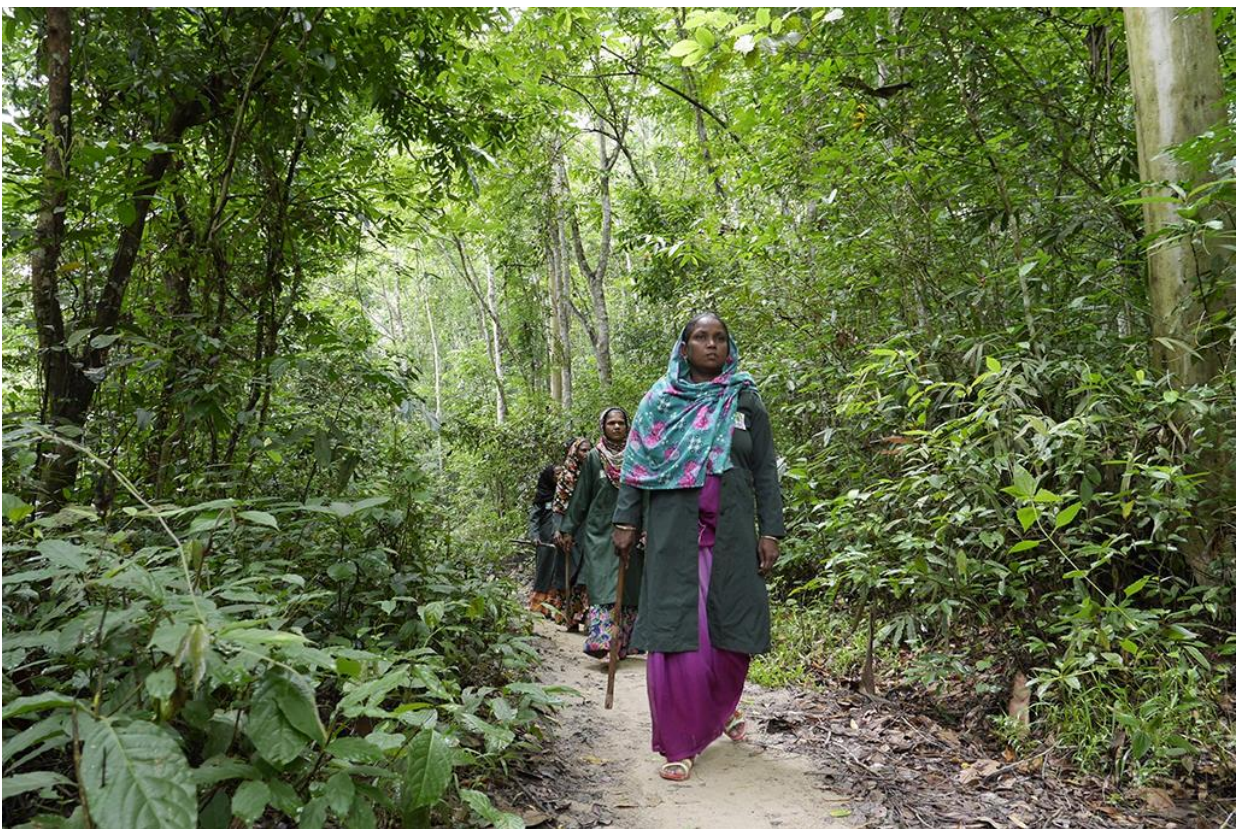




CREL Knowledge and Impact Series – Report 5

# Community Patrol Groups: Activities, Impacts and Sustainability



Mohammad Khayeruzzaman and Ruhul Mohaiman Chowdhury

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USAID's Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) Project



Department of Environment



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Mohammad Khayeruzzaman and Ruhul Mohaiman Chowdhury



**Dhaka, July 2018**

Cover photo: female Community Patrol Group, Lawachara National Park, Moulavibazar District  
Inner photo: male Community Patrol Group, Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary, Cox's Bazar District

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## Abbreviations

BO	Beat Officer (Forest)
CMC	Co-management Council and Co-management Committee
CPG	Community Patrol Group
CREL	Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods project
FD	Forest Department
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IPAC	Integrated Protected Area Co-management project
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NSP	Nishorgo Support Project
PF	Peoples Forum
RO	Range Officer
VCF	Village Conservation Forum
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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We thank all of the CPG members, CMC members and community representatives who kindly gave their time to be interviewed, participate in discussions and share their experiences and views. Special appreciation to 10 Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs) and other Forest Department officials for their thoughtful views and suggestions in the study. We are also thankful to all of the concerned staff of the CREL team who helped facilitate the study.

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## Executive Summary

Community Patrol Groups (CPGs) are a significant component of co-management in 17 protected areas (PAs) of Bangladesh, they are voluntary groups of community members who participate in joint forest patrolling. By late 2017 there were 1,606 volunteer CPG members (191 are women) active in conducting joint patrols with Forest Department to protect forests and their wildlife. This study is primarily based on focused group discussions with 24 (out of 99) randomly sampled CPGs (201 persons) from 16 PAs/sites, as well as interviews with representatives from Co-Management Committees and Forest Department officials from these same sites plus two other co-managed PAs without CPGs (control sites). CPG members receive small allowances and also some support to take up livelihood enterprises, but are motivated to spend time for two categories of reason – publicly as a contribution to conservation and privately by benefiting in some way, for example from some access to resources or waiving of past legal cases. Duty burdens vary considerably – some CPGs intensively cover quite small areas (critical areas around larger PAs) while others cover less intensively larger areas. Considering reported issues of inactivity and collusion among some CPG members, turnover of membership is low. CPGs have mostly received training in four main topics: joint patrolling, participatory monitoring, laws and regulations, and fire management. The livelihood supports to these poor conservation front liners were found to be a commonly identified priority issue. The study revealed that active involvement of community members in joint forest patrolling through CPGs has made a contribution to achieving improved conservation of PAs – for example each CPG on average confiscated illegally harvested forest products 19 times in the 12 months before the survey, two-thirds removed domestic animals from forest, and half were involved in fighting one or more forest fire in that period. More importantly, considering the time spent on patrols, unsocial hours and dangers from armed poachers, to sustain CPGs and achieve their full potential the CPG members hope to receive higher daily allowances, equipment for patrolling, help to set up small businesses and public recognition of their voluntary work. Accordingly, documentation of CPG actions and impacts should be improved.

# CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Preface

Community Patrol Groups (CPGs) are comprised of volunteers from villages in a Protected Area (PA) landscape who are actively engaged with local Forest Department (FD) personnel and other villagers to protect forests and biodiversity in co-managed forest PAs in Bangladesh. This community-engaged forest protection initiative was initially adopted by the Forest Department in 2005 through a pilot co-management program named “Nishorgo Program” under the USAID financed Nishorgo Support Project (2003-2008). In 2005 14 CPGs were formed with 500 volunteers in five PAs. Since then gradually 21 Protected Areas (out of 38) have been brought under co-management, and by late 2017 there were about 1,600 CPG members (including 200 women) active in the PAs where Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods project has been working.

Joint-patrolling involving community members (CPGs) and FD personnel in biodiversity hotspots, added a new frontier in forest conservation initiatives in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh in the form of Forest Department and development partners have recognized and appreciated the role of community members through a number of initiatives: recognition of CPGs by government gazette notification; working hand-in-hand in joint patrolling; prioritizing CPG members for social forestry programs; equipping members with patrolling materials; providing training for alternative livelihoods development, and on forest policy, rules and biodiversity conservation issues; providing compensation for any incidents of wildlife victims or accidents; paying a token fee for patrol duty; and engaging CPG members in paid jobs for silviculture operations, etc.

The purpose of this study was to assess the actual regular functions of CPGs; assess their effectiveness in conservation and reducing forest offences; and identify key issues for their sustainability. The findings are mainly views obtained during focused group discussions with CPGs, and from key informant interviews (KIIs) with FD personnel and key Co-Management Committee (CMC) members at the grass-root level.

## 1.2 History of CPGs

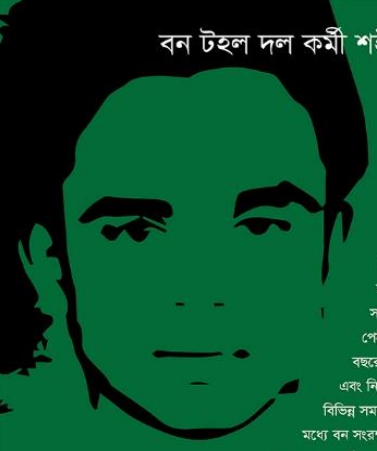
In the early 1900s the Forest Department (FD) adopted the ‘forest villagers’ approach to assist its logging operations in natural forests in the hill forests. Households (including ethnic minorities who already lived in forest areas, and in some cases immigrants) were registered as forest villagers by FD and provided with lands for their homesteads and cultivation for their livelihoods. In return, they were required to work as laborers in forestry operations. Over time, on the one hand their families and relatives expanded their populations and areas occupied, on the other hand forest resources declined greatly. When in 2005 the FD adopted collaborative management in five protected areas, it organized volunteers from landscape villages as community patrol groups for joint patrolling. Many of the CPG members (about 40%) are descendants of forest villagers, and some are from new settlers in and around the PAs. In Nishorgo Support Project (2003-2008) as part of piloting co-management of PAs, community patrolling was piloted in five PAs, namely Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (WS), Satchari National Park (NP), Lawachara NP, Chunati WS and Teknaf WS. Later in the follow-up projects ‘Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) project (2008-2013) and the Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) project (2013-2017) further efforts were made to expand and institutionalize CPGs in 21 PAs.

Over the years a number of CPG members around the country have been challenged by illegal forest resource harvesters and some of the CPG members have been badly injured. Mr. Rafiqul Alam (Figure 1) lost his life in a confrontation with illegal tree fellers at Shilkhali, Teknaf WS on 23 March 2008 and this day is being observed nationally as “Co-management Day”. A summary of the origins and activities of the CPGs is given in Figure 2.



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## বন টহল দল কর্মী শহীদ রফিকুল আলম



কিছু বীরত্বাখ্যা মানব চেতনায়  
ঝড় তোলে, কিছু ত্যাগ হয়ে  
পড়ে অনুপ্রেরণার গল্প। সে রকম  
একটি দিন এসেছিলো বন রক্ষার  
আন্দোলনে। দেশের দক্ষিণের  
প্রান্তিক এলাকার মানুষ রফিকুল  
আলম নিসর্গ রক্ষার প্রত্যয়ে  
দাঁড়িয়েছিল সাহসী মানুষ হয়ে।  
বাংলাদেশ বন বিভাগের নিসর্গ  
সহায়তা প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে ওনতে  
পেয়েছিলো প্রকৃতি রক্ষার বাণী। আটশ  
বছরের টপবগে যুবক রফিকুল বনবিভাগ  
এবং নিসর্গ কর্মীদের সচেতনতা কর্মসূচীতে  
বিভিন্ন সময়ে অংশগ্রহণ করে ধীরে ধীরে নিজের  
মাঝে বন সংরক্ষনের চেতনা গড়ে তোলে। ২০০৮  
সালের ২৩ মার্চ ভোরবেলা দুমুতিকাড়ের ছুরিকাঘাতে  
যখন তার প্রাণস্বাভু বের হয়ে যাচ্ছিলো, তখনও রফিকুল আলম  
সবুজকেই জড়িয়ে ধরেছিলো আপন করে। অত্যাধিক রক্তক্ষরণে রফিকুল আলমের জীবন দীপ এক সময়  
নির্বাপিত হয়ে যায়। পিছনে পড়ে থাকে সবুজের আন্তরশে রফিকুলের টকটকে লাল রক্ত আর শোকাক্ত  
পরিবার পরিজনদের আত্মজারি।

২০০৫ সালে টেকনাফ বন্যপ্রাণী অভয়ারণ্য রক্ষার উদ্দেশ্যে বন বিভাগের নিসর্গ কর্মসূচীর আওতায়  
টেকনাফ, শীলখালীতে নিসর্গ সহায়তা প্রকল্পের কাজ শুরু হয়। ২০০৬ সালে নিসর্গ বন পাহারা দল  
পঠিত হলে ১৫ অক্টোবর রফিকুল আলম সে বন পাহারা দলে যোগদান করে। রফিকুল তার ভাণ্ডা  
কাজের জন্য শীলখালী আকাশমাগি বন পাহারা দলের সভাপতি নির্বাচিত হয়। ৪২ জনের নিসর্গ পাহারা  
দলটি শামলাপুর সেগুন বন, মনভাগিয়া বিটের বিভিন্ন এলাকায় দিনে এবং রাতে বন বিভাগের সদস্যদের  
সাথে বন পাহারা দিতে। রফিকুল আলমদের তৎপরতায় শামলাপুরে বৃক্ষ নিধন এবং চুরি ক্রমাগতই কমে  
যায়, তখন কাঠ পাচারকারী, অপরাধী সন্ধানীরা চমুশুলে পরিণত হয় রফিকুল। কাঠ পাচারকারীরা  
রফিকুলকে হত্যার পূর্ব থেকেই প্রত্যক্ষ পরোক্ষভাবে হুমকি দিয়ে আসছিলো। রফিকুল সেগুলোর কোন  
কর্পণাত করেনি। বরং আরো বিপুল উদ্যমে কাঠচোরদের প্রতিহত করেছে।

২০০৮ সালের ২৩ মার্চ রাতে রফিকুল বন পায়, মনভাগিয়া এবং সেগুন বাগান এলাকায় কাঠ চোরেরা  
পাছ কেটে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে, নিজের পরিবার পরিজনদের বাধা না মেনে কাঠচোরদের প্রতিহত করতে  
ঘর থেকে বেড়িয়ে যায়। কাঠচোরদের পাছ নিয়ে যাওয়ার সময় বাধার সৃষ্টি করলে সন্ধানীরা তাকে  
এলোপাতাড়ি ছুরিকাঘাত করে। মারাত্মক আহত অবস্থায় রফিকুল আলম ঘটনাস্থলের অদূরেই মৃত্যুবরণ  
করে।

পরিবেশ প্রকৃতি রক্ষায় রফিকুলের এই আত্মদানকে সম্মান জানিয়ে গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের  
মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা ২০১০ সালের ১ জুন জাতীয় বৃক্ষমেলার উদ্বোধনে অনুষ্ঠানে রফিকুলের  
পরিবারকে ১ লক্ষ টাকা প্রদান করেছেন। রফিকুলের আত্মত্যাগের এই মহতী দিনকে স্মরণ করে  
বাংলাদেশের সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনগুলো প্রতি বছর ২৩ মার্চ বেসরকারিভাবে 'সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা দিবস'  
হিসেবে পালন করে আসছে। এইদিনের চেতনায় প্রান্তিক বন নির্ভরসহ সকল পর্যায়ে মানুষ পরিবেশ  
রক্ষার শপথ গ্রহণ করে।

নিসর্গ শহীদ রফিকুল আলম, সবুজকে ভালোবেসে জীবন দিয়ে উত্তর প্রজন্মের জন্য বিশাল ঋণ রেখে  
গেছে। সম্পূর্ণ বেচছত্রামের ভিত্তিতে সে নিসর্গ বন পাহারা দলে কাজ করতো। রফিকুলের জীবন দান এক  
অনন্য ঘটনা। সবুজের পল্লবিত হোঁয়ায় রফিকুল বেঁচে থাকবে অনন্ত জীবন ধরে বৃক্ষ, ফুল, নদী, পাহাড়  
আর অসংখ্য প্রাণের মাঝে।

ক্রাইমেট-রেজিলিয়েন্ট ইকোসিস্টেমস্ এন্ড লাইভলিহুডস্ (ফ্রেম) প্রকল্প

Fig. 1: Green Martyr Md. Rafiqul Alam, CPG member

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## বন টহল দলের কর্মপদ্ধতির ক্রমবিবর্তন এবং প্রণোদনা প্রক্রিয়া



কম্যুনিটি পের্টোল গ্রুপ / বন টহল দল বা সিপিজি হচ্ছে  
বন ও জীববৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণের উদ্দেশ্যে নিয়োজিত বন  
বিভাগ ও স্থানীয় জনগণের সংগঠিত কর্মসূচি। রক্ষিত  
এলাকার বিস্তার ও আশেপাশের জনগণ থেকে বাছাইকৃত  
তিনিগ্ৰহ সঙ্গ্য তারা এই দল গঠিত হয়। তারা বন  
বিভাগ ও সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনের সাথে যৌথভাবে এই  
কর্মসূচি পরিচালনা করে। সিপিজি সদস্যরা মূলত বন সম্পদ  
রক্ষায় সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনের কর্মীবাহিনী বর গোড়ানত বর ২০০৫ সালে নিসর্গ কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে ৫টি রক্ষিত এলাকার ১৪  
টি দলে ৫০০ জন সদস্য নিয়ে। পরবর্তীতে তা ২০১২ সালে বেড়ে দাঁড়ায় ২২ টি রক্ষিত এলাকার ২৭টি সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনের  
আওতায় প্রায় ১৫০০ জন সিপিজি সদস্য। বনভাগসমূহের ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদার বিপরীতে জীববৈচিত্র্য সন্মুক্ত রক্ষিত এলাকাসমূহের  
সংরক্ষণে সিপিজি তথা বন বিভাগের নিরন্তর পাহারার এক নতুন মাত্রা সংযোজন। সিপিজির কাজ সবসময়ই বিপদসংকুল এবং  
চ্যালেঞ্জিং। এ প্রেক্ষিতে, বন বিভাগ ও উন্নয়ন সহযোগী  
সংস্থা সব সময়েই সিপিজি বা বন টহল দলকে উৎসাহিত  
করার জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রণোদনার সন্ধান বের করেছে।  
তাই সিপিজির প্রাথমিক অংশ হিসেবে বন বিভাগের  
উর্ধ্বতন কর্মসূচির সহযোগীতায় বন টহল দলে বিভিন্ন  
পরিবর্তন আনা হয়। প্রাথমিক পরিবর্তন হিসেবে সিপিজি  
দলের সদস্যসমূহকে ইউনিফর্ম, জামল বুট, হুইসেল/বাঁশী,  
রিটার্নসেল টর্চ লাইট, রেইনকোট, হাত, বাঁশের শাট  
ইত্যাদি সরবরাহ করা এবং তাদের দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন করা হয়।

পরবর্তীতে বিভিন্ন সার্বিক এলাকার কর্মপদ্ধতি ও অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকে এই প্রণোদনা পরিবর্তন আনা হয়।

পাটনামের জাতীয় উদ্যানের অভিজ্ঞতা: পাটনামের ৪টি সিপিজি গড়ে তোলা হয় বর ফলে প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ আহরণের মাত্রা  
উন্নয়নযোগ্য হয়ে কমে আসে। সিপিজির উপর থেকে প্রভাবশালী গোষ্ঠীর প্রভাব কমে আসার জন্য তাদেরকে নিয়মিত, সুব  
সময় ও নারীদের সাথে খনিষ্ঠভাবে সম্পৃক্ত করা হয়। সরাসরি আর্থিক সুবিধা দেয়ার বদলে বিকল্প জীবিকাকানের সূচনা এবং  
বিভিন্ন প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়া হয়।



রোয়া-বালেশ্বর জাতীয় উদ্যানের অভিজ্ঞতা: এখানকার  
সিপিজি বন্যপ্রাণী অভয়ারণ্যের নির্দমন পথে দিকে হিসেবে  
লক্ষ্য রেখে পাহারা দেয়, বর ফলে গাছচোরদের পক্ষে গাছ  
কাটা এবং অভয়ারণ্যের বাহিরে নিয়ে যাওয়া কঠিন হয়ে  
পড়ে ও গাছ চুরি কমে যায়।

সাতঘাট জাতীয় উদ্যানের অভিজ্ঞতা: এখানে সিপিজির  
মহরদায়ী ছিলো অর্ধবৃত্তাকার কাঠ সংগ্রহ বৃক্ষের দিকে।

নারীদের মূলত সিপিজি সদস্য হিসেবে অর্ন্তভুক্ত করা হয় এবং তাদের সরাসরি আর্থিক সুবিধার বদলে বিকল্প জীবিকাকানের সূচনা  
দেয়া হয়।

টেকনাফ বন্যপ্রাণী অভয়ারণ্যের অভিজ্ঞতা: সিপিজি গঠন করার পর এখানে স্থানীয় কাঠ সংগ্রহ ও বৃক্ষ নিধন কমে আসে। নারীদের  
মূলত সিপিজি সদস্য হিসেবে অর্ন্তভুক্ত করা হয় এবং তাদের সরাসরি আর্থিক সুবিধার বদলে বিকল্প জীবিকাকানের সূচনা দেয়া হয়।

এই সব অভিজ্ঞতার আলোকেই পরবর্তীতে সিপিজির জন্য আনুষ্ঠানিক নির্দেশিকা প্রদান, বিকল্প জীবিকাকান, অন্যান্য সূচনা সুবিধা  
সৃষ্টি, বন বিভাগের সাথে বৌধ টহল এবং নিয়মিত কাঠে নিষেধ করার পদ্ধতি চালু করা হয়। বিশাল ও মজবুত জন বৌধ  
টহল তত্ত্বাবধায়।



বন্য সম্পদের ম্যাজিটিক আহরণ হ্রাসে বন পাহারা  
দল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। সিপিজিদের  
উদ্যোগ বজায় রাখার জন্য বিকল্প জীবিকাকান ও  
প্রশিক্ষণের অন্যান্য সূচনার সুবিধার ব্যবস্থা রাখা হয়েছে।  
সিপিজির আনুষ্ঠানিক স্বীকৃতি এটিই প্রমাণ করে যে রক্ষিত  
এলাকা সংরক্ষণে স্থানীয় জনসম্প্রদায় এবং বনবিভাগ উভয়ের  
সুইকাই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

ক্রাইমেট-রেজিলিয়েন্ট ইকোসিস্টেমস্ এন্ড লাইভলিহুডস্ (ফ্রেম) প্রকল্প

Fig. 2: Genesis of CPGs in PA co-management, Bangladesh

## CHAPTER 2. STUDY METHODS

This study is an initiative of the third-generation co-management project (CREL project) to review and assess the CPGs based on empirical findings on aspects of their regular functions in joint patrolling, effectiveness in conservation and reducing forest offences, and to identify key issues for their sustainability. With technical guidance from CREL experts, a semi-structured questionnaire and checklists (Annex A) were developed for a series of focus group discussions (FGDs) with 24 randomly selected CPGs (Table 1), and individual interviews with 50 key stakeholders – office bearers in co-management committees and Forest Department personnel.

A team of 10 forestry graduates from universities (see study team) were deployed for site visits to the PAs, to undertake FGDs and one-to-one in-depth discussions, to observe the livelihoods of CPG members, and to discuss experiences with the project implementation teams. The discussions were audio-recorded to capture views and open-ended discussions along with documentation of some structured information. These independent enumerators were engaged to avoid any bias that might arise from project staff. The study was conducted during September – November 2017 in 16 Protected Areas of Bangladesh located in Cox’s Bazar (four PAs), Chittagong (five PAs), northeast (three PAs) and southwest (four CMCs) regions.

Two control sites were also taken as study sites (Khadimnagar NP in the northeast region and Tengragiri WS in the southwest region) these are CREL-supported co-managed PAs where CPGs have not been formed, in order to review and compare conservation actions with and without CPGs in co-managed protected areas. Triangulation on various CPG members’ key views was achieved during interviews with CMC leaders and FD representatives. Data were entered into spread-sheets and discussions were translated into English and documented for analysis. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the findings has been used to assess functionality, effectiveness and sustainability of CPGs.

**Table 1: Distribution of CPGs and sampled CPGs**

Region	No of CPG	Female members	Male members	Total members	Sample CPGs	Female members	Male members	FGD respondents: Female	FGD respondents: Male
Chittagong	33	64	511	575	7	48	116	8	57
Cox's Bazar	23	99	501	600	7	43	164	20	47
Northeast	14	18	228	246	3	18	31	6	14
Southwest	29	10	175	185	7	6	54	5	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>162</b>

## CHAPTER 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 Basic Information on CPGs

Community Patrol Groups (CPGs) have been formed with the specific objective to assist Forest Department (FD) personnel in conservation and reducing forest offenses given the limited numbers of FD staff. The CPGs are formed with volunteers from protected area (PA) landscape villages, including some formerly engaged in illegal forest activities including poachers, as well as decedents of forest villagers, and members of village conservation forums (VCF) (Table 2). A majority are VCF members. They are recognized in the co-management approach through a gazette notification from the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF, 2009<sup>1</sup>) and formed as a specific category of body within the co-management framework. CPGs are mandated to perform patrolling duties jointly with FD front line personnel. Later the Wildlife (Conservation and Safety) Act 2012 further paved the legal basis of CPGs as conservation approach for protected area co-management. At the end of 2017 there were 38 Protected Areas in the country, and in 22 PAs/sites (counting the Sundarbans Reserved Forest including the WS within the Sundarbans as four sites defined by ranges) 28 Co-management Committees (CMCs) were functioning in 2017. In 17 of these PAs/sites there are 1,606 CPG members (female 191) in 99 CPGs (six are exclusively female groups). This study covered a randomly selected sample of 24 CPGs from 21 CMCs under 16 PAs/sites, in total 201 persons gave information in the CPG FGDs.

**Table 2: Links of CPG members surveyed with the PA and co-management**

Sl.	Attachment with PAs	Female	Male	Total	% respondents (out of total 201)
1.	VCF Member	31	110	141	70%
2.	Forest villagers	23	60	83	41%
3.	Do other daily paid work for FD	8	42	50	25%
4.	Was an illegal logger earlier	4	27	31	15%
5.	Was a wildlife poacher earlier	2	19	21	10%
6.	Son/daughter/spouse of VCF member	0	3	3	1%
7.	Others	0	5	5	2%

Note: respondents could give more than one category of attachment

CPGs are formed under the leadership of and oversight of the CMCs. Their members are poor people from PA landscape villages. Most of them were dependent on forests for part of their livelihoods, but their main reported professions range from farmers (agriculture, aquaculture, poultry, etc.) to day laborers and service holders. Table 3 shows the distribution of 201 respondent CPG members by their professions.

**Table 3: Main source of CPG livelihoods**

Sl.	Livelihood sources	Female	Male	Total	% Respondents
1	Agriculture	12	99	111	55%
2	Small business	8	34	42	21%
3	Housewife	24	1	25	12%
4	Day laborer		16	16	8%
5	Handicraft	3		3	1%
6	Service		2	2	1%
7	Others		2	2	1%

While the CPGs are making significant contributions to forest protection with local FD personnel, the members are very low paid and voluntarily joined in the groups, the study tried to find out their rationale and motivation. The FGD discussions revealed that they are mostly self-motivated individuals who came closer to the FD and project teams as well as became aware of the importance of forests for

<sup>1</sup> MoEF, 2009. Gazette of CMC from MoEF, GoB

environmental wellbeing in future. Table 4 categorizes the stated motivations of CPG members for taking on this responsibility during FGDs, which focus on conservation. However, a few other reasons which did not come up in group discussions were revealed in individual discussions with CPG members. These additional or underlying reasons for being a CPG member are:

- i. Relieved from earlier forest cases (i.e. someone who was accused of poaching or other illegal activity in a PA faced no further action in that case if he/she joined a CPG),
- ii. Inherit forest lands (as descendants) from forest villagers (i.e. patrols are seen as part of the duties of being a forest villager and help secure their claims to remain living on lands allocated by FD in the past),
- iii. iii. Settlers (encroachers) (again a means of legitimizing occupancy of FD lands by serving in CPGs), and
- iv. iv. Can use minor forest products from the PA and adjacent forest reserves (CPG membership bestows in practice tacit acceptance of some forest product collection).

Triangulation with CMC members and FD personnel confirmed these underlying motivations.

**Table 4: Stated motivations for joining in CPG (n=201 CPG members)**

Sl	Motivations	Frequency	% Respondents
1	Conservation of forests and wildlife	103	51%
2	Self-motivated for conservation	68	34%
3	Development of the society	14	7%
4	Saving us from natural calamities	8	4%
5	Better future	6	3%
6	Environmental balance	2	1%

In some cases, FD personnel opined that a major portion of the CPG members either are not performing joint patrolling duty as per their roster, deliberately avoid duties, or sometimes cooperate with poachers for illicit removal of forest products. Other FD personnel had a positive opinion on CPG functions and added that additional CPG members are required to strengthen PA protection, especially in cases where CPG members migrated to other places. There are provisions in the co-management approach for review of performance of CPGs and changes in membership, for example when some members or CPGs as a whole are either not performing actively or are engaged in illicit activities with poachers. However, Table 5 shows there was a low turnover of about 30 members (6.5% during the last one year), and CPG members have changed little against the total number of members since they were first formed.

**Table 5: CPG membership changes and turnover during last one year**

Region	Name of PA	Name of CPG (Group)	Members at inception	Members - Current	Members dropped in last 12 months	Members included in last 12 months
Cox's Bazar	Himchari NP	Himchari CPG	15	21	1	1
	Teknaf WS	Keruntoli Female CPG	28	28	1	4
		Nature Park CPG	42	37	5	0
		Rajarchara Akashmoni CPG	21	21	0	0
		Kudum Cave CPG	27	26	1	0
	Medakachapia NP	Medhakachapia CPG	21	31	4	13
	Fasiakhali WS	Fasiakhali Beat CPG	21	28	3	9
<b>Total</b>			<b>175</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>
Chittagong	Hazarikhil WS	Hazarikhil beat CPG	21	21	4	4
	Nijhum Dweep NP	Shotoful Camp CPG	21	21	0	0
	Chunati WS	Jaldi CPG	21	21	0	0
		Banpukur Shapla Female CPG	28	27	0	0
	Baroiyadhala NP	Baroiyadhala CPG	28	28	0	0
	Dudpukuria-Dhopachari WS	Dhopachari CPG	21	25	0	0
		Dakbanglo Female CPG	21	21	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>161</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Region	Name of PA	Name of CPG (Group)	Members at inception	Members - Current	Members dropped in last 12 months	Members included in last 12 months
Northeast	Lawachara NP	Baghmara-Baligaon Female CPG	20	18	6	0
	Rema-Kalenga WS	Kalenga Sadar CPG	11	11	0	0
	Satchari NP	Kapai CPG	20	16	1	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
South west	Chadpai Site	Chilabazar CPG	6	6	0	0
		Dhangmari CPG	7	7	0	0
	Shoronkhola Site	Shoronkhola CPG	7	7	0	0
		Dasher Varani CPG	11	4	3	0
	Dacope- Koyra Site	Kalabogi CPG	11	11	0	0
		Nolian CPG	13	12	1	0
	Munshigonj Site	Horinagar CPG	9	9	0	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>451</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>

### 3.2 CPG Regular (current) Functionality

The study, at the onset, made an effort to review the functionality of the CPGs in line with expected conservation efforts, in the context of locations and patrolling area covered, duty rosters, schedules, and modes of joint patrolling and reporting. The overall findings are that with an insignificant level of exceptions, CPGs are making a significant contribution in forest conservation working with Forest Department staffs. This was a common message in discussions with CPGs as well as CMC leaders and FD officials. In most cases the CPGs are the key component of co-management approach in PA conservation and have had the least investment from GoB and donor supported projects.



*A female CPG on duty in Lawachara NP*

Table 6 shows that about 35% (on average) of the studied Protected Area and adjacent landscape are under the surveillance of CPG joint patrolling with FD personnel, specifically in the hill forest PAs. This area coverage is estimated based on the locations in which the CPG members conduct their usual patrolling with FD. In the case of Sundarbans Reserved Forests (SRF), the CPGs are recently formed (May 2017) and mostly perform their duty in the villages along the SRF boundary, not within the forest itself. Variations in the density of CPGs relative to area and percentage covered indicate considerable variation in the intensity of patrolling for example ranging from an average of 8 ha covered per CPG member in Teknaf WS to 300 ha per CPG member in Nijhum Dweep NP.

Usually in hill forest PAs, 4-5 members of a CPG take part with FD personnel in joint patrolling and an individual is on duty for four days per month. The patrolling hours are usually in the afternoon through to midnight (since CPGs say that most offences take place at night), and usually lead along specific transects within the PA. The female CPG members, however, patrol along the highways or in tourist spots within the PAs with forest guards. Table 7 reveals that on average each CPG member conducts patrolling for 30-68 hours (mean 51 person-hour) per month, and that duty hours are substantially higher in the northeast and Sundarban landscapes (especially the Sundarbans where CPG members are on duty for a third of days).

**Table 6: Area of PAs and under CPG patrolling**

Co-management PAs	Core (ha)	Landscape (ha)	# CPGs	# Members	# Sample CPGs	Area covered (%)*
Baraiyadhala NP	2,934	10,386	3	63	1	20%
Chunati WS	7,764	11,018	12	250	2	23%
Dudpukuria-Dhopachari WS	4,717	4,652	5	96	2	65%
Hazarikhil WS	2,909	9,342	2	42	1	50%
Nijhum Dweep NP	16,352	13,648	1	21	1	21%
Lawachara NP	1,250	7,064	4	65	1	25%
Rema-Kalenga WS	1,795	12,527	8	141	1	10%
Satchari NP	243	17,546	2	40	1	50%
Chandpai Site	82,993	14,451	5	35	2	5%
Dacope-Koyra Site	114,444	56,166	14	71	2	10%
Monshigonj Site	121,477	65,254	5	44	1	5%
Sarankhola Site	92,313	53,288	5	35	2	1%
Fasiakhali WS	1,302	5,790	2	56	1	60%
Himchari NP	1,729	8,788	5	93	1	15%
Medakachapia NP	396	707	1	35	1	100%
Teknaf WS	11,615	22,857	15	416	4	10%

\* Areas are a combination of PA and buffer/landscape lands, except in the Sundarbans sites where the CPGs are only active in the ECA area outside of the Reserved Forest.



Fig. 3: Khursida Begum, CPG Leader, Teknaf WS awarded Wangari Mathai 2012.



Fig. 4: US Ambassador meeting Lawachara NP Female CPG Feb 2017.

**Table 7: Monthly (average) CPG roster duty**

Region	CPG members on duty/day	Hours/day	Duty days/ member/ month	Person hours duty / CPG member / month
Cox's Bazar	4.86	10.71	4.00	42.84
Chittagong	4.00	7.36	4.00	29.44
Northeast	3.33	9.17	7.17	65.75
South west	5.43	6.71	10.25	68.78
<b>Average</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>51.70</b>

Regarding patrol time of FD personnel, this could not adequately be estimated since it largely takes place ‘as and whenever required’, without apparently records being maintained; however, in most cases it was reported that joint patrolling is ensured. In FGD discussions, CPG members affirmed that sometimes, with advice from local FD personnel, they conduct patrolling alone and update the situation to FD, this was reported to happen since FD personnel are few in number and are often kept busy with other emergencies. Overall, the CPG patrolling schedules, findings and performances are closely overseen by FD and CMC.

Another aspect that came up in individual discussions, but not in FGDs, is that the FD calls CPGs to participate in patrolling beyond the regular patrol hours. For sure those are critical situations, however, it often becomes difficult for CPG members to take on additional ad hoc duties. In such cases, a separate compensation for CPG members is required which is not currently ensured.

Joint patrolling by CPGs and FD usually takes place within the protected areas, and in some exceptions in the adjoining reserved forests (“buffer zone”). In very few cases joint patrolling takes place beyond FD land when FD personnel go for specific operations in markets or highways, etc. and take CPG members along as local supports. Table 8 shows that the majority of CPG patrol time is spent inside PAs, and likewise the majority of time in joint patrolling is spent inside PAs. However, in the case of Sundarbans RF, the CPGs always (100%) patrol outside the reserved forests, and in general when CPGs patrol outside of FD land they tend to do this on their own without FD personnel.

**Table 8: Patrol locations by % of time (in the last 12 months: September 2016 to August 2017)**

Modes of Patrolling	Inside PA (average %)	In FD land, outside PA (average %)	Not in FD land (average %)	Total
% of Patrol time of CPGs	73.5	22.7	3.8	100%
% of Patrol time with FD personnel (within location)	87.7	83.8	19.8	-
% of Patrol time without FD personnel (within location)	12.3	16.1	80.2	-
Total (within location)	100%	100%	100%	

Forest resources, in particular mature trees and wildlife, are very vulnerable to poaching. Illegal loggers and poachers are active round the clock (but mostly in the evening and nights) and in all seasons. The limited FD personnel for protecting forest is the main reason for the establishment of CPGs to protect PA forests. The CPG discussants in FGDs remarked that they are always active in responding to and supporting FD personnel, and in critical situations they work outside their usual patrol times. The female CPGs perform their duty in day time along the highways, whereas the male CPGs join in evening and night patrolling with FD. They remarked that the drier months (October – March) are the strict patrolling seasons in the year.

The study found that although CPGs in most cases participate in joint patrolling, the CPG members believe that their contributions in conservation are slightly higher compared to FD personnel, since they are locals and interact more closely with the community members. In the discussions regarding what activities they specifically perform during joint patrolling, the major actions were categorized into seven groups Table 9. It is evident that although co-management is in place and community members are engaged in PA conservation, still illegal logging, encroachment, grazing and wildlife poaching occur. In most cases CPGs say they are vigilant and opined that the trends of these incidents and other forest offences are reducing.



*Fig. 5: CPG joint patrolling with Forest Guard.*

**Table 9: Percentage of CPGs and associated FD officers reporting that they engage in different joint activities (out of 24 CPGs and associated officers)**

Activities in patrolling	CPG	FD personnel	% CPGs	% FD personnel
Conduct Joint Patrolling (FD-CPG)	23	20	96%	83%
Community awareness of 'dos' and 'don'ts'	22	15	92%	63%
Prevent hunting wildlife	21	17	88%	71%
Prevent illegal logging	24	20	100%	83%
Prevent encroachment	23	19	96%	79%
Evict illegal settlers	19	15	79%	63%
Prevent grazing domestic animals in forest	21	17	88%	71%

In most cases, the study found that reporting of illegal forest produce collection events is very selective compared to the actual number of incidents. Usually the forest offence records are contingent upon the involvement / presence of FD personnel, in particular the on-duty Beat officer and Range officer who are needed to prepare offence reports and file cases. The offenses are categorized as Prosecution Offence Report (POR), Criminal Offense Report (COR) and Unidentified Offense Report (UDOR). All these are officially well documented and follow the route from Beat Officer/Range Officer to local law enforcing agency and finally to the court for prosecution. The CREL project took an initiative for CPGs to report observations and problems informally (not offence records) on a daily basis using a specified format (Fig. 3). The FGD discussions found that in very few PAs this has been rolled out while in most cases this is not functional. All 14 CPGs in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar regions have seen this format, while the 10 CPGs surveyed in the northeast and Khulna regions have neither seen the format nor used it. A general remark came out of the discussions that the format would be useful to track problems in PAs and trends. The CREL project site teams remarked that an initiative from FD, not from the project, to adopt this format would be critical for monitoring not just formally registered forest offences but the wider issue of harmful practices occurring within PAs. This might address the current gap whereby relatively few CPGs report on any harmful practices in the PAs (Table 10).



Fig. 6: CPG during forest patrol.

অংশগ্রহণমূলক পদ্ধতিতে রক্ষিত এলাকা পরিবীক্ষণ

সহায়তায়: ইউএসএআইডি'র ব্লাইসেট-রেজিগিয়েট ইকোসিস্টেমস্ এক আইঅপিলেভকন্স (ক্রেশ) প্রকল্প

রক্ষিত এলাকার নাম:..... বিট/ক্যাম্প/ড্রক:..... মাস:..... বছর:.....

নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়সমূহ ঘটে থাকলে বা দেখে থাকলে প্রয়োজ্য ক্ষেত্রে সংখ্যা লিপিতে হবে

তারিখ	অবৈধ কাটা গাছ (সংখ্যা)	অবৈধ দখল/ স্থাপনা (সংখ্যা)	অবৈধ জ্বালানী/ বনজন্মেয়া সংগ্রহকারী (জন)	পশু চারণ ( সংখ্যা)	মৃত বন্যপ্রাণী (সংখ্যা)	বোঝানো বন্যপ্রাণী (সংখ্যা)	বন্যপ্রাণী শিকার- ফাঁদ (সংখ্যা)	বন মামলা (সংখ্যা)	অগ্নিকাত (সংখ্যা)	টহল দলকে হামলা (সংখ্যা)	ছড়ায় বাধ (সংখ্যা)
	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	Illegal cut trees (Nos.)	Encroachment houses / infrastructures (Nos.)	Illegal Resource Extractors (Persons)	Grazing Animals (Nos.)	Dead Wildlife (Nos.)	Wildlife outside forests (Nos.)	Hunting (traps, nets, gun shots, etc.)	Forest cases (Nos.)	Fire incidents (Nos.)	CPGs are attacked (No. of incidents)	Dam in hilly streams (Nos.)
১.											
২.											
৩.											
৪.											

Fig. 7: CPG regular reporting format prepared by CREL



**Table 10: Reporting by joint patrols (multiple responses)**

Aspects	Number of CPGs	% of CPGs
Inform FD about any forest offence	10	42%
Provide information about possible forest offence	10	42%
Provide information about illegal logging	7	29%
Provide information about wildlife hunting/poaching	7	29%
Provide information about poison fishing	7	29%

Though there is limited evidence of CPGs reporting to FD and CMCs, they opined that CPGs are making a significant contribution in informing FD regarding forest offences. Table 11 reveals from FGD discussion with CPGs that almost all inform the local forest officers and all inform the CMC office bearers regarding anything unusual that affects forest and happens in their locality. It was also reported that the CMC and /or FD personnel takes action on these reports, and in most cases have good impact. Sometimes, if FD personnel are not available readily due to limited personnel or logistics, CMC representatives come forward and help CPGs.

**Table 11: Destinations of CPG reports on forest offences/problem activities (number of CPGs in study)**

Region	CPGs Report to FD				CPGs Report to CMC	
	Beat Officer/ Camp Officer	Camp in- Charge	CPG Leader	Range officer/ Station officer	President	President & Vice President
Cox's Bazar (N=7)	7	0	0	0	0	7
Chittagong (N=7)	6	0	1	0	6	1
Northeast (N=3)	3	0	0	0	1	2
South west (N=7)	0	2	0	5	4	3
Total (N=24)	16	2	1	5	11	13

### 3.3 Effectiveness of CPGs in PA Conservation and Reducing Forest Offences

#### 3.3.1 Capacity building of CPGs

Since the inception of co-management in protected areas under the Nishorgo Support Project (2003-2008) CPGs have received an important focus and have contributed to forest conservation working with FD. While most CPG members lack or had limited formal education and some of them were involved in illegal forest resource harvesting, a series of capacity building activities undertaken by NSP, IPAC and CREL projects has sensitized and groomed CPG members in forest conservation and related knowledge. Table 12 shows that most members of a majority of CPGs received basic training: most received training in four main topics (joint patrolling, participatory monitoring, laws and regulations, and fire management).

**Table 12: Training received by CPGs**

Training topic	No. of CPGs trained	% CPGs trained
CPG Joint Patrolling Guidelines*	19	79%
Participatory monitoring of forest offence	18	75%
Laws and regulations related to PAs	17	71%
Fire management	16	67%
Wildlife and/or wildlife related surveys	12	50%
Alternative Income Generating Activities	6	25%
Climate change	2	8%
Other training (Gender, Business Plan)	1	4%
No training received	1	4%
Total sample groups	24	

Training topic	No. of CPGs trained	% CPGs trained
CPG Joint Patrolling Guidelines*	19	79%
Participatory monitoring of forest offence	18	75%

### 3.3.2 Conservation actions of CPGs

CPGs are one of the most visible components of the co-management approach to PA management. They are treated as local conservation volunteers and recognized by FD, local administration and other local development initiatives. FGDs with CPGs revealed that aside from joint patrolling with FD personnel, CPGs are involved and contribute significantly in building community awareness, preventing forest offenses, fire-fighting and in some cases (particularly women) in eco-tourism management (Table 13). Although the CPG members affirmed, in FGDs, their contributions in conservation which were echoed in KII discussions with FD and CMC representatives, documentation of these events is rarely available. This reveals a need for stronger record keeping and documentation of CPG observations and their activities across PAs, particularly for example domestic livestock found inside PAs and their removal by CPGs. All respondents (in FGDs and KIIs) opined that most events that CPGs encounter are known to some extent but regular record keeping would help to show changes taking place in the PAs over time.



Fig. 8: CPG in action with FD

**Table 14: Actions CPGs reported taking in the last 12 months**

Actions taken with FD personnel	Number of CPGs reporting	% CPGs members	Mean incidents per CPG	No. Documented	% Documented out of 24 CPGs
Awareness to prevent: NR offences	19	79%	13.72	11	46%
Confiscated forest products illegally harvested	18	75%	19.16	6	25%
Stopped active felling of trees	12	50%	15.04	5	21%
Fought forest fire	12	50%	2.32	6	25%
Stopped active wildlife poaching	11	46%	3.80	7	29%
Stopped grazing / Removed domestic animals from forest	16	67%	14.44	0	0%
Evicted illegal houses/ cultivation	7	29%	6.56	4	17%
Helped visitors (informed directions, about forest, wildlife, etc.)	14	58%	36.20	0	0%
Stopped/apprehended illegal fishing practices	5	75%	9.38	3	13%
Stopped poaching in fish or dolphin sanctuary	2	79%	1.75	0	0%

CPG members are local people and any change in the PA resources should immediately come to their notice. Changes in some social and ecological parameters were discussed with CPGs in FGDs, revealing that removal of large trees continues, but forest regeneration is also visible, livestock grazing is reported to be declining inside PAs, and there was little encroachment of forest lands by new settlers in the last year (Table 14). The discussion revealed that a gradual decrease in forest offences was reported to result from active engagement of CMCs and project initiatives through mass awareness.

**Table 15: Changes seen in last 12 months in CPG patrolling locations**

Indicators	CPGs observing (n=24)	% CPGs observing	Remarks
Loss of large trees	10	42%	4.60 trees/CPG area/ year
Change in livestock grazing (no) in forest	15	63%	Reducing
Sightings of primates (% change);	16	67%	-
Sightings of other wildlife	15	63%	26.24 % reduced compared to previous year
Regeneration of forest	10	42%	*
Houses built in forest	1	4%	-
Encroachment/conversion of land to other uses	2	8%	*
Clearance of undergrowth	1	4%	-

\* No significant change

The FGD discussions revealed that although CMCs, PFs and VCFs are more aware about conservation issues than before and work closely with Forest Department, some vital issues need more attention. CPGs' main suggestions for improvement were: more effective engagement of local FD personnel to prevent forest offences through strict law enforcement and enhancing arrangements for regular and well equipped patrolling (Table 15). Although not shown in the table, the discussions highlighted the requirement of strong commitments from FD, Upazila, Union Parishad and local elites (including politicians), which are crucial for effective conservation.

**Table 16: Potential action for forest/fisheries/wildlife conservation proposed by CPGs**

Potential actions	No of CPGs proposing (n=24)	% CPGs proposing	Remarks
Effective FD administration	7	29%	
Effective patrolling (regular duty and equipped CPGs)	7	29%	
Support for CPGs (AIGA and increased allowances)	3	13%	Livelihood support to CPGs and very poor along with conveyance and duty fee for CPGs
Fodder species plantation	2	8%	
Plantation in degraded areas	2	8%	
Promote ANR	1	4%	
Awareness raising	1	4%	For forest dependent landscape population
Boundary demarcation	1	4%	

### 3.3.3 Overall remarks on CPG effectiveness

Based on the study it is difficult to affirm a significant impact of CPGs in conservation of Protected Areas due to a lack of documented evidence. Across the PAs various scenarios are found ranging from outstanding support from CPGs in forest protection to alignment of those charged with protection of forest with poachers. However, the discussions with representatives of FD, CMCs and CPGs revealed that their contributions are noteworthy and need further strengthening. A number of factors are associated with the performance of CPGs as well as local FD personnel in conservation efforts, notably are firm commitments of FD managers, political and business elites, and local administration on one hand; and on the other hand, the growing population in the PA landscapes and their increasing demand for forest products for their livelihoods. Most of the respondents from all sides acknowledged that record keeping of CPG observations and conservation law enforcement need to be improved. Only a regular initiative from Forest Department to consolidate and use such information can lead to a measurable result for CPGs effectiveness in conservation.

### 3.4 Key Issues for CPG Sustainability

Community Patrol Groups have great potential and have made significant contributions working with Forest Department and are well appreciated by FD and CMCs. From a legal point of view CPGs are recognized in the Co-management Gazette notification of 2009, the Wildlife (Conservation and Safety) Act 2012, and the Protected Area Management Rules 2017. On the ground the FD and conservation-focused development projects have facilitated CPGs with technical capacity building training and livelihood support. Accordingly, local volunteers, often self-motivated, came forward to join and work in CPGs, even though they find this job to be very demanding and risky with minimum benefits. Consequently, the sustainability of CPGs demands in-depth thinking from FD top management along with other GoB agencies. The study tried to find out the concerns and challenges of CPGs, the returns they get from volunteering, and issues that need to be addressed to ensure their effective sustainability.

Based on the daily fee/allowance reported in Table 16, all the CPG members earn Tk. 400 – 800 per month as duty fees, but so far this has come from project support mostly. Livelihoods support provided from projects was well appreciated; but was reported by only a quarter of CPGs and they in most cases remarked it was inadequate. A notable benefit that came up in the discussions is that some CPGs reported that some of their members enjoy relief from earlier forest cases lodged against them while they are CPG members and help FD in patrolling.

**Table 17: Benefits CPG members reported receiving**

Benefits	% sample groups	Remarks
Duty fee	100	Tk. 100 per duty-day, considered very insufficient
Fuelwood collection for domestic consumption	30	
Livelihood support	25	Grants range Tk. 44,000 – 60,000 per group
Own satisfaction	20	“Because forest is saved”
Relief from forest case	10	

As mentioned earlier, this job is very challenging, for example during night patrols CPGs and FD guards face armed illegal poachers, and even in some cases encounter neighbors who are involved in illegal harvesting of forest produces and become hostile which deteriorates their social relations. The discussions (Table 17) repeatedly pointed out inadequate logistics as an important hindrance in performing their duty. They opined that although the administration, FD and local elites publicly appreciate their contributions, often the real commitment from these quarters is less than publicly expressed, which makes CPGs disheartened. Overall the low allowance (duty fee) was the most cited challenge and there is an expectation that FD or CMCs or projects will increase the rate of duty fee to a reasonable level.

**Table 18: Challenges reported by CPGs during joint patrolling and overall**

Challenges	% CPGs
Low income compared to the efforts, laborious work	90
Inadequate equipment	85
Inadequate training	70
Clash occurs with villagers while protesting illegal activities	45
No allowance for accidents or illness	20
Insufficient CPG members	10
Lack of drinking water in the patrolling area	10
Influential people create problems	10

Challenges	% CPGs
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Insufficient CPG members	10
Lack of drinking water in the patrolling area	10
Influential people create problems	10

In line with the earlier issue (challenges versus compensation) of CPG activities, a discussion point came ‘if or once CMCs cannot pay the duty fee will they contribute in joint patrolling’. The FGDs revealed all possible scenarios ranging from ‘self-motivated continuation’ to ‘not possible to continue’. The interactions are grouped in Table 18, all CPGs expect that the government should consider higher regular patrol fees, and most expect some support for their livelihoods. This was sometimes expressed as a firm demand since they are voluntarily contributing for the society and nature, which should be honored and duly appreciated.

Finally, to ensure effective sustainability of CPGs’ contributions a number of technical, institutional and supporting (livelihoods) measures are critical. The FGD discussions are ranked below (Table 19) based on the opinions from the CPGs. The CMCs and FD personnel also affirmed these as basic requirements.

**Table 21: Expectation, if daily allowances for CPG members end**

Outcome	% CPGs
Patrol fees should be increased	100
Provisions for revolving fund	50
Will continue devotedly, even if there is no fee (i.e. self-motivated)	30
Project support needed	10
No remarks	10

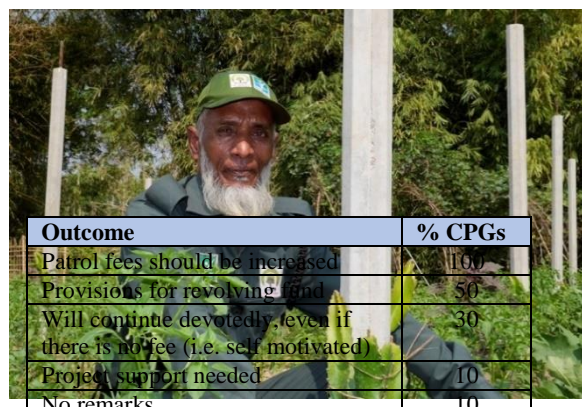


Fig. 9: CPG member taking care of his dragon fruit plot.

**Table 23: Measures CPGs consider needed to continue patrolling**

Supporting measures required	No. CPGs	% CPGs	Remarks
<b>Technical</b>			
Patrolling equipment	10	42%	Torch, first aid, insecticides, umbrella, boot, jacket, rain coat
Training (life-saving, arms)	9	38%	Although this was proposed by CPGs as a response to poachers using modern weapons, arming CPGs would be a fundamental change in the nature of their role in the local community and would raise multiple legal and ethical issues. At present only authorized FD personnel may carry weapons in FD lands.
Not sure	5	21%	
<b>Livelihoods</b>			
Duty fee increase	24	100%	Recommended for Tk. 275 – 500 per duty-day
Capital for small business	10	42%	
Trainings (AIGAs) for individuals	8	33%	Livestock, aquaculture, agriculture
Allocate forest lands	5	21%	Lot of people enjoying FD land for agriculture, aquaculture and other uses, these areas can be recovered and use rights provided to CPGs
CPG livelihood group enterprises	1	4%	
<b>Institutional (legal and management)</b>			
Recognition and support from FD, CMC, UPZ and UP	9	38%	
Relief from earlier forest cases	7	29%	
Education and Job facilities for children	3	13%	
Involvement in social forestry program	3	13%	
ID Card and life insurance	2	8%	

## CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSIONS

The Community Patrol Groups, local volunteers in Protected Area conservation, are a remarkable component of the co-management approach in Bangladesh. Since inception in 2005, CPGs have made significant contributions with FD personnel in reducing illegal forest resource harvesting as well as in enhancing community awareness, under the leadership of co-management organizations (CMCs) around the country. The study documented various opinions and remarks from CPGs themselves and triangulated these with the views from CMC and PF representatives, and from Forest Department local staff and officials. In general, it can be concluded that CPG efforts are achieving changes, but they need further institutional and livelihood support to become more effective and sustainable.

In two control co-managed sites (Khadimnagar NP and Tengragiri WS), the discussion with FD and CMC representatives revealed that formation of CPGs at local level might have been beneficial since these PAs have few FD staff. However, the respondents in these two PAs thought that if CPGs would have been formed, new challenges might have arisen. In these sites, CMC, PF and VCF members from PA landscape villages are active and cooperate regularly with FD, which eventually brought significant results in conservation and reducing forest offenses. To support CPGs is always a highly cited challenge either from project support or from Government, and CPG expectations are for rather higher economic support.

### 4.1 Views of CPGs Themselves

In 24 FGDs, CPG members remarked on various aspects of their regular functionality in joint patrolling, specific actions they undertook with FD and challenges they face. Usually they remain active while FD personnel are very few compared to the requirement in forest resource conservation. In some cases, including where the local people are dependent on forests at subsistence level, organized illegal poachers are real threats. Adequate livelihood support is their highest requirement since they are poor and volunteering with FD to do physical work in adverse situations while patrolling. In many cases, they need more support from all concerned e.g. FD, local administration, law enforcing agencies and political elites for logistics and recognition, as well legal support. A much-highlighted aspect from them is their commitment to protect natural ecosystems as mandated by Forest Department for future generations.

### 4.2 CMO (CMC and PF) Perspectives

Twenty interviews with CMC and Peoples Form representatives revealed their views that CPGs are actively helping FD whenever necessary, particularly in joint patrolling to reduce forest offences on-the-spot as well as with advance information of threats. This effort eventually has reduced forest offenses significantly. Although in most cases CPGs are active and taking part in laborious and risky patrolling in both day and night, in some cases the CMOs reported there are wrong-doers within CPG members, and often CMCs and PFs with FD drop those wrong-doers from the groups. In general CMC representatives felt that CPGs are very potential instruments in conservation initiatives, however their remuneration and livelihood benefits need to be immediately addressed either from a project or FD. In discussing how CMCs can take more responsibility for ensuring CPG members livelihoods, it was revealed that CMCs in most cases do not have enough funds to finance CPGs which they think should come from Government.

### 4.3 FD Perspectives

Discussions with 30 Forest Department officials, including ten Divisional Forest Officers, revealed that CPGs are perceived to be contributing significantly with FD personnel in biodiversity conservation and forest protection through joint patrolling as well as providing intelligence. In particular during forest fires, illegal logging, wildlife poaching events, etc., CPGs are of great strength helping FD personnel to

combat forest offenses. Sometimes they also help in other forestry activities and community events for awareness building. FD officials reported that to a very limited extent some CPG members are ineffective or join with illegal poachers, which raises concerns, and hence selecting volunteers is often challenging. Regarding sustainability, CPGs are fully backstopped by FD with legal, institutional and logistic supports from project initiatives and from shared-revenue from Government. FD respondents expect that an effective CMC can ensure efficient CPG functioning, while increased duty-fees and comprehensive livelihoods support would be critical for them.

## Study on Community Patrol Group activities and impacts

*The study is framed to assess the extent of CPGs' regular functionality, effectiveness in conservation and reducing forest offence and identify key issues for their sustainability.*

সম্মানিত সূধী,

আমরা জানি, বন বিভাগ রক্ষিত এলাকায় সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি প্রবর্তনের মাধ্যমে ২০০৩-২০০৪ সাল হতে স্থানীয় জনগণকে নিয়ে যৌথ পাহারাদলের কার্যক্রম শুরু করে। ইতোমধ্যে সারাদেশে ২২টি রক্ষিত এলাকায় মোট ২৭টি সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠন কাজ করছে এবং যার বেশীরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই কমিউনিটি পেট্রোল গ্রুপ (সিপিজি, যৌথ পাহারা দল) বন বিভাগের সাথে জীববৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণে সবিশেষ ভূমিকা রাখছে। এরই ধারাবাহিকতায় অনেক সময় আমরা সাফল্যের দিক দেখতে পাই, তেমনি আবার অনেক নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ, শ্রেষ্ঠিত উন্মোচিত হচ্ছে আমাদের সামনে।

এ লক্ষ্যে খুবই সাধারণ আলোচনার (সিপিজি সদস্যগণের সাথে ফোকাস গ্রুপ ডিসকাশন, সিএমসি সদস্য এবং বন বিভাগের কর্মকর্তাগণের সাথে নীতি নির্ধারনী আলোচনার) মাধ্যমে আমরা তিনটি বিষয়ে

১. সিপিজি'রা কি কাজ করে এবং কিভাবে?;

২. সিপিজি- কার্যক্রম বন সংরক্ষণ ও বন অপরাধ হ্রাসে কি ভূমিকা রাখছে? এবং

৩. সিপিজি কার্যক্রমকে ভবিষ্যতে কিভাবে আরো গতিশীল ও কার্যকর করা যায়?

আলোকপাত করব যা ভবিষ্যৎ কর্মপরিকল্পনায় বিবেচনা করা হবে। এ আলোচনায় মূলতঃ সিপিজি কার্যক্রমে সম্পৃক্ত (যেমন, সিপিজি দল ও সদস্যগণ, সিএমসি / পিপলস ফোরাম সদস্য বনবিভাগের বিট ও রেঞ্জ কর্মকর্তাগণ, এবং সর্বোপরি সম্মানিত বিভাগীয় বন কর্মকর্তা মহোদয়গণ) আপনাদের সুচিন্তিত মতামত আশা করছি।

প্রসংগতঃ সারাদেশে প্রায় ৯০টি দলে ১,৬০০ এর অধিক স্থানীয় জনগন বন বিভাগের সাথে যৌথ পাহারা দলে কাজ করছেন; তার মধ্যে এই গবেষণায় আমরা ২২টি সিপিজি দল এবং তৎসংশ্লিষ্ট সিএমসি, বন বিভাগ-এর সম্মানিত কর্মচারী-কর্মকর্তাগণের অভিমত সংগ্রহ করব। ডিসেম্বর ২০১৭ এর মধ্যে আশা করছি আপনারা এ সমীক্ষার ফলাফল জানতে পারবেন। ডকুমেন্টেশনের সুবিধার জন্য এবং আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত যেনো সঠিকভাবে তুলে ধরতে পারি, সেজন্য আমরা আমাদের কথোপকথন রেকর্ড করার ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছি। এ আলোচনা সর্বোচ্চ ১ ঘন্টা সময় নিতে পারে, আপনার (দের) সম্মতি পেলে আমরা আলোচনা শুরু করতে পারিঃ



## Focus Group Discussion Checklist

### Study on Community Patrol Group activities and impacts

*The study is framed to assess the extent of CPGs' regular functionality (নিয়মিত/সাধারণ কার্যক্রমের ধরণ), effectiveness in conservation and reducing forest offence (বন সংরক্ষণ ও বন অপরাধ নিয়ন্ত্রণে কতটুকু কার্যকর), and identify key issues for their sustainability (কিভাবে সিপিজি কার্যক্রমকে দীর্ঘস্থায়ীভাবে কার্যকর করা যায়?)*

#### A. **BASIC INFO**

[সকল সংখ্যা ইংরেজীতে লিখবেন, ৪/৮ নয়, লিখুন 4/8, প্লিজ]

Name of PA: ..... Area of the PA: ..... ha  
 Forest Beat: ..... Forest Range: .....  
 Name of CPG (Group): .....  
 Month and year CPG first formed (mm/yyyy): .....  
 Name and cell of group leader: ..... cell: .....  
 Members (current, Sept/2017) : ..... male: ..... female: .....  
 Members (at formation) : ..... male: ..... female: .....  
 Number of current members who were members at inception (**শুরুতে**) : ..... male: ..... female: .....

**Number** of members dropped in last 12 months **and why**:

**Number** of members added in last 12 months **and why**:

Is there a legal basis for CPG Operation? If so, what:

List of FGD participants

Sl	Name	Sex M/F	Main source of livelihood (what usually does? আপনি সাধারণতঃ কি কাজ করেন?)	Status <sup>2</sup> 1/2/3/4	Motivation (why became CPG? আপনি কেন সিপিজি হলেন?)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

<sup>2</sup> Ask whether s/he is a 1. VCF member / 2. Son/daughter/spouse of VCF member / 3. Forest Villager / 4. Do other daily paid work for FD/ 5. Was a Wildlife Poacher earlier / 6. Was an Illegal logger earlier / Other - notes.  
 NOTE one person may belong to more than one of these categories (e.g. record 2 4 6 for the son of a VCF member who does other work for FD (eg in plantation) and before used to cut trees illegally.)

সকল সংখ্যা ইংরেজীতে লিখবেন,  
৪/৮ নয়, লিখুন 4/8, প্লিজ।

**B. CPG FUNCTIONALITY** (সিপিজি দল কিভাবে এবং কতটুকু এলাকায় কাজ করছে)

**B1 Patrolling location** কোন এলাকায় পাহারা দেন? Name of Place(s): .....

Patrol Area/Length: ..... **ha / km** (tick); পুরো রক্ষিত এলাকার কত শতাংশ? (% within PA).....

**B2 Duty roster (average monthly) of CPG and FD patrols:**

CPG members : ..... person/day; ..... hrs/day; ..... days/month

FD Personnel : ..... person/day; ..... hrs/day; ..... days/month

Who develops the duty roster and where maintained (ডিউটি রোস্টার কে তৈরী করে, এবং তা কোথায় থাকে)?

Check/see whether the roster for current month is available and ask who worked?

Notes (write whether discussion and duty roster matches?):

.....

.....

.....

**B3 Patrol locations and % timing (In the last 12 months (September 2016 to August 2017))**

বিগত ১২ মাসে আপনারা (সিপিজি'রা) যৌথ পাহারায় যে সময় দিয়েছে তার কত শতাংশ (%) সময় কোথায় / কারসাথে??

Mode of Patrolling	Inside PA: (%)	In FD land, outside PA: (%)	Not in FD land: (%)	Remarks
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	---------

**% of patrol time of  
CPG** সিপিজিদের সময়%

যোগফল ১০০% হবে

**(% of patrol time)**

With FD personnel

বনকর্মীর সাথে যৌথভাবে

**(% of patrol time)**

Without FD  
personnel

বন কর্মী ছাড়া

What are the major duty time (in a day) and seasons (of the year)? Please tick

**a. In a day (hrs):**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**b. In a year (months):**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
High												
Low												

(draw a line along the months to show high or low intensity of duty by seasons)

c. **As and when required** (asked to join by FD personnel?) [যদি যৌথ টহলের সময় সুনির্দিষ্ট না থাকে তাহলে টহলের সময়, স্থান এবং ধরণ সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত লিখুন]

**B4 Patrol activities and reporting**

What do the CPGs and FD personnel usually **DO** during patrolling? (**tick** as applicable)

Possible activities / সম্ভাব্য কার্যাবলী	CPG members	FD personnel
Just walk along with the FD personnel		
Aware community of 'dos' / 'don't'		
Prevent hunting wildlife		
Prevent illegal logging		
Prevent encroachment		
Evict illegal settlers		
Prevent grazing domestic animals in forest		
Others? What?		

What do the CPGs/FD personnel usually **REPORT** from/after patrolling? যৌথ পাহারা প্রদানের পর কে কি রিপোর্ট করেন?

CPG .....

.....

FD .....

.....

Who do they report to (কার কাছে)? (Name and position of the persons CPG report to)

CPG reports to:            FD: .....            CMC: .....

FD staff report to:        FD: .....            CMC: .....

[Review past reports and note actually what CPGs report and to whom, if useful, maintained for comparisons, any compilation and if so by who...]

.....

.....

.....

**What is the role of CPG Leader?**

.....

.....

**Notes (on CPG FUNCTIONALITY):**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**C. CPG EFFECTIVENESS** (সিপিজিদের কার্যক্রমে কিভাবে বন সংরক্ষণ কার্যক্রম গতিশীল হচ্ছে??)

**C1 Training** Ask and list of the conservation focused (*non-livelihoods*) trainings they received? Who provided each training? সিপিজি সদস্যগণ বন সংরক্ষণ সম্পর্কিত (জীবিকায়ন নয়) কিকি প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন? কারা প্রশিক্ষণ দিয়েছেন?

- CPG Joint Patrolling Guidelines
- Participatory Monitoring of forest offence
- Fire Management
- Laws and regulations related to PAs
- Wildlife and/or wildlife related surveys
- Others (what)
- 
- 

Ask, you (plural) have been supporting forest conservation with FD personnel, what contributions you are making to your forests to reduce forest offences?? বন সংরক্ষণে / বন অপরাধ দমনে আপনাদের অবদান

**C2 Actions** the CPG has taken in last 12 months (Sept 2016 to Aug 2017)

SI	Actions	Number সংখ্যা of incidents/ times	Documen ted (Y/N)	Remarks /details
1.	Awareness (সচেতনতা কার্যক্রমের সংখ্যা) to prevent: Illegal felling /Forest fire / Wildlife Poaching/ grazing / encroachment / illegal fishing / poison fishing prevention and other activities			
2.	Stopped active felling of trees বনে কতবার (সংখ্যা) গাছ কর্তনে সরাসরি বাধা দিয়েছেন?			
3.	Confiscated forest products illegally harvested অবৈধ বনজসম্পদ জব্দ করেছেন কতবার?			
4.	Fought forest fire বনে আগুন নিভিয়েছেন কতবার/সংখ্যা?			
5.	Stopped active Wildlife poaching সরাসরি কতবার বন্যপ্রাণী শিকার/পাচার রোধ করেছেন? (e.g. collected/broke snares, caught hunter – animals, birds, reptiles etc.)			
6.	Stopped Grazing / Removed domestic animals from forest বনে গবাদিপশু চরানো বন্ধ করেছেন			
7.	Evict illegal houses/ cultivation অবৈধ ঘর / চাষাবাদ উচ্ছেদ করেছেন?			
8.	Helped visitors (gave directions, informed about forest, etc.) পর্যটকদের সাহায্য করেছেন।			
9.	Stopped/apprehended illegal fishing practices অবৈধভাবে মাছ ধরা / বিষ দেয়া বন্ধ / জব্দ করেছেন?			
10.	Stopped poaching in fish or dolphin sanctuary মৎস্য বা ডলফিন অভয়ারণ্যে অবৈধভাবে মাছ ধরা / শিকার করা বন্ধ করেছেন?			

**Notes :**

.....

.....

**C3 What changes** have you (plural – CPG) **seen** in last 12 months in PA and buffer forests (FD land outside but adjacent to PA) that you patrol?

	Indicator	Inside PA		Notes, explain, evidence
1.	Loss of large trees (no.) কতটি বড় গাছ হারিয়েছেন? (সংখ্যা, গত ১ বছরে)			
2.	Houses built in forest (no) কতটি ঘর উঠেছে?			
3.	Encroachment/conversion of land to other uses (acre) কত একর বনভূমি জবরদখল হয়েছে?			
4.	Clearance of undergrowth (acre) কত একর বন ভূমি গাছশূণ্য / পরিষ্কার হয়ে গেছে?			
5.	Regeneration of forest (acre) কত একর বনভূমি নতুন বনায়ন হয়েছে?			
6.	Change in livestock grazing (no) in forest (from x to y) বনে গবাদিপশু বেড়েছে/ কমেছে?	Before	now	
7.	Number of access points or trails	Before	now	
8.	Sightings of primates (% change); বানর-জাতীয় বন্যপ্রাণী দেখা (কত % বেড়েছে বা কমেছে)	+ . . % for increase, - . . % for decrease		
9.	Sightings of other wildlife (note which) (% change) অন্য যেকোন বন্যপ্রাণী দেখা [কোন বন্যপ্রাণী - নাম?] (কত % বেড়েছে বা কমেছে)	+ . . % for increase, - . . % for decrease		
10.	Numbers of behundi nets operating (% change, + for increase, = for decrease) বেহন্দি জালের সংখ্যা (কত % বেড়েছে বা কমেছে)	+ . . % for increase, - . . % for decrease		

#### C4 Opinions

(Ask) What **actions should be taken** to improve forest, (fishery where applicable) and wildlife conservation?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(Ask) What more could **your CPG** (plural) do for conservation?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(Ask) What prevents **your CPG** (plural) doing more?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(Ask) What measures can be taken for making **your CPG's** efforts more effective?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**Notes (on CPG EFFECTIVENESS):** সিপিজিদের কার্যক্রমে কিভাবে বন সংরক্ষণ কার্যক্রম গতিশীল হচ্ছে??)

.....

.....

.....

.....

**D. CPG SUSTAINABILITY** (সিপিজিদের কার্যক্রম কিভাবে অব্যাহত রাখা যাবে??)

**D1** What benefits do CPG members get from doing this work at present  
এ কাজ করে আপনারা কি পান/ আপনাদের কি লাভ হয়?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**D2** What are the challenges does your CPG face (while Joint Patrolling and other issues)?  
টহল দিতে আপনাদের কি ধরণের চ্যালেঞ্জ বা সমস্যা হয়?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**D3 if there is no daily allowance for patrolling, what will happen?**

টহলের জন্য দৈনিক-ভাতা না থাকলে তখন আপনাদের এ উদ্যোগ (বন সংরক্ষণে) কিভাবে চলবে?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**D4** What are the measures needed (take) to continue patrolling? সিপিজি টহল চলমান রাখার জন্য কি কি করা দরকার?

**a) Technical Supports required** কি ধরণের কারিগরী / টেকনিক্যাল সহযোগীতা দরকার?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**b) Livelihoods Supports required** কি ধরণের জীবিকায়ন সহযোগীতা দরকার?

	Yes/No	Who /where could this come from?
CPG livelihood group enterprises কি ধরণের দলীয় উদ্যোগ হতে পারে?		
Inputs for individual AIGAs ব্যক্তিপর্যায়ে কি ধরণের সহযোগীতা করা যেতে পারে?		
Duty fees ডিউটি ফি		
Others (details) অন্য কিছূ??		

**c) Institutional (legal and management) supports required** কি ধরণের প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক সহযোগীতা দরকার?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

**d) Logistics and safety measures required**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

### Overall Comments on FGD

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FGD facilitated by (Name & date):

## এই ফরমেট সম্পর্কে টহল দলের মতামত

এই ফরমেট দেখেছেন?

হ্যাঁ / না

এই ফরমেট ব্যবহার করছেন?

হ্যাঁ / না

অংশগ্রহণমূলক পদ্ধতিতে রক্ষিত এলাকা পরিবীক্ষণ

সহায়তার: ইউএসএআইডি'র ক্লাইমেট-রেজিষ্টারিওট ইকোসিস্টেমস্ এক শাইডলিডভন্ (ক্রেশ) প্রকল্প

রক্ষিত এলাকার নাম: ..... বিট/ক্যাম্প/ব্লক: ..... মাস: ..... বছর: .....

নিম্নবর্ণিত বিষয়সমূহ ঘটে থাকলে বা দেখে থাকলে প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে সংখ্যা লিখতে হবে

তারিখ	অবৈধ কাটা গাছ (সংখ্যা)	অবৈধ দখল/ স্থাপনা (সংখ্যা)	অবৈধ জ্বালানী/ বনজঙ্গল/ সংগ্রহকারী (জন)	পশু চারণ (সংখ্যা)	মৃত বন্যপ্রাণী (সংখ্যা)	লোকালয়ে বন্যপ্রাণী (সংখ্যা)	বন্যপ্রাণী শিকার- ফাঁদ (সংখ্যা)	বন মামলা (সংখ্যা)	অগ্নিকান্ড (সংখ্যা)	টহল দলকে হামলা (সংখ্যা)	ছড়ায় বাধ (সংখ্যা)
	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১
	Illegal cut trees (Nos.)	Encroachment: houses / infrastructures (Nos.)	Illegal Resource Extractors (Persons)	Grazing Animals (Nos.)	Dead Wildlife (Nos.)	Wildlife outside forests (Nos.)	Hunting (traps, nets, gun shots, etc.)	Forest cases (Nos.)	Fire incidents (Nos.)	CPGs are attacked (No. of incidents)	Dam in hilly streams (Nos.)
১.											
২.											
৩.											
৪.											
৫.											
৬.											
৭.											
৮.											
৯.											
১০.											
১১.											
১২.											

টহল দল এধরণের তথ্য নিয়মিত সংগ্রহ ও সংরক্ষণ করলে তা কি কাজে লাগতে পারে? .....

## KII Checklist (FD and CMO Representatives at SITE) Study on Community Patrol Group activities and impacts

*Preferred KII (two KII for each concerned CPG groups)*

*FD: Concerned Range Officers/ Beat Officers;  
President*

*CMO: Peoples Forum President / CMC*

**Name of CPG (Group):**

(Please brief the list of CPG members we conducted FGD and their working area)

**Name of respondent (KII), position and Cell:**

1. What do CPGs operating in your area mainly do? সিপিজি'রা মূলতঃ কি কাজ করে?

2. What report(s) do they produce/provide? সিপিজি'রা কি ধরনের তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে এবং দেয়?

**3. Rank their performance (10 score)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Lowest

highest

Comments/explanation:

**4. Rank the impacts of CPG actions**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Lowest

highest

Comments/explanation:

5. What can be done to make CPGs more effective? (বন সংরক্ষণে সিপিজিদের কিভাবে আরো কার্যকর করা যায়??)

6. What can make CPGs sustainable (in future)? ভবিষ্যতে (টেকসইভাবে) চলমান রাখার জন্য কি করণীয়?

Note(s):

.....

.....

.....

.....

facilitated by (Name & date):



## KII Checklist (Divisional Forest Officer) on Study on Community Patrol Group activities and impacts

(Overall Remarks of Hon'ble DFO on CPGs, may not on particular group we met in FGD)

Name:

Forest Division:

Cell:

1. What do CPGs mainly do? সিপিজি'রা মূলতঃ কি কাজ করে?

2. What report(s) do they produce/provide? সিপিজি'রা কি ধরনের তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে এবং দেয়?

3. Rank their performance (10 score)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Lowest

highest

Comments/explanation:

4. Rank the impacts of CPG actions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Lowest

highest

Comments/explanation:

5. What can be done to make CPGs more effective? (বন সংরক্ষণে সিপিজিদের কিভাবে আরো কার্যকর করা যায়??)

6. What can make CPGs sustainable (in future)? ভবিষ্যতে (টেকসইভাবে) চলমান রাখার জন্য কি করণীয়?

Note(s):

.....

.....

.....

.....

facilitated by (Name & date):

Annex B. Photographs of the study process



CPGs taking oath in a CMC meeting



CPGs in FGD discussion



DFO, Moulavibazar sharing CPG experiences



Study team, students and CREL personnel