately the planter doesn't seem to have thought about this and perhaps is not landscape and plant specialist.

It is not possible to get back the Dhaka of 50s or 60s. But systematic and scientific plan can make Dhaka more green and shady than it is now. Planwise plantation can turn Dhaka into a six season

flowering city.

Hatirjheel is a new area without tree. We just cannot get another such open plantation spot in Dhaka. So it is urgently needed to make a checklist of planting flora and other appropriate trees and need to recruit a plant and landscape specialist to give a beautiful shape to the plantation of the area.

As a botanist, I have some proposal for the plantation. The area is a wetland site. So wetland plants would suit it must. Hijol, Karoc, Jarul, Barun, Chalta should be planted here. Shade trees like Bakul, Telsur, Kanokchura, Padauk, Nageshore, Chatim, Bot, Asowath could be planted as well. Trees like Jarul, Sonalu, Krisnachura, Pakhipul, Sornochampa, Jakaranda, Peltofourm, Gulachi can enhance summer view. There can be a few avenues of Jarul and Krisnachura to create a variety in colour. There can be one avenue or two of Sornochampa and Jakaranda of bluish violet colour. These trees are remarkable not only for their shape but also for their flowers. Peltophorum or Kurchi might have separate avenues. Gulachi these days are of various colours and grow naturally. They don't require any extra attention.

To keep the spring alive there are Kanakchanpa, Rudro Palash, Lal Sonaiel, Muchkundo, Palash, Parijat, Shimul, Gamari, Lotkonful, Milletia, Gliricidia, Golapjamful etc. There can be separate avenues of individual spring flowers, or there can be mixed avenues as well to create a variety in colours. The plants like Kontoklata, Madhobi, Nilmoni, Hapormali etc would further add to the beauty of spring. The list of monsoon flowers is quite long. There can be a pretty long avenue of Kodom and Sultanchanpa and Canonball trees. Hijalas can be planted along the water edge. The other flowers of monsoon like Maloti, Jhumko, Dolonchanpa, Kanthalichampa, Hasnahena, Sonapati, Ulotcondal, Oporajita, Korobi could be planted in beds and it will make the beauty of monsoon accessible to all.

For autumn a large road slope near water body could be chosen for Kash, and Sheuli close by on a relatively higher place. Lotus can be planted in the water



PHOTO: SOURAV MAHMUD

The unplanned planting of Fishtail palm, while the site is suitable for Hijol, Jarul Barun and Kadam tree

bodies. The beauty of lotus in the autumn is unique. Bokful of different colours may also be chosen for some places. Kash will protect erosion and make soil harder. The flowers of late autumn partly contribute some feelings to the ambience if we plant Himjhuri or Akashneem, Debkanchan Chateem etc. There can be a pretty big avenue with Devkanchan alone. Side by side, some brightly coloured herbs and shrubs and plants like Dahliya, Aster, Cosmos, Jinia,

Calendula, Chrysanthemum and Sunflower have to be chosen for winter.

Already we have seen view bird species like pond heron, little heron, cattle egret, water cormorant and brahmini kite there. If the water quality improves and the aquatic vegetation gets enriched it might be possible to gather migratory and resident water birds there. For gathering singing birds trees like Hamalia, Bot, Aswath, Jamru could be planted. For beautifying the water

corridor Sahapla, Shaluk Chadmala can be planted therein besides lotus.

It is completely a new place for plantation. So we are getting a scope to beautify the landscape of this area more decoratively. So the government should take urgent initiatives to beautify the area with scientific and planwise plantation.

The writer is a biodiversity specialist, CEGIS nature.sourav@gmail.com

CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Joint effort imperative

To restrain change of climate and create a balanced environment, co-operation between the northern and southern countries is an imperative. Multiple tasks are depending on the developed world.

JAHANGIR ALAM SARKER

THE international communities unanimously came to an agreement for a legal obligatory contract in Kyoto of Japan in 1997 as to who would reduce up to what quantity of their green house gas emission. But in reality, even after having accepted all conditions, the industrially developed countries are unsuccessful to a considerable extent in fulfilling their promise till today. The anxiety about this is that the United States who is responsible for 20 percent of greenhouse gas emission has not yet signed the Kyoto protocol. With it there is also Australia. But the hope is that many states of the United States have taken different steps to reduce the greenhouse gas on non-governmental initiative.

Scientists believe that having 1990 as the foundation year 5 percent reduction is not sufficient. The emission needs to be reduced by 50 percent. If this can be done, then only the stability

will come to the atmosphere. In the meantime positive change has began in Europe. The European Union has taken a plan for reducing it 20 percent by 2020.

Natural calamities of different phenomenon has increased as a result of climate change. The extent of storm, cyclone, drought etc. has increased considerably. Enormous amount of wealth and lives has been destroyed. If this rate of the climate effect continued, the extent of loss will vehemently increase. Then by 2020 the major coral reef will be discoloured. The rate of death will increase due to heat, flood and draught.

The visible change for the change of the climate is very dreadful. The overage temperature of the world since the middle of the 18th century has increased at 0.6 degree Centigrade. The changes which occurred as a result of the change of the climate in the present century are as the following:

* The average height of the surface of the sea has increased by 10-20 cm.

* Nearly two-thirds of the total area of the condensed iceberg of Switzerland has reduced.

* Almost 40 percent of the summer ice plating in the polar region has reduced.

* 92 percent of the ice of the Nigerian mountains is lost and 82 percent is lost from Kilimanjaro.

* 40-60 percent of the total quantity of water is reduced from the large larches of the Niger, the Chad Lake and the Senegal rivers.

* 30 percent of the production of crops in South Asia shall be reduced within 2050 as a result of climate change and rapid insufficiency of water shall occur in West Africa.

* The affliction of cholera shall increase rapidly in South Asia for the rise of heat in the costal larches.

* The mangrove forests of nearly 2500 square kilometers of Asia shall extinguish if the sea level rises up one meter more.

* Bangladesh's sustenance of loss shall be the highest for nearly 20 percent of the land shall merge into the sea.

To restrain change of climate and create a balanced environment, co-operation between the northern and southern countries is an imperative. Multiple tasks are depending on the developed world. Joint and combined ventures are necessary to meet the future challenges of climate change.

The writer is lawyer and human rights activist. Email: advsagar29@gmail.com



Melting of polar ice due to global warming leads to sea level rise

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Office of the Director Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.		
Memo No: CMCH/Tender/2012-13/MSR/Cardiology/EECP Therapy System/7343		Date: 30-09-2012.
INVITATION FOR OPEN TENDER		
Sealed Tenders are hereby invited from experienced Importers/Contractors/Suppliers/Distributors to supply Enhanced External Counter Pulsation (EECP) Therapy System for department of Cardiology, CMCH in the fiscal year 2012-13. As per PPA-2006 & PPR-2008; Terms and conditions are as follow(s):		
KEY INFORMATION		
1	Ministry/Division	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
2	Agency	Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.
3	Procuring Entity Name & Designation	Brig Gen Md. Fashiur Rahman, ndc ; Director, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.
4	Procuring Entity Code	GOB.
5	Procuring Entity District	Chittagong.
6	Invitation for	Procurement of EECP Therapy System for Department of Cardiology, CMCH.
7	Tender Ref. No	CMCH/Tender/2012-13/MSR/Cardiology/EECP Therapy System/7343
8	Date	30-09-2012.
9	Procurement Method	Open Tender Method (National).
FUNDING INFORMATION		
10	Budget and Source of Funds	GOB (Extra grant) in Bangladeshi Taka (Payment of bill depends on availability of fund).
PARTICULAR INFORMATION		
11	Project/Program Name	Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.
12	Tender Name	Procurement of EECP Therapy System for Department of Cardiology, CMCH.
13	Tender Notice Publication Date	01-10-2012.
14	Tender Selling Date and Time	04-10-2012 During office hours.
15	Tender Last Selling Date and Time	04-11-2012 During office hours.
16	Pre-Tender Meeting	22-10-2012 at 11: 00 A. M.
17	Tender Dropping & Closing Date and Time	06-11-2012 at 12: 00 P. M.
18	Tender Opening Date and Time	06-11-2012 at 01: 00 P. M.
19	Name and address of the Office's	1. Cashier, Office of the Director, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, KB Fazlul Kader Road, Chittagong-4203. 2. Cashier, Office of the Director (Health), Chittagong Division, Chittagong. 3. Cashier, Office of the Civil Surgeon, Chittagong District (Selling only). 4. Officer in charge, Panchlaish Model Thana, Chittagong (Receiving only).
	a) Selling & Receiving Tender Documents	Office of the Director, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, KB Fazlul Kader Road, Chittagong-4203.
	b) Tender Documents Opening Place	
INFORMATION FOR TENDERER		
20	Tenderer Eligibility	All Bidders must submit Tender through "Tender Booklet" prepared by procuring entity and abide by the terms and conditions stated in the "Tender Booklet". The Bidders must submit the following additional documents with its tender: 1. Purchase receipt of the tender document. 2. Status of the Bidder as a Manufacturer/Local agent/Reseller/Supplier/Local Agent in firm's Letterhead pad. 3. The bidder must provide Manufacturer Authorization Letter (Where applicable). 4. The maximum number of arbitration against the bidder, 3 (Three) arbitration award against a bidder over a period of 5 (Five) years. 5. The bidder shall have a minimum of 5 (Five) years of overall experience in the supply of electro-medical equipment and related services & 2 (Two) years special experience on the tender schedule item. 6. The satisfactory completion of supply of similar electro-medical equipment of minimum of similar size at least 3 contracts in the last 5 (five) years. 7. Trade license valid for 2012-13. 8. Registration of Firm/Certificate of Incorporation (In case of Limited Company). 9. VAT registration & clearance certificate. 10. Income tax clearance certificate for the fiscal year 2011-12 (Including TIN number). 11. The minimum amount of liquid asset or working capital is BDT 1,50,00,000.00 (Fifteen million only). 12. Bidder having office establishment with skilled manpower (List with mentioning field of expertise) must be submitted with tender. 13. Single order work completion of amounting BDT 50,00,000.00 (Five million only) within last 3 years. 14. The bidder must supply soft copy (CD) in MS Word of specification and technical offer with hard copy. 15. The bidder shall be a Bangladeshi Citizen. 16. The bidder is not authorized to change/extend any portion of the tender booklet.
21	Terms & conditions	Detailed description in Tender Booklet.
22	Description of Goods & Related Services	Detailed description in Tender Booklet.
23	Price of Tender Documents	Taka 2, 500.00 (Two thousand five hundred only) Non-refundable cash.
24	Identification	The amount of earnest money
25	Enhanced External Counter Pulsation (EECP) Therapy System for Department of Cardiology, CMCH	Bank Draft or Pay Order worth Bangladeshi Taka 2,00,000/- (Two Lac only) should be attached with the submitted tender as Earnest Money in favor of The Director, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, KB Fazlul Kader Road, Chittagong-4203. If tender money is not found with the submitted tender, the bid would be counted irresponsive.
PROCURING ENTITY DETAILS		
26	Name of Official Inviting Tenders	Brig Gen Md. Fashiur Rahman, ndc.
27	Designation & Address of Official Inviting Tenders	Director, Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong.
28	Contact details of Official Inviting Tenders	Telephone: +88031630179, Fax No: 88-031-610022, e-mail address: dir_cmch@fnbd.com
The procuring entity reserves the right to accept or reject in part or whole of any tender instrument without any reason.		
Note: (1) If the date of selling, receiving & opening of tender is disturbed under any unavoidable circumstance, the next working day will be applicable for the same respectively. (2) Bidder will have to supply the requisite electro-medical equipment on priority and necessity basis of the procurement authority within scheduled time after work order. The Item/Quantity may increase/decrease as per allotment		