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INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

THIRD YEAR ANNUAL REPORT (JUNE 2010-MAY 2011) &
FOURTH QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT (MARCH-MAY 2011)



June 9, 2011

This report was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was prepared by International Resources Group (IRG).

COVER PHOTO:

This collage of photographs depicts progress made over the past year toward building a platform of co-management in the Sundarbans. Clockwise, USAID Mission Director, Denise Rollins, speaks at a Sundarbans co-management coordination workshop in May 2011; a young woman tends to her fish pond; a mother and her son attend a Village Conservation Forum meeting; Sundarbans stakeholders on the water; and harvesting fish from an IPAC-supported alternative income generation activity.

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USAID Contract N° EPP-I-00-06-00007-00

Task Order No: EPP-I-01-06-00007-00

June 9, 2011

Submitted to:

USAID/Bangladesh

Submitted By:



International Resources Group (IRG)

With subcontractors:

WWF-USA, dTS, East-West Center

Environmental Law Institute, Epler-Wood International

The WorldFish Center, CNRS, CODEC

BELA, Asiatic M&C, Oasis Transformation, Module Architects, IUB/JU

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ACRONYMS

ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests (post of Park Wardens)
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIG	Alternative Income Generation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMC	Co-Management Committees and Councils
CMO	Co-Management Organization
COP	Chief of Party
DC	District Commissioner
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
ECA	Ecologically Critical Areas
ECNEC	Executive Committee for National Economic Council
EWC	East-West Center
FD	Forest Department
FRUG	Federation of Resource User Groups
FUG	Forest User's Groups
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IPAC	Integrated Protected Area Co-management
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LOI	Leaders of Influence
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests

MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoL	Ministry of Land
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NS	Nishorgo Sahayak (facilitator)
NSP	Nishorgo Support Project
PA	Protected Area
PMARA	Performance Monitoring and Applied Research Associate
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIMS	Resource Information and Management System (Forest Department)
RMO	Resource Management Organizations
RUG	Resource User Groups
SEALS	Sundarbans Environment and Livelihood Support (EC funded project)
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOW	Statement of Work
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain of conservation enterprises

COVER STORY

In the past year, collaboration and sustainability has been a special focus of USAID's Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) Project. With that specific goal, a series of activities were planned and more are in the horizon.

On May 24, 2011 the Sundarbans Co-Management Coordination Workshop was organized by IPAC in collaboration with the Forest Department, bringing together Forest Department, Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries, donors, NGOs, Co-management Committee members and private sector representatives concerned about and working with conservation management of the Sundarbans.

USAID's Mission Director Ms. Denise Rollins, Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Mr. Mesbah Ul Alam, Chief Conservator of Forests Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad and USAID's director of Economic Growth Office, Mr. Naren Chanmugam, spoke about the Sundarbans and its importance in the context of Bangladesh as well as in the international arena.

Ms. Rollins said, "The Sundarbans is so important, so large and so complex that we will need to work together to ensure its effective conservation based on co-management, guaranteeing integrated conservation and development and climate change adaptation and mitigation."

The workshop included a series of technical presentations supporting effective conservation and development of the Sundarbans, culminating with presentations of the Sundarbans Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) recently submitted to MoEF for approval as well as the CRISP forest-carbon finance proposal currently under review for potential funding. Presentations were done on Forest department initiatives in Sundarbans by the government, projects by donor agencies such as GIZ, UNDP, World Bank, EU SEALS, as well as, the Tiger Project and the Wildlife Conservation Society and other NGOs on Sundarbans co-management. Representatives from the co-management committee from the Sundarbans were also present at the workshop.

A session was held on Sundarbans Coordination Mechanism discussing ways of collaborating with each other moving forward. Platforms such as the Sundarbans Co-management workshop, as well as Sundarbans focused work groups and knowledge sharing via specific websites were some of the options discussed. IPAC will be developing this mechanism to ensure strengthened collaboration in Sundarbans conservation efforts with the help of the participants of the workshop in the coming months.

Over the next two years, IPAC looks forward to building off of the solid foundation of co-management taking root in Bangladesh, striving to ensure long-term sustainability of co-management for conservation of the country's forest and wetland protected areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

USAID's Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC) project contributes to sustainable natural resource management and enhanced biodiversity conservation in targeted forest and wetland landscapes. IPAC works with the goal of preserving the natural capital of Bangladesh while promoting equitable economic growth and strengthening environmental governance. IPAC is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), through a consortium of partners led by International Resources Group (IRG).¹

The technical support contract for IPAC was awarded on June 4, 2008 by USAID/Bangladesh through the PLACE Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) through Task Order no. EPP-I-01-06-00007-00. The IPAC contract provides for technical advisory services and other support to be provided over a five year period (2008-2013) to GOB environment, forestry and fisheries agencies responsible for the conservation of wetland and forest protected areas across Bangladesh. This network of forest and wetland protected areas is now recognized as the Nishorgo Network. Over the next two years, the IPAC team will continue to work directly with key stakeholders at the local level to support the further development and scaling-up of the conservation and co-management of protected forest and wetland ecosystems in the Nishorgo Network of Bangladesh with particular emphasis given to ensuring its long-term sustainability.

This consolidated report includes the Annual and Quarterly Progress Report for the third year of the project with emphasis on the fourth quarter. It covers the period of June 1, 2010, through May 31, with a special emphasis on the March through May 2011 period. The report summarizes the accomplishments and completed activities of the past project year, with extra emphasis given to the fourth quarter. Annexes for this report include the IPAC activity calendar for the fourth quarter, recently completed technical reports, updated performance indicators through PY 3 and disaggregated for the fourth quarter of PY 3, and status of co-management in targeted sites of the Nishorgo Network through PY 3. For more information, please contact: IPAC, House 68 (2nd floor), Road 1, Block I, Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh tel. 880-2-987 3229 or visit www.nishorgo.org.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

IPAC works with government and civil society partners from the national to field level to build a sustainable Nishorgo Network, a robust network of effectively conserved forest, wetland and other kinds of protected areas based on principles of co-management. IPAC is implemented through a matrix management approach that includes policy and technical support from the Dhaka office and field-level conservation co-management in 25 protected areas managed from regional cluster and site offices. The accompanying map identifies IPAC field sites. To achieve its objectives, IPAC works through three integrated components to achieve institutionalization and scaling-up of the Nishorgo Network.

1. **IPAC Strategic Framework:** Development of a coherent and sustainable strategy for integrated protected areas co-management for biodiversity conservation, through support for constituency building; visioning, policy analysis and strategy development; partnership building for sustainable financing; and development of an outreach and communication strategy with a focus on awareness-

¹ In addition to IRG, the IPAC team partners include: WWF-US, dTS, East West Center, ELI, Epler-Wood International, WorldFish Center, CNRS, CODEC, BELA, Asiatic Communications, Oasis Transformation, Module Architects, Independent University of Bangladesh and Jahangirnagar University.

raising. This provides an umbrella of policy and political support for the establishment as well as long-term sustainability of this integrated protected area system.

2. **Capacity Building:** Building stakeholder and institutional capacity, through support for training to GOB national and local level staff, NGOs and rural communities; strengthening of existing training centers and development of new and innovative applied training courses; and provision of local support services for integrated, participatory conservation co-management. Capacity building is crucial for implementing new co-management policy and ensuring its sustainability into the future.
3. **Site specific implementation:** Support implementation of co-management in Protected Areas to continue field testing and institutionalization of proven approaches for integrated PA co-management in existing and new aquatic and terrestrial protected areas. This includes capacity building for the co-management platform, expanded support for alternative income generation activities, value chain strengthening, public-private partnerships, leveraged conservation financing and local level outreach to increase community interest in conservation and environmental stewardship, while contributing to improved welfare of rural communities through reduced vulnerability and increased adaptation to climate change, increased access to improved drinking water supplies and more secure and diversified livelihoods. Emphasis is given to ensuring the long-term viability of field activities through supporting the sustainability of co-management organizations.

Additionally, IPAC supports cross-cutting approaches to incorporate gender perspectives in natural resource management and to enhance gender mainstreaming processes. IPAC also focuses on youth, striving to improve the livelihoods of young people and to foster a next generation that is aware of and committed to conservation and climate change challenges. Relevant issues of indigenous communities are taken on board while implementing field activities.

IPAC integrates increased economic benefits with strengthened governance to achieve improved conservation management of protected areas and more sustainable natural resources management in the landscapes encompassing these protected areas. Increased economic benefits (wealth) include improved livelihoods through increased incomes as well as improved economic and ecological resilience based on increased capacity to adapt to climate change. IPAC strengthens governance (power; rights) through more informed, transparent and inclusive approaches to co-management that involves government and a broad spectrum of civil society stakeholders. This leads to biodiversity conservation, more sustainable natural resources management, and increased resilience and ability to adapt global climate change challenges.

Table 1: IPAC Implementation Matrix

	<i>Governance</i>	<i>Conservation</i>	<i>Economic Growth</i>
IPAC Strategy	Policy and legal framework for co-management of integrated PA system	Training and capacity building in conservation plus climate change adaption and mitigation	Increased revenue generation from conservation (entrance fees) and equitable sharing of benefits
Capacity Building	Establish and institutionalize national Nishorgo Network of integrated protected areas	Certificate course; formal training programs; mentoring; co-management facilitation	Facilitate and leverage public-private partnerships and alliances
Site Implementation	CMC and RMO co-management forums plus constituency-based organizations	Scale-up PA management and habitat restoration work to the landscape level	Expand alternative income generation through environmentally-sustainable value chains

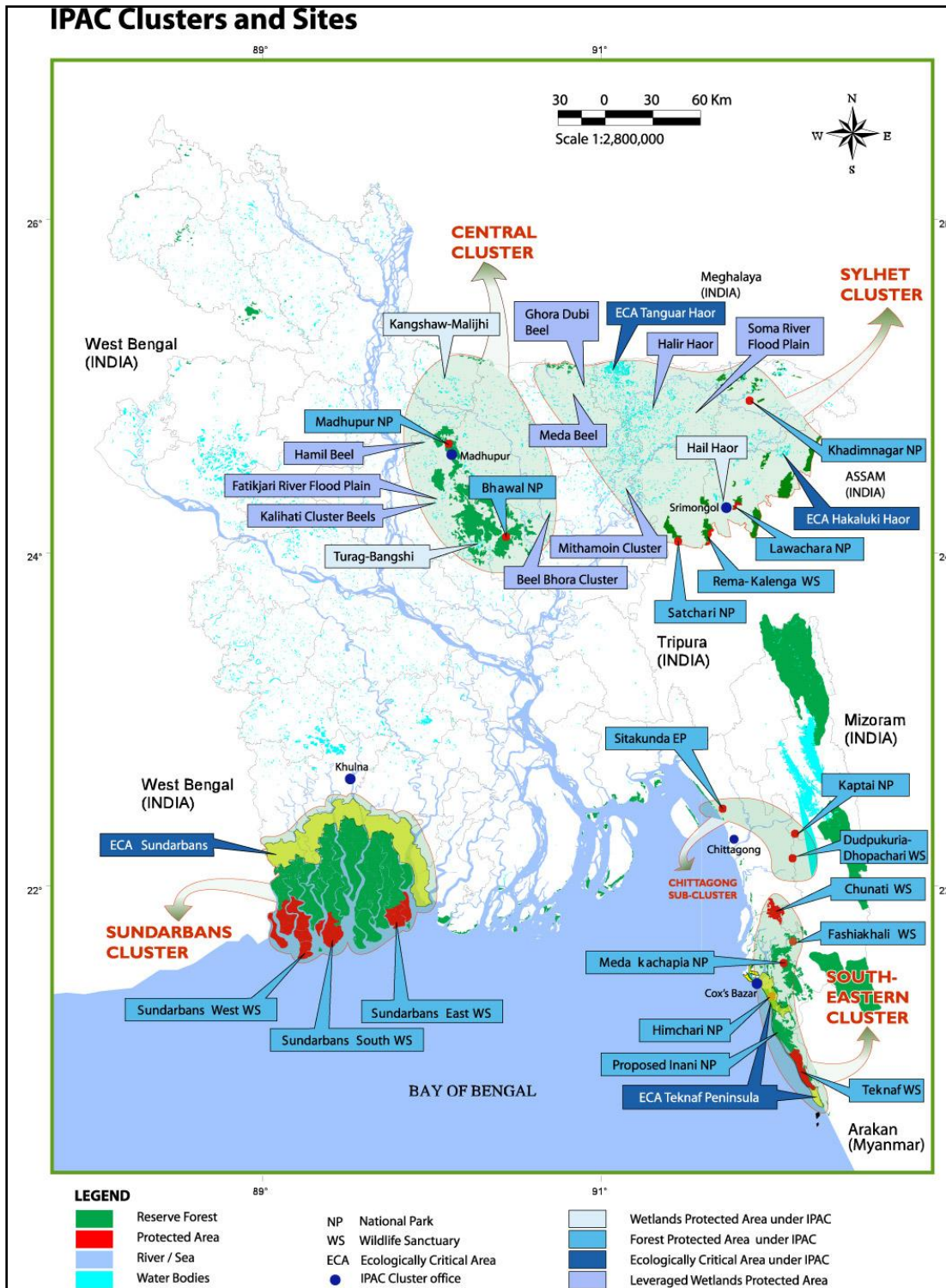
During its first three years of the project, IPAC developed a strong foundation of policy support as well as broad-based field activities. Over the remaining two years, IPAC will strive to consolidate these achievements into a sustainable national Nishorgo Network of well-protected areas that clearly demonstrate the economic and ecological benefits of conservation for long-term sustainable development. This includes strengthening the policy framework, institutional capacity and alternative conservation financing to ensure long-term sustainability of co-managed protected area conservation.

Over the third year, IPAC made significant progress in solidifying awareness of and support for the Nishorgo Network of collaboratively-managed forest and wetland Protected Areas. This included policy support for co-managed conservation of Protected Areas both sectorally as well as within an integrated context. At the field level, IPAC has built a foundation for sustainability of co-management, especially through the provision of capacity building and scalable alternative income generation opportunities for communities supporting PA conservation. Linked to this was an increased focus to strengthen capacity to adapt to global climate change challenges. Important results this year included:

- ✓ Finalization of the Nishorgo PA Network Strategy and Action Plan, to generate ownership with government and civil society partners;
- ✓ Completion of a Sundarbans IRMP and forest carbon financing initiative that reflects co-management among government agencies as well as with local communities, and based on conservation and sustainable multiple-use management;
- ✓ Strengthened IPAC’s Communications as well as AIG/Value Chain work to ensure the meaningful achievement of overall contract goal and objectives.

The following sections provide more details about activities implemented over PY 3 with an emphasis on activities conducted this past quarter for IPAC’s main components.

Figure 1: Map of IPAC project sites



2. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

Over the past year, IPAC made great strides in building and consolidating a solid platform of co-management for conservation of forest and wetland protected areas across Bangladesh. This included a strengthened national policy framework for co-management as well as a more cohesive co-management platform linking more than 700 PA-dependent community groups with 34 co-management organizations working to conserve 25 Protected Areas. The year also saw the ramp-up of significant Nishorgo Network communications activities, contributing to better public recognition of this national network of integrated Protected Areas as well as roll-outs of targeted capacity building and training activities plus a comprehensive alternative income generation program linked to PA conservation and climate change adaptation. Of special significance this year was progress made in the Sundarbans. Besides strengthening co-management field activities, IPAC supported the preparation of the 10-year Integrated Resource Management Plan and the Collaborative REDD+IFM Sundarbans Project (CRISP) forest-carbon finance proposal.

Below are some brief highlights of IPAC Program Year 3 achievements, all of which are discussed in greater detail in Chapters 3 and 4 of this report:

Co-Management Policy Support: This year, IPAC produced, shared and finalized the Nishorgo Network Strategy and Action Plan, a document that provides a national framework for an integrated Protected Area system based on co-management. Additionally IPAC worked with Forest Department to ensure principles of co-management were adequately incorporated into the revised Forest Act and Wildlife Act, both of which have been approved at the Cabinet level. Further forest PA conservation policy work included revision of Social Forestry rules and soon-to-be-completed Protected Area rules. IPAC worked with Department of Fisheries to move forward a revised wetland leasing policy that reflect co-management and is based on sustainable resource utilization in contrast to the current, more time-constrained and economically determined policy. Progress was made to ensure MACH wetland lease agreements will be extended into the future. Further policy support included preparation of carbon inventories for Protected Areas including the Sundarbans, and development of a Sundarbans forest carbon financing proposal now being reviewed to stimulate potential investment. Finally, IPAC worked with Forest Department on preparation of a 10-year Integrated Resource Management Plan for Sundarbans, providing a sustainable framework for co-managed conservation of Bangladesh's largest and most significant forest ecosystem that includes three Protected Areas.

Communications and Outreach: This year marked a significant ramp-up of communications and outreach activities targeted toward increased awareness of and commitment to the Nishorgo Network. The IPAC Team worked with a growing network of national and local journalists through site visits and media briefings to encourage responsible reporting on progress of co-management for PA conservation. During the year, a CNN crew filmed a segment on women Community Patrol Groups in Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary, and this was aired internationally on Eco Solutions of CNN. The IPAC Team also developed significant print media as well as a full-length documentary on Nishorgo Network co-management. These resources will be rolled-out as soon as branding and marking issues are resolved with USAID. IPAC also supported a wide range of events to build awareness of both the Nishorgo Network as well as IPAC as a USAID project. Some significant events included participation in America Week, USAID's Gender & Development Fair, national tourism fair, the First Bangladesh Forestry Congress, the 2011 Tree Fair, and the Sundarbans Co-management Coordination Workshop.

Conservation Financing & Partnerships. This year IPAC placed increased importance on conservation finance and partnership work in order to support the financial sustainability of

Nishorgo Network co-management work in the field. In terms of entrance fee revenues, more than BDT 3,000,000 was generated from over 150,000 paying visitors to various National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. It is estimated that more than 600,000 guests visited these areas over the year. IPAC is working to better capture revenues and ensure 50% distribution to the local CMC. IPAC also worked to leverage financial support from other donors and their projects as well as the Arannayk Foundation to strengthen Bangladesh's co-management platform. Further, in order to build capacity in financial management as well as delivery of development benefits to PA-dependent poor, IPAC launched first round Landscape Development Fund grants to 8 CMCs. Finally, IPAC continued efforts to raise funds and support for the CONIC nature interpretation center in Lawachara.

Capacity Building & Training There was a significant increase in the number, scope and quality of capacity building and training activities facilitated by IPAC over the past year. This included a range of regional initiatives including technical trainings, international workshop participation, certificate courses and cross visits/study tours. At the national level, IPAC facilitated a range of training initiatives including the month-long Conservation Biology and Applied Protected Area Co-Management course conducted in collaboration with JU-IUB, a carbon inventory and forest carbon finance write-shop, and two seminars in Community-Based Natural Resources Managements. Most significantly, at the field level, thousands of government officials and co-management partners participated in more systematic capacity building and training activities ranging from co-management conservation and climate change adaptation orientations, alternative income generation and value chain development trainings, and joint patrol refresher courses.

Field-level Implementation. This year saw a significant increase and strengthening of co-management activities in the 25 Protected Areas where IPAC is currently active. During the first part of the year, efforts focused on ensuring a strong and comprehensive co-management platform currently including 34 co-management organizations supported by more than 700 community groups. During the second half of the year, IPAC worked to build capacity of co-management organizations to ensure livelihoods and development support to their PA-dependent poor members, especially women and ethnic minorities, as well as to ensure long-term institutional and financial capacity of this co-management platform. This year saw the roll-out of the first round of 8 Landscape Development Fund grants to eight CMCs as well as the leveraging of Arannayk Foundation grants to three other CMCs and GIZ support to 5 CMCs and RMOs on ICS. An alternative income generation ramp-up initiative targeted aquaculture and homestead gardening support to 4,500 PA-dependent households. Value chain links were made between community eco-tour guides and the tourism sector, as well as with the Tiputra ethnic minority group selling weaving products to Aarong.

Project Management. IPAC provided continued project management support for policy and field-level work. Besides day-to-day management support, highlights included an annual audit of IPAC's major sub-contractors; regular support to Forest Department, Department of Fisheries and Department of Environment on finalizing and/or revising their DPPs; and revisions of the IPAC performance monitoring plan (PMP). This year IPAC also facilitated an Office of Inspector General (OIG) performance audit. The audit team provided valuable ideas for further strengthening program management during their field work, and IPAC looks forward to their final report once it is completed.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IPAC PROGRAM STRATEGY

This year, IPAC made significant progress on the development of the Nishorgo Network as a recognized national network of co-managed protected areas. A working draft of the Nishorgo Network Strategy and Action Plan was submitted to GoB and civil society stakeholders during the second quarter, and a number of presentations were made during the third and fourth quarters. This Strategy and Action Plan is now final. The year also saw significant progress made in Cabinet approval for the revised Forest Act and Wildlife Act, both incorporating the principles of co-management. Finally, the IPAC Team, in collaboration with the Forest Department and other stakeholders, made significant progress moving forward co-management of the Sundarbans with the submission of a ten-year Integrated Resource and Management Plan, preparation of a Sundarbans forest carbon financing plan, and development of a revenue sharing scheme that ensures communities living adjacent to and dependent on the Sundarbans are able to share economic benefits of various license and permit fees. A synopsis of IPAC policy and strategy achievements is presented below:

- ✓ **Finalization of working draft Nishorgo Network Strategy and Action Plan.** Drafted in the second quarter and shared with GoB and other stakeholders during the third and fourth quarters, this document provides a framework for integrating the conservation of forest, wetland, ECA and other types of protected areas in Bangladesh based on co-management. The culmination of a number of meetings and consultations held with government officials and civil society representatives, the final draft compliments and integrates other key national strategies, including those related to biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and poverty alleviation, to ensure that co-management of protected areas figures prominently in future food security and climate change planning and programming.
- ✓ **Preparation, consultation and submission of the Sundarbans IRMP.** IPAC facilitated the drafting, consultations and submission of a ten-year Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) to Forest Department. Based on available scientific work and enriched through a series of stakeholder consultations in Khulna and Dhaka, the IRMP provides a framework for conservation of the Sundarbans forest, wetlands and fisheries resources based on co-management and emphasizing the demonstration of economic benefits to the Sundarbans-dependent communities. The IRMP is currently with the Forest Department and is expected to be submitted to MoEF for final approval. A Sundarbans coordination workshop was held in May 2011 to share this management plan with relevant government, donors, donor projects and NGOs to ensure future investments in the Sundarbans build off the co-management platform.
- ✓ **Revision of Forest Act approved by Cabinet.** Approved by the Cabinet, the revised Forest Act, 1927, incorporates principles of co-management including provisions for joint management of forests to ensure shared responsibilities and benefits for conservation between the government and local communities. Co-management is formalized through a provision to constitute local forest management committees. The revision also includes stiffer penalties for illegal activities. The draft is still under vetting with the Ministry of Law.

- ✓ **Revision of Wildlife Act with Ministry of Law.** The cabinet approved the revised Wildlife (Conservation) Act on February 7, 2011. This approved Act consists of 54 sections, with Section 17 codifying a commitment to co-management, stipulating that the co-management approach will be employed to ensure proper utilization, conservation and management of natural resources of Protected Areas. It empowers the government to promulgate the co-management approach as a partnership mechanism that ensures active participation of all parties, especially the Forest Department and local communities. It also encourages the government to form and support co-management committees and organizations. The Act is now on its way to Parliament where it should be passed as a bill.
- ✓ **Establishment of new Protected Areas.** This year, MoEF declared five new protected areas. They include Tengragiri Wildlife Sanctuary; Kuakata National Park; Nawabgong National Park; Singra National Park; and Kadigarh National Park.
- ✓ **Tree Conservation Act established.** The Tree Conservation Act of 2011 was established in February and grants the government oversight of harvesting of all trees from either public or private land.
- ✓ **National Forest Policy.** IPAC has provided Forest Department a working draft of a revised national forest policy. With the previous policy developed in 1994 being outdated, this new policy addresses current priorities including co-management, sustainable management of environmental services, global climate change adaptation and mitigation, and links between forest management and food security. It is expected that a final version of this policy will be completed in the coming months.
- ✓ **Protected Area Rules.** A draft has been submitted and a series of meetings and consultations with various GoB and civil society stakeholders have been held. Forest Department expects to finalize these rules in the near future as final inputs were submitted by BELA in May 2011.
- ✓ **Protected Area Co-Management Plans under Development.** IPAC is facilitating the development of 22 co-management plans for Protected Areas managed under the project. IPAC has facilitated training and capacity building activities for CMCs and RMOs who are now taking the leadership in preparing these plans. 20 co-management plans are completed though require final edits before broad-based distribution.
- ✓ **Community Patrol Group (CPG) Joint Patrol Guidelines Revisions.** After the death of a CPG member while on patrol in Kaptai NP, IPAC and FD reviewed and revised the CPG guidelines to ensure adequate safety and security measures were in place. Now finalized, revised guidelines are being presented to CPGs through a refresher training course. These courses have been initiated and completed in all clusters.
- ✓ **Wetlands Co-Management Guidelines.** IPAC worked with DoF to develop a draft GO for institutional arrangements of co-management for wetlands. This draft GO was submitted to DoF in November for signing. It adapts co-management principles from forest PA management to the unique management challenges and opportunities of Bangladesh's wetlands. DoF has submitted a final draft to Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, and further revisions are being discussed. This was discussed during a meeting with the Minister and including officials from DoF and USAID as well as IPAC project staff.
- ✓ **MACH Wetlands Lease Extensions.** IPAC worked with DoF on the submission of a wetlands lease extension request for MACH wetlands. These wetlands were initially approved for 5 years, and IPAC is working to ensure their extension for at least an additional 5 years. Importantly, these leases expired in March 2011. This work feeds into broader wetlands leasing reform work that will strive to foster a co-managed, ecologically-determined approach to leasing. IPAC held a meeting with the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock as well as officials from DoF and USAID to discuss the need and strategy for revising wetland leasing policy to reflect co-management and ecological sustainability

values. It is noted that the Minister will work with other like-minded officials to address wetland leasing reform with the Ministry of Land.

- ✓ **On-going forest-carbon financing work:** IPAC worked to complete two forest-carbon finance proposals, one for the Sundarbans and one that bundles six smaller PAs. IPAC has completed and submitted for review the Collaborative REDD+ Improved Forest Management (IFM) Sundarbans Project (CRISP). IPAC also continued discussions with GIZ regarding potential financing of the Chanuti carbon financing opportunity, and made progress on drafting a project concept for a group of 'bundled' or 'nested' protected areas.

3.2. COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

The last year marked the beginning of the Nishorgo Network National Campaign activities for IPAC's Communication and Outreach work. Recognizing the need to create a general awareness regarding nature conservation, co-management and alternative income generation options for the forest and wetland dependents, IPAC planned and rolled out a series of communication and outreach activities both at the national and the field level. Despite the pending guidance from USAID on branding and marking, IPAC has continued with a robust communication program over the past year.

IPAC organized various forms of communication events at the local and national levels, targeting local people living around forests, wetland areas, co-managers, students, the media and the population of Bangladesh in general. Significant activities in the past year included designing of cluster audience posters, national level posters, completing the Nishorgo Network Documentary, biodiversity art exhibition, front page articles and other media coverage on co-management, forest, wetlands and carbon inventory work on leading Bangladeshi dailies and radio launch of Nishorgo Network song. The branding of Nishorgo Network has been a core goal of IPAC to achieve with close collaboration with USAID and the three government partners.

3.2.1. IPAC COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH:

- ✓ **Art and Text Competition and Exhibition for World Biodiversity Day:** With the partnership of GTZ and CNRS, IPAC organized an art and essay competition for children (Grade 3-10) from 5 clusters of IPAC through an Art and Write-up Competition on Biodiversity. The winners were then brought to Dhaka for the inauguration ceremony where many high level government agencies and two ministries (including CCF and DG,DOF), GIZ, CNRS and USAID officials were present. The best pictures were exhibited on June 5-9, 2010 in the Drik Gallery. Following the same chain, the winners were brought to Dhaka again in October 2010 for an exhibition of their work at the USAID. The exhibition was inaugurated by USAID Mission Director Denise Rollins, Charge d'affairs of US Embassy, Nicholas Dean and German First Secretary, Hans Hinrich Schnelle. The DG of DOF Mr. Mahbubur Rahman Khan was present with other high level government officials, GIZ, and USAID officials.
- ✓ **Celebration of National & International Days:** IPAC contributed to the celebration of many different National and International days linked to conservation of forests and wetlands or environment. This included World Environment Day 2010, National Fish Week 2009, International Indigenous Day 2010, World Wetland Day 2010, Earth Day 2011, Co-Management Day 2011, World Biodiversity Day 2010, and International Indigenous Day.
- ✓ **Participation in Fairs:** IPAC participated in different fairs including the Tree Fair 2010, World Environment Fair 2010, Bangladesh Travel & Tourism Fair 2010 and 9th National Scouts Jamboree 2011, Poverty Eradication Fair 2010, America Week 2011 covering thousands of visitors. Participation in these fairs enhanced collaboration with different stakeholders and helped to publicize and generate interest regarding the different objectives of the national network of Protected Areas.

- ✓ **Youth Engagement:** The IPAC team organized a multi-day visit to Lawachara with Bird Watcher Ronald Haldar and 15 children from the protected areas around the countries, who were the winners of the “Biodiversity for Life” competition. The children learned about nature conservation and co-management during this visit. Also, continuous participation in events organized by Bangladesh Scouts and follow up is being done to finalize their partnership and collaboration with IPAC
- ✓ **Engaging Media Broadcasts:** In the past year over ten articles (including three front page pieces) regarding IPAC's work were published on the Daily Star and Prothom Alo. There were articles in the Nature Quest, Brand Forum, Ittefaq, ICE Today and the Daily Independent Newspaper. Nishorgo Network theme song was broadcasted in radio foorti and is now a regular number on the radio. Two journalist visits were arranged as well to Protected Areas in the last year.

Raising the profile of co-management for conservation in Bangladesh to an international level, CNN team visited Bangladesh to film an episode of Eco Solutions, focusing on women CPG members of Chunati. The show was broadcasted worldwide in March.

Journalist dialogue sessions, event coverage, participation in talk shows on television and radio were organized at local and national levels regarding IPAC activities and Nishorgo network. This aided in strengthening co-management in the protected forest and wetland areas. A series of meetings were held with Newspapers and TV channels with collaboration in mind.

- ✓ **High Level Visits to IPAC sites:** In this last year IPAC organized a Sundarbans IPAC site visit with US_Ambassador to UN/Rome, Etharin Cousin, and a visit to Khadimnagar with Alyssa Ayres, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs. Both visits provided exposure to Bangladesh’s rich biodiversity being conserved in the Protected Area System as well as the Nishorgo Network co-management platform.

Alyssa Ayres, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, visited IPAC'S Khadimnagar site in November 2010 and IPAC was a part of USAID arranged student visit to Teknaf Nature Park with IPAC beneficiaries and staff. The half day event consisted of interactive discussions with CMC members, trail hike and clean up and interactions with CPG members.

- ✓ **Events:** In this year IPAC organized a number of events, out of which a few were particularly noteworthy. These included the MOU signing event between Aarong and the Tipra Community to establish a direct value chain; the certificate distribution and closing ceremony of the carbon inventory writeshop, and the Sundarbans Co-Management Coordination Workshop. IPAC also provided support to the First Forestry Congress activities and important material development related to the event as well as organizing part of the inaugural ceremony for the Tree fair.
- ✓ **Cluster Team Engagement:** Various communication and outreach related visits took place in the last quarter and a Communication and Outreach Workshop was held with the cluster team and Dhaka team was work on the communication plan going forward.

3.2.2. NISHORGO NETWORK COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH:

- ✓ **Development of Nishorgo Network Documentary:** IPAC completed the Nishorgo Network documentary. It was submitted to USAID for approval in March 2011, and we await approval for final distribution.
- ✓ **Nishorgo Network Bengali Promotional Materials:** A Bengali Brochure for Nishorgo Network has been created as well as a Bengali newsletter including top stories. A CPG refresher guideline was produced as well as CPG posters.
- ✓ **Development of Nishorgo Network Song:** As a part of the National Campaign a song was produced in the last year with messages in line with nature conservation focussing next generation. The final product is being broadcasted in Radio Foorti.

- ✓ **Development of National Campaign Materials:** A set of Nishorgo Network posters have been designed and are currently pending approval for both cluster and national audience. Nishorgo Network calendars were created and distributed. Pens and stickers of Nishorgo Network has been created and distributed in the mass level. A Flip chart is also in the making for field use for awareness raising. IPAC website www.Nishorgo.org was also reworked and is continuing to improve.
- ✓ **Development of Fact Sheets and Success Stories:** Besides a series of communication materials that was produced this last year included (i) sixteen fact sheets were produced by IPAC and they were especially useful nationally and internationally and (ii) five success stories were also submitted to USAID this quarter from 4 clusters.
- ✓ **Development of Key messages for Targeted groups:** The Communication team developed key messages on Nishorgo network and has been coordinating with Asiatic to develop slogans and other communication materials. The official tag line for Nishorgo Network was determined to be “I am Nature’s, Nature is mine” In Bengali: “Ami Prokiti r Prokiti Amar.”

3.3. CONSERVATION FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.3.1. REVENUES GENERATED FROM ENTRANCE FEES

PY 3 was significant for the collection of visitor’s entry fee through management of visitor’s entry to a number of IPAC Protected Areas. Lawachara NP, followed by Satchari NP, generated the most significant revenues with about BDT 5 Million has been collected from 250,000 paying visitors in this process so far. IPAC continues to work closely with Forest Department to strengthen the capacity for collection and utilization of forest PA entry fee revenues by CMCs for effective co-management.

Table 2: PA Visitor and Entrance Fee collection

Cluster	Forest PA Site	Number of visitors			Total Entry Fee Revenue Collected (BDT)		
		Year-3 (June 2010-May 2011)	Qtr-4 (Mar-May 2011)	Cumulative (Nov 2009 – May 2011)	Year-3 (June 2010-May 2011)	Qtr-4 (Mar-May 2011)	Cumulative (Nov 2009 – May 2011)
Sylhet	Lawachara NP	106,404	25,883	174,751	2,240,020	511,195	3,609,250
	Satchari NP	47,420	11,821	73,993	715,955	179,515	1,084,995
	Rema Kalenga WS	223	75	580	4,625	1,585	11,955
Southeast	Teknaf WS	2,493	433	4,444	45,050	9,210	82,955
	Chunoti WS	389	63	924	4,380	1,415	10,105
	Total	156,929	38,275	254,692	3,010,030	702,920	4,799,260

Fees were collected for entrance fees from Bangladesh and international visitors, picnic parties, video shooting and vehicle parking.

In addition to the above, the following PAs have started recording the visitors, even though they need some facilities for more effective entry fee collection.

Table 3: Additional PA Visitor and Entrance Fee collection data

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Forest PA Site</i>	<i>Number of visitors</i>	<i>Total Entry Fee Collected (BDT)</i>
Sylhet	Hail Haor	274	54,330
	Khadimnagar	59	
Sundarbans	East and West WLS	1,283	204,020
	Total	1,616	258,350

In this reporting year, building from IPAC's entrance fee revenue sharing platform, IPAC facilitated a short-term consultancy to prepare a revenue sharing modality for communities living in the Sundarbans Landscape Zone. This will be used for distribution of revenues from licenses and permits, and potentially for carbon financing initiatives in the future. A final draft of this report is under completion, though the consultant has been hospitalized and was thus unable to complete and submit the final report prior to the end of the reporting period.

In the upcoming year, IPAC will ensure necessary efforts to facilitate the CMCs under Khadimnagar National Park, Kaptai National Park, and Sundarbans to work association with the respective DFOs/CFs, in entry fee collection so that the revenue can be shared (50:50 ratio) as per government rules, between Forest Department and the respective CMCs for livelihoods improvement for local community and climate change adaptation activities as well.

3.3.2. LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT FUND (LDF)

IPAC's LDF grants contribute to long-term sustainability by building sustained institutional capacity of co-management organizations while providing demonstrable economic benefits to PA dependent communities. During the year, significant progress was made in facilitating the development of strong LDF proposals that support alternative income generating activities while also addressing broader IPAC objectives of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. LDFs are considered an essential tool for strengthening CMO sustainability as it builds capacity for financial management as well as delivery of development benefits to PA-dependent poor, especially women, participating in the co-management platform.

During the period, a total 8 (eight) LDF project proposals were developed and approved, and are currently under implementation.

Table 4: Landscape Development Fund Round One Grants

Cluster	Name of CMO	Project Title
Sylhet	Khadimnagar National Park Co-Management Committee	Mushroom Cultivation and Dug Well Restoration Project
Southeast	Medhakachapia Co-Management Committee	Livelihood Support and Safe Drinking Water for CPG & VCF Members
	Fashiakhali Co-Management Committee	Excavation of Pond for Fish Culture Aimed to Livelihood Support for Community Patrolling Groups
	Himchari Co-Management Committee	Alternative Income Generation for Livelihood Support to CPG & VCF Members

Sundarbans	Sarankhola Co-Management Committee	Livelihood improvement of the Sarankhola communities contributing for Sundarbans conservation through pond fish culture, Duck & hen farming, and Vegetable cultivation
	Chandpai Co-Management Committee	Alternative income generation of 30 households by Passenger Van, and ensure drinking water of 1800 households by excavating & developing pond sand filter
CHT	Karnafully Co-Management Committee	Local Boat and Pond Fish culture to enhance livelihood of CPG members
	Kaptai Co-Management Committee	Boat and Fish culture (Pond and Net) to enhance livelihood of CPG members

LDF first round projects' grant amount ranged from BDT 400,000 to 900,000. A total 727 households were selected for alternative income generating activities under these grants. Additionally, 2,120 Households will benefit from improved water access. Total Grants amount of BDT 4,565,442 was committed by IPAC, and was matched with BDT 613,400 (largely through in-kind contributions) from participating CMOs.

First round LDF awards prioritized newly formed CMCs targeting the Community Patrol Group (CPG) members and selected VCF members with the participation of women and youth, ethnic groups and the poor dependent on PAs. Significant achievements over the year include:

- ✓ LDF Grants Manual approved by USAID
- ✓ Grant Application template and guidelines on Proposal Development, Review & Approval procedures developed
- ✓ Necessary feedback and guidance given to CMCs for strong proposal development including Budget and detailed Work Plan
- ✓ Second stage Review of LDF proposals by the Grant Review Committee members including representation of IPAC's three concerned GOB stakeholders, Forest Department, Department of Fisheries and Department of Environment
- ✓ Agreement signing with CMOs with USAID approved project proposals
- ✓ Presentation materials developed on LDF & its objectives, project implementation and monitoring process following the Grants agreement signed
- ✓ Briefing session conducted on reporting requirements, and compliances
- ✓ Around 75% Fund disbursement so far and follow up made for prompt bank clearance
- ✓ Beneficiaries selection finalized for AIG/VC supports and implementation commenced

3.3.3. ARANNAYK FOUNDATION GRANT PROGRESS

With IPAC collaborative efforts, during the year, Arannyak Foundation (AF) has approved and funded BDT 1 Million to each of three CMCs under Sylhet Cluster to utilize the funds for social forestry and revolving funds for livelihood improvement of PA dependent people.

The said projects are titled “Livelihood Support to Forest Conservation Groups in co-managed protected forest areas”, and covering the period December 2010 to November 2011. Already Grant agreements have been signed between Arannayk Foundation and the following IPAC CMCs:

- ✓ Lawachara Co-Management Committee
- ✓ Satchari co-management committee (Nishorgo Sanstha)
- ✓ Rema Kalenga co-management committee (Nishorgo Sanstha)

A noteworthy accomplishment is 50% fund disbursement (Tk.500,000 to each CMC). A total 263 households were provided a range of input supports as revolving loans prioritizing the CPGs for their livelihoods improvement. Also, 10 hectares plantation area has been selected for raising plantation in Rema Kalenga following the revised Social Forestry Rules 2010 and as a result further benefits would go to local people.

3.3.4. CONIC FUND RAISING

IPAC is making progress toward starting construction works in the upcoming year. During the past year, IPAC team has devoted a notable effort to have funding for the CONIC in Lawachara NP, Sreemongol. Already the following donors (mostly of Corporate Sector of Bangladesh) donated their committed funds to IPAC CONIC A/C:

- ✓ Mobil (Global automobile lubricating Co.): BDT 1,000,000
- ✓ Lafarge Surma Bangladesh (Renowned Cement Co): 1,800 packs Cement equivalent to BDT 700,000
- ✓ Rahimafrooz (Pioneer IPS Co. in Bangladesh): BDT 700,000
- ✓ HSBC (International Bank in Bangladesh): BDT 700,000
- ✓ Duncan Brothers (Renowned Tea Co.): BDT 200,000 and
- ✓ IRG-International Resources Group: BDT 200,000

Also, IPAC has approached telecommunications firm, Robi, for further funding as well as Shanta Properties for construction support.

3.3.5. DONOR LEVERAGING

GIZ – GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

During the year, IPAC continued to collaborate with donors to scaling up co-management efforts for improved conservation of Bangladesh’s Forest and Wetland PAs. Highlights include the following:

Over the year, GIZ SED Project provided technical supports included relevant training for ICS builders and necessary equipment support as well, also incentives to CMOs against ICS installation at the following IPAC PAs:

- ✓ Turag-Bongshi RMO (Turag beel and Mokesh beel) under the Central Cluster
- ✓ Hail Haor RMO (Dumuria, Ramedia, Barangina), Rema-Kalenga CMC, and Satchari CMC under Sylhet Cluster

Under this partnership with GIZ, IPAC is facilitating installation services of 3,500 ICS within above mentioned IPAC landscape areas, and through this support the CMOs can expand adoption of ICS technology, with resulting benefits in terms of increased efficiency of fuel wood use, reduced fuel wood consumption, that will result to the reduced pressure from fuel wood collection in adjacent protected areas, and increased socio-economic benefits for local households. Also, GIZ has a commitment to granting BDT 1,505,000 as incentive to the CMOs based on successful performance of ICS installation.

During the last quarter, IPAC had an effective meeting at Chunoti CMC with GIZ representative. As a result of this, Chunoti CMC is now under development of strong project proposal for revolving fund for benefiting male and female CPGs under the protected area. Primary draft has been sent to GIZ authority for their feedback and further improvement if any. Additionally, IPAC requested GIZ for extending similar funding to the Jaldi CMC under the Chunoti Wildlife Sanctuary.

Also, IPAC had a remarkable role in facilitating the planning and designing of GIZ's Sundarbans ECA Co-management Project, valued about USD\$4 million, and the project is approved by the German Development Ministry (BMZ). A team of GIZ has visited very recently Sundarbans as a planning mission for starting project implementation using the Co-management approach. They have had effective discussions with IPAC Cluster Team and CMC Members as well.

EUROPEAN UNION SEALS PROJECT

IPAC continued its collaboration for the EU's Sundarbans SEALS Project. The project was designed and developed by the European Union with active participation and assistance of IPAC. The DPP of the project is recently approved by the Govt. and preparatory field work is going on for implementation of SEALS Project.

WORLD BANK (SUNDARBANS FISHERIES PROJECT)

IPAC has been continuing its close collaboration with planning, designing and proposal development process for the WB's Sundarbans Fisheries Project. The visiting Task Manager of World Bank has recently visited IPAC Office and held technical discussions with the IPAC staff.

3.4. CAPACITY BUILDING

3.4.1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND OVERALL PROGRESS

During Program Year 3, the capacity building component provided stronger and more systematized capacity building and training support to a range of government, community and other stakeholders to expand the total area under effective co-management as well as to strengthen long-term sustainability of Bangladesh's co-management platform. Over the year, IPAC facilitated training courses, workshops and orientations in Bangladesh as well as internationally. This included a range of site-based training and capacity building activities to build awareness of and commitment to co-management practices, a four-week residential certificate course in Conservation Biology and PA Co-Management, and facilitation of two regional training programs for GoB officials and one Cross Site Visit in India for Stakeholders. Most important, groundwork has been prepared for a more systematic approach to capacity building and training activities for IPAC. This will contribute significantly to building human resources and institutional capacity to sustain IPAC's work beyond the life of the project.

3.4.2. KEY ACTIVITIES

Some of the implemented training and capacity building highlights of the past year are as follows:

- ✓ **Carbon Write-shop Course.** The write-shop was organized during August 2-19, 2010, at Forest Department headquarters in Dhaka, for capacity building of FD, DoE and DoF personnel in preparing carbon projects in the frame of REDD+ and/or ARR project. This included analysis of field inventory data for assessing carbon pools and subsequent development of Project Design Document (PDDs) in seven forest reserves of Bangladesh. The PAs are Sundarbans Reserved Forests, Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary, Inani Forest Reserve, Medhakachapia NP, Fasiakhali WS, Dudpukuria-Dhopachari WS and Sitakunda Reserved Forests. The writeshop was conducted by Mr.

Todd Johnson and Dr. Yoon Kim of IRG/Washington Team. A total of 18 participants took part in the write-shop: FD (09), DoE (01), DoF (02) and 6 more participants from FD and IPAC. This training formed the basis of the Sundarbans forest carbon financing proposal as well as a bundle carbon proposal for 6 other PAs.

- ✓ **Special Course on Remote Sensing and GIS:** To build increased analytical capacity in Geographic Information Systems, IPAC organized a week-long special course, “Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS),” through the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS, in Dehradun, India. 5 GoB Officials with professional responsibilities including mapping and GIS management participated in this course and represented the Forest Department (3), Department of Fisheries (1) and Department of Environment (1). The course covered a variety of topics including remote sensing platforms and sensors, remote sensing data products, geo-informatics for natural resources management, visual interpretation of satellite imagery for forest cover mapping, pre-processing of satellite remote sensing data, spectral properties of vegetation, digital image interpretation and classification accuracy assessment, forest change detection and monitoring and database creation and spatial analysis.
- ✓ **International Association of the Study of the Commons Workshop Participation:** IPAC supported 4 GoB officials from Forest Department (2), Department of Fisheries (1) and Department of Environment (1) to travel to Hyderabad, India, and present papers at this biennial regional conference. Linked to write-shop and research grants provided through IPAC earlier in the project, this opportunity presented GoB officials the opportunity to present their research in an international seminar setting. It also provided them with increased knowledge and broader perspectives of community natural resources management from an academic perspective. All participants will apply this knowledge in their day-to-day work in Bangladesh.
- ✓ **West Bengal Cross-visit for Local Stakeholders:** On behalf of IPAC the Center for Biosocial Advancement (CBA), India conducted a field study tour program to visit sites where co-management of PAs in Northern West Bengal has been employed as a tool for improved conservation and management, and to meet with officials in West Bengal who have worked on PA Co-Management and Joint Forest Management activities in Protected Forest Areas. The duration of study tour was from May 4 to 12, 2011 and 13 stakeholders successfully completed the cross visit.
- ✓ **Certificate Course on Applied Conservation and PA Co-Management:** IPAC kicked-off the 3rd round of Applied Conservation and PA Co-Management four week-long, residential training program at the Fisheries Training Academy (FTA) in Savar, Dhaka. This certificate course was developed and facilitated under a joint collaboration between the faculty of Jahanginnagar University (JU) and Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). 18 participants from Forest Department (6), Department of Fisheries (8) and NGOs (4) attended. Course material included conservation biology, natural resources of Bangladesh, fundamentals of restoration ecology, sustainable development and alternative income generation, PA co-management, eco-tourisms, and global climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- ✓ **IPAC Research Grants Program:** IPAC worked with partners, the East West Center and the World Fish Center to develop and implement support for 12 research grants over the 2011-2012 period. In February, an announcement was circulated to Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, Department of Environment and a number of universities inviting applications for participation. A grants review committee will select 12 proposals for award. Besides limited financial support, grantees will receive extensive technical support through write-shops to refine research objectives and write international-standard research papers.
- ✓ **Annual Work Plan Consultation Session:** To prepare the Annual Work Plan for the third year, IPAC organized four batches of two-day working sessions in four clusters viz. Southeastern, Sylhet, Central and Sundarban. A total of 216 participants joined these sessions. Participants were included

representatives from FD, DoF, DoE and CMOs members, IPAC field staffs and IPAC Dhaka representatives.

- ✓ **District Level GoB Officers Orientation Sessions:** IPAC organized five district-level orientation sessions in Sylhet, Bagerhat, Sherpur, Khulna and Satkhira Districts to build awareness of and commitment to co-management at the district level of government. In the orientation sessions, a total of 187 district level GoB Officers attended and were oriented on co-management for natural resources conservation.
- ✓ **Upazila Level GoB Officials Orientation Course:** Ten orientation sessions were held in Mongla, Shyamnagar, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Sherpur Sadar, Dakop, Banskhal, Koyra, Modhupur and Kaptai Upazilas to orient upazila administrations and sectoral officials on the Nishorgo Network, Co-management, and links between PA conservation and sustainable development. A total of 432 local government officials attended the sessions.
- ✓ **PA Co-Management Plans:** To assist in building capacity on PA Co-management plan preparations for the leaders of CMCs/RMOs, three batches of training on Protected Area Co-management planning was implemented at Sreemongol, Modhupur and Cox's Bazar during mid June to early August 2010. The course duration was for four days and a total of 136 participants attended. Concerned IPAC Site Facilitators also attended the course as observers.
- ✓ **Joint Patrolling Orientation Course:** IPAC continued to roll-out refresher courses on Joint Patrolling for Community Patrol Groups (CPG) in order to emphasize safety and security. This Year, 36 trainings involving 1200 CPG members were conducted in the CHT, SE and Sylhet Clusters. The course covered sessions on Nishorgo Network, Co-management principles, and CPG roles and responsibilities, Joint Patrolling, and monitoring and reporting.
- ✓ **Training of Trainers for Nishorgo Sahayak:** An intensive 2 day Training of Trainers (ToT) for Nishorgo Sahayak was held in four clusters and one sub-cluster from early June to mid August 2010. A total of 62 members of the Cluster Team attended the ToT to conduct and manage the training of the Nishorgo Sahayak (NS). Basic training documents and hand notes including training module, training materials, and books were provided to the all participants during the sessions.
- ✓ **Nishorgo Sahayak (Facilitator) Training:** A two-day training was held in the four clusters and one sub-cluster to build capacity of the community leaders involved in VCFs and Peoples' Forums as well as Eco Tour Guides to build facilitation skills necessary to deepen and sustain IPAC work in the PAs at the community level. A total of 743 participants attended the training (in 31 batches) and learned on Co-management for conservation, the Nishorgo Network, CMC organization and management, conservation and development, and community organizing and facilitation skills. A Nishorgo Sahayak training module was developed and taught at IPAC PA sites.
- ✓ **Workshop on Co-management Approach for Conserving a National Network:** A two-day workshop on Adapting and Implementing the Co-management Approach for Conserving a National Network of PA orientation for Field Officials of FD, DoF and DoE was organized in March and 31 participants attended.
- ✓ **Workshop on CMC formation:** A one day workshop on CMC formation for conserving biodiversity of PA was organized with 74 participants.
- ✓ **AIG/VC Training Programs:** In order to achieve long-term and sustainable economic development for PA-dependent communities, IPAC provided 122 batches of AIG/VC training programs to 2,825 members. Trainings were tailored to meet site-specific AIG/VC opportunities and included subjects on vegetable cultivation, nursery development and maintenance, medicinal plant, cap sewing, weaving, bamboo and cane product development, and aquaculture.

- ✓ **CMC and Peoples' Forum Orientation:** A total of 69 CMC members and 60 community participants attended a 4 day long CMC and Peoples' Forum orientations at Central Cluster. During this orientation, participants learned about co-management for PA conservation, the legal structure and organizational basis of CMCs, and roles and responsibilities of CMC and Peoples' Forum representatives in the Co-management process.
- ✓ **Cross Site Visit:** 65 members of CMOs from the different IPAC sites visited the Sylhet Cluster for a 1 to 4-day cross site visits. During the visits, the members shared their knowledge, exchanged views and experience about the entry fee management system of tourists, eco-tourism activities, CMOs works and performed duties, approaches to joint patrolling, wetland management, etc.
- ✓ **IPAC Orientation Course:** Three IPAC orientation courses with 64 participants were organized on project objectives and activities, relation with local community, importance of conservation and role of community to conserve natural resources in sustainable way, co-management approach and climate change issues. Participants included local Government officials, local elites, journalists, religious leaders, civil society members and resource collectors.
- ✓ **CMC/Local Stakeholders Workshops:** To assist in planning and managing the PAs/Wetlands/ECAs IPAC organized one day workshops on Annual Development Plan (ADP) finalization by CMCs with 12 participants; two day workshop on Nishorgo Network with 44 participants; and one day FRUG Networking Workshop with 26 participants.
- ✓ **Annual Review and Work Planning Session:** To review and refine strategic priorities and milestones of IPAC and to assist in preparing work plan for the third year, IPAC organised a two-day working session with 60 participants. Main participants were focal points of implementing departments: FD, DoF, DoE and USAID, IPAC Implementing Partners, IPAC field staffs and IPAC core technical team.
- ✓ **Training Materials for District and Upazila Level GoB Officials:** IPAC designed presentation materials and covered 13 districts and 33 upazilas GoB officials' with a view to sharing on Nishorgo Network and opportunities for supporting the Network.
- ✓ **Training modules:** IPAC developed three training modules; (i) for the members of Co-Management Committee entitled "CMC Training Manual and Materials", (ii) for the members of Community Patrolling Groups named "CPG Training Manual" and (iii) for the Nishorgo Sahayak entitled "Nishorgo Sahayak Training".
- ✓ **Overseas Training Planning:** During the period, Capacity Building and Training team worked with GoB counterparts of Forest Department, Department of Fisheries and Department of Environment to review the training needs and align these with DPP obligations through the end of the IPAC project period.
- ✓ **Preparation of Upcoming Activities:** IPAC made great strides in preparing for capacity building and training activities that will commence next year. This includes preparation of the Certificate Course on Applied Conservation Biology and Co-Management with JU/IUB; preparation of revised NS training modules to highlight GCC vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan, AIG and LDF as well as a corresponding training design; preparation of a CBNRM training series for government and NGO partners, and preparation of two ToT for cluster staffs and NS; preparation of an open water fisheries management training, module preparation on GCC vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan and GoB Officers training/orientation (RO & BO) at cluster level.

3.5. SITE SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION

The project year 3 was a significant period for IPAC in terms of achievement of improved biodiversity conservation through a co-management approach. All the best efforts were made for sustainable co-

management platforms development, for their capacity building, and for their motivation for the conservation of the country's forests, wetlands and ECA protected areas. In this year, biodiversity conservation and development activities at the cluster level gained noteworthy momentum. In order to strengthen an enabling co-management environment, capacity development and advocacy efforts were focused on field level GOB stakeholders including the staff of the Dept. of Fisheries, Dept. of Environment, and Forest Dept. as well as other Upazila and Zila based Govt. officials. As a result of new framework of skill based alternative income generating activities and targeted value chains, local community was gainfully motivated for biodiversity conservation with reduced dependency on neighboring natural resources including forests and wetlands.

During the year, the best field practices and lessons were consolidated and implemented by placing required resources with cluster teams for sustaining conservation and co-management outcomes through CMOs. Focusing on the identified priorities, IPAC field teams emphasized on, ramp-up AIG/VC activities for the betterment of PA dependent people's livelihoods, a range of training and capacity development activities on program management and field monitoring, implementation of Landscape Development Fund (LDF) grants to the CMOs as part of their organizational and financial management capacity building, and development of responsible eco-tourism and PA entry fee system by the CMOs.

Within the period, IPAC continued to make progress in the field towards strengthening effective co-management for conservation, formation of new VCFs and CMCs, communications and outreach activities, social mobilization and facilitation of new organizations to make them functioning sustainably, adaptation of favorable co-management policies at govt. level. Additionally, IPAC continued for leveraging donor financing for AIGs, reforestation, installation of improved cooking stoves, development of CONIC, etc. All the site based efforts focused on attaining the CMO's sustainability during the IPAC period.

A total of 17 Resources Management Organizations (RMO) with 2 Central Union Committees, and 20 Co-Management Council/Committees (CMC) are functioning well in IPAC PAs that included 228 Village Conservation Committee Groups (VCG) and Village Co-management Committees (VCCs) in Wetlands and 748 Village Conservation Forums (VCF) in forest PAs. In addition, other important co-management platforms included Peoples Forums (PF), Federation of Resources User Groups (FRUG), Nishorgo Clubs, Community Patrol Group members (CPG), Nishorgo Sahayaks (NS), and Eco-Guides operating in 9 National Parks, 8 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 2 River basins, 3 Haors, 4 Eco-logically Critical Areas and 1 Eco-Park spread over 49 Upazilas in 14 districts of Bangladesh. IPAC continued to consolidate field activities, to further transition from co-management organization formation to replicate and accelerate its effective implementation, and to start planning for long-term sustainability of field activities.

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ New co-management councils and committees formed for scaling up biodiversity conservation in Dudpukuria (22 May 2011) under Chittagong/CHT Cluster; Himchari (7 Jul 2010), and Inani (20 Oct 2010) under Southeast Cluster; and Madhupur National Park - Rasulpur (14 Mar 2011) and Dokhola (27 Dec 2010) under Central Cluster. In addition, existing CMCs were reformed as per the new GO in Southeast Cluster and Sylhet Cluster.
- ✓ CPGs, Eco-guides, Nishorgo Sahayak, CMOs; GOBs and NGOs participated in a range of capacity building activities (including in-country and abroad) arranged and/or conducted by IPAC
- ✓ 4,500 Households were active in improved livelihoods activities generated due to rolling out additional AIG/VC activities through 150 VCFs
- ✓ New CMOs were in progress of their organizational and project management capacity building through implementation of 8 LDF Grant Agreements including ensuring access to safe drinking water and skill based AIGs for climate change adaptation of local community

- ✓ Social mobilization activities and outcomes for PA conservation and eco-tourism were reinforced through a number of communication and outreach materials developed and disseminated
- ✓ Policy and legislation issues were addressed to advance greater participation of landscape people in PA conservation; preparation and submission of 5 policy drafts related to Forest, Wildlife, and Protected Area, to the Ministry of Forest and Environment for their review and arranging approval of the Ministry of Law and/or National Assembly
- ✓ Cluster level Consultation Workshops on Annual Report (PY3) and Work Plan (PY4) preparation, were conducted, which provided greater opportunities for IPAC partners to share ideas and develop innovative approaches for balancing conservation with development

The major focus of upcoming year will be to sustaining the CMOs, and a number of well-thought plans will be implemented for the purpose. Main lessons learnt from the previous periods will be incorporated, including reinforced facilitation required for the capacity building of CMOs including NS and the field staff of GOB agencies, policy reforms and revisions, Global Climate Change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, reforestation and habitat restoration, responsible eco-tourism promotion and network links, PA entry fee implementation, etc. Also, IPAC will be continuing its regular efforts for development of alternative livelihoods through new AIG/VC framework, and LDF in the selective areas, facilitation and supports to the RMOs and FRUGs for endowment and revolving funds management and schemes implementation to strengthen communication and outreach services, etc.

Cluster-specific synopses are provided as below:

3.5.1. SOUTH EASTERN CLUSTER:

The longest sea beach in the world, the Bay of Bengal and beautiful hilly river Naf tides over the South eastern cluster and covers the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, ECA PAs within its geographic focus. Tourists around the world visit here round the year. During the last period, with continued support from IPAC, one new CMC has been formed in Himchari National Park, and another new CMC has been formed in Inani Reserved Forest with the financial assistance of Arannyak Foundation. According to the new GO, the cluster has completed reformation of old CMCs in Chunoti, Jaldi, Teknaf, Whykong, and Shilkhali.

Government officials at Zila and Upzila levels were informed and oriented about on-going co-management conservation activities as a result of continued collaboration of South-eastern Cluster field staff. They continued contribution for conservation through a range of PA awareness and social mobilization activities over 270 VCFs and 9 CMCs, functioning with the capacity building supports from IPAC.

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ CNN (International TV media) produced an episode of Eco Solutions, highlighting the ‘Sari Squad’ by women patrol groups in Chanuti WS, and this was telecasted on March 6, 2011
- ✓ 1,500 Households within communities implementing their AIG/VC activities with the IPAC technical and input supports provided by the field staff
- ✓ Implementation of 3 LDF grant projects at Himchari, Fasiakhali and Medhakachapia and that included accelerated livelihoods improvement options, and safe drinking water for landscape people, and CMOs’ capacity building initiatives as well.
- ✓ Southeast cluster hosted visits of the OIG audit team as well as senior MoEF, FD and DoF Officials

The following table highlights the specific work of South-eastern cluster.

<i>IPAC cluster</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p data-bbox="186 279 402 306"><i>South-eastern Cluster</i></p> <p data-bbox="186 344 516 506">(PA: Chunoti WS, Fasiakhali WS, Medhakachapia NP, Himchari NP, Inani NP, Teknaf WS, and Teknaf Peninsula ECA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="565 279 1403 407">✓ CMC members, local FD, DoE, DoF Officials attended various coordination meetings, consultation workshops with IPAC and GoB officials and donor representatives who are now more motivated towards IPAC activities <li data-bbox="565 411 1354 506">✓ PF members were oriented on Nishorgo Network, and rights and responsibility of resource users in conservation process at Regional Peoples Forum (PF) workshop in Cox's Bazar <li data-bbox="565 510 1305 537">✓ Mobilized 240 Nishorgo Sahayaks in all the sites through TOT <li data-bbox="565 541 1403 611">✓ Facilitated six-monthly council meetings of Himchari CMC; 3 Upazila-level officers orientation on Nishorgo Network. <li data-bbox="565 615 1370 743">✓ 958 Community Patrol Group members continued patrolling along with FD staffs in 7 Protected Areas. A total 793 male and 99 female CPG members received patrolling uniforms and Nishorgo Network cap <li data-bbox="565 747 1386 842">✓ Input support with related orientation on fish culture, bamboo products, seasonal vegetable gardening, ethnic weaving, boutique, and nursery development as received by VCF members and CPGs <li data-bbox="565 846 1321 915">✓ 21 CMC representatives visited Sreemongol and learnt about conservation activities undertaken by the local CMCs and RMOs <li data-bbox="565 919 1370 978">✓ Provision of improved water facility for madrasa students adjacent to Medhakachapia National Park <li data-bbox="565 982 1403 1110">✓ Continued facilitations and conduction of awareness programs including Interactive Popular Theater; Miking on forest fire; Hiking with students, local scouts & club members; Rallies; Days Observation including World Wetland Day and Intl Biodiversity conservation day <li data-bbox="565 1115 1386 1184">✓ Journalists of different leading print media visited some PAs, interacted with CMCs, and as a result more publication and writes up continued <li data-bbox="565 1188 1386 1247">✓ Facilitated CMO and local FD representatives for exposure visits to West Bengal to observe the Indian biodiversity conservation practices

3.5.2. SUNDARBANS CLUSTER:

The Sundarbans cluster includes the world's largest mangrove forests in the Sundarbans, comprising the 3 Wildlife Sanctuaries, Sundarbans Reserved Forests (SRF) and the Sundarbans ECA. The Sundarbans has off late gained full attention of the Govt. and International Donor communities for its rich biodiversity and significant potential from carbon financing. During the period the cluster focused on building up the capacity of newly formed CMCs and VCFs/PFs of the Sundarbans East Division and continued close coordination with GoBs and FD Officials; emphasized on formation of VCFs and PFs so as to form two new CMCs in the West Sundarbans Forest Division.

Fisheries have large impacts on the Sundarbans economy and people living around the landscape zone have a big stake on it. Also there are greater opportunities for the development of tourism sector. The cluster continued contribution for conservation through a range of PA awareness and social mobilization activities over 156 VCFs functioning with the capacity building supports from IPAC. A range of alternative livelihoods improvement activities has been taken into action for participatory conservation through co-management. Also, the cluster facilitated Pond Sands Filtering (PSF) opportunity to landscape families for having hygienic drinking water, as salinity of water hampers their daily lives.

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ Sundarbans fisheries study is one of the important initiatives which was taken up by IPAC in collaboration with local FD and DoF Officials
- ✓ The Sundarbans Cluster actively participated in the US Embassy's America Week 2011, organized by US Embassy and USAID. They hosted Donor agencies, IPAC staff, US Ambassador to UN, national and international journalists, Vice president of the World Bank, the Secretary, MoEF and others
- ✓ 900 Households within local communities are implementing their AIG/VC activities with the IPAC input and technical supports
- ✓ Implementation of 2 LDF grant projects at Sarankhola and Chandpai for accelerating the livelihoods improvement options, and safe drinking water for landscape people, and CMO's capacity building initiatives as well
- ✓ The Cluster facilitated significant progress in the preparation and consultation of the Sundarbans Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) and Collaborative REDD+IFM Sundarbans Project (CRISP).

The following table highlights the specific work of the Sundarbans cluster.

<i>IPAC cluster</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p><i>Sundarbans Cluster</i></p> <p>(Entire Sundarbans including 4 PAs: Sundarbans West WS, East WS, South WS, and the Sundarbans ECA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Collaborating with FD and Tour Operators, an eco-tour guide training was conducted for 34 participants; also conducted meetings with tour operators to discuss on responsible eco-tourism issues; Wastebins and messages boards were placed ✓ Input support with related technical orientations on fish culture, homestead gardening and nursery preparation as received by VCF members ✓ 10 entrepreneurs received 3 month-long training and sewing machine support at Chandpai ✓ 12 PSFs were repaired, benefiting 5,305 HHs with fresh drinking water; 3 ponds re-excavated for PSF, benefiting further 1,700 HHs ✓ Facilitated CMOs and local FD representatives for exposure visit to West Bengal to observe the West Bengal biodiversity conservation practices ✓ Awareness meeting held in Chandpai to stop poisoning in the Sundarbans rivers and streams for fishing, banning firewood for coal preparation, and controlling deer poaching. Local MP (Bagerhat -3) and CF Khulna circle and other officials from FD and DoF participated in the meetings. ✓ Training 3 batches Nishorgo Sahayak (NS) conducted ✓ Nishorgo Network co-management orientation programs were provided to Upzila and Zila level Govt. Officials, Journalists, and Religious Leaders ✓ Through Interactive Peoples Theater program, community people received messages about the Sundarbans conservation, climate change and co-management activities; Promotions through writing people to voting for the Sundarbans campaign

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Co-management Councils and Committees meetings held at Chandpai and Sarankhola ✓ CMC meetings, NS meetings, VCF meetings were conducted regularly ✓ Co-management Day, Independence Day observed by arranging rally, discussions, and quiz and essay writing competitions ✓ CF, DFOs, ROs, and CMC members participated in various consultation workshops where they provided their valuable inputs
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3.5.3. CENTRAL CLUSTER:

Central cluster represents a unique composition of forest and wetland protected areas where 2 CMCs and 9 RMOs are respectively continuing co-management activities successfully with IPAC supports. Over the reporting year, central cluster focused on forming VCFs, PFs, CMCs for Modhupur National Park. The cluster continued making productive contribution for conservation through a range of awareness and social mobilization activities over 126 VCFs under forestlands and 98 RUGs under wetlands, functioning with the capacity building support from IPAC. Also, a range of alternative livelihoods improvement activities has been taken up for biodiversity conservation through co-management.

With the IPAC continued efforts, finally 2 new CMCs were formed at Dokhola Range and Rasulpur Range of Madhupur National Park, after successful orientations imparted to the Adivasi participants, who initially did not have a good relationship with the Forest Dept. field staff.

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ Central cluster successfully hosted a number of field visits of the high officials of the World Bank, FD and Department of Fisheries, and representatives of private sector.
- ✓ 2 RMOs signed MOUs with GIZ for installing Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS), which is an example of the RMOs receiving for the first time funds directly from a donor other than USAID
- ✓ The cluster emphasized economic improvement for local communities engaged in conservation activities through a new AIG/VC framework. : 600 Households of local communities are implementing AIG/VC activities with the IPAC supports
- ✓ 925 participants received Tk.12,734,360 as micro credit from FRUGs for different AIGAs implementation, and as a result positive changes in their livelihood development have been documented; Also the 33 schemes sanctioned by the Upzila Fisheries Committees have been completed by using endowment fund (budget Tk.1,023,389)

The following table highlights the specific works of Central cluster.

<i>IPAC cluster</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p><i>Central Cluster</i></p> <p>(PA: Modhupur National Park, Turag-Bongshi River basins, Kongsha-Malijhee river basins, and Bhawal NP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assistance was provided to FRUGs and RMOs for their day to day operation and management, in particular micro-credit for livelihoods development, and endowment fund supported schemes implementation ✓ Regional Nishorgo networking meeting held; Nishorgo Sahayak training was imparted at Rasulpur range and Guide books were distributed ✓ Facilitated the process of registration of Aura-Baura Beel RMO

	<p>under the Department of Social Welfare Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CMC members, and the field staff of FD, DoE and DoF attended various coordination meetings and consultation workshops in which IPAC staff and donor officials participated actively, resulting in their enhanced motivation for biodiversity conservation ✓ NGO coordination meetings, community consultations, sharing meetings with Upzila and Zila officials, NS meetings, FRUGs/RMOs/CMOs meetings were conducted with focus on enhancing their motivation and increased focus on change in behavior leading to biodiversity conservation ✓ Input support with technical orientations on medicinal plant cultivation, bamboo products development, ethnic cloth weaving, homestead gardening and bamboo clump management as received by VCF members ✓ 1,347 HHs earned Tk.26,278,667 over the year from fish culture, Nakshi Kantha weaving, vegetables, and tailoring as a result of IPAC facilitated training and supports for wetlands stakeholders ✓ 4,832 school students participated in 16 awareness programs including quiz competition, discussion, drawing, debate on global climate change, NRM, deforestation and environmental pollution issues; facilitated Days observation including Women’s Day, Co-Management Day, Wetland Day, Earth Day; participation in the Agriculture Technology Fair, Grameen Jibon Jatra Mela ✓ PF members were oriented on Nishorgo Network, and rights and responsibility of resource users in conservation process ✓ Facilitated CMO and local FD representatives for their exposure visit to West Bengal to learn/observe possible biodiversity conservation practices in West Bengal
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3.5.4. CHITTAGONG & CHT CLUSTER:

Chittagong & Chittagong Hill Tracts Cluster represents its uniqueness by blending National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary PAs around the hill forests and beautiful lakes, full of biodiversity. Over the reporting year, the cluster focused on building up the capacity of CMCs and VCFs/PFs of Kaptai National Park and continued close coordination with GoBs and FD Officials; emphasized on formation of Village Conservation Forums (VCF) and Peoples Forums (PF) so as to form new CMCs for DDWS.

The cluster continued contribution for conservation through a range of PA awareness and social mobilization activities over 61 VCFs under forestlands, functioning with the capacity building supports from IPAC. Also, a range of alternative livelihoods improvement activities has been taken into action for participatory conservations through co-management. With the IPAC continued efforts, a new CMC was formed at Dudpukuria. PRA/RRA works were completed for Sitakunda Eco-Park through consultation and site assessment

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ Hafiz Uddin Hero Mia, CPG member, a great hero for conservation, sacrificed his life on 11 October 2010 at Kaptai National Park for the forests protection. IRG provided financial support to his family and took steps to ensure increased safety and security for CPG members
- ✓ 900 Households within local communities implemented their AIG/VC activities with the IPAC input supports provided
- ✓ Implementation of 2 LDF grant projects at Kaptai and Karnafully CMCs that included accelerated livelihoods improvement options, and tourism facilities, and CMO's capacity building initiatives as well.
- ✓ CODEC (one of major two IPAC implementing partners) took over management and implementation responsibilities of IPAC CHT activities from CIPD
- ✓ New Secretary, Environment and Forests Ministry and CCF visited Kaptai CMC and producers group.


The following table highlights the specific work of Chittagong and CHT cluster.

<i>IPAC cluster</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p><i>Chittagong & CHT Cluster</i></p> <p>(Kaptai NP, Dudpukuria-Dopachari WS, and Sitakunda Eco-Park)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Community Patrol Group reformation and orientation, and Nishorgo Shohayak training conducted ✓ Co-management Council meetings of Kaptai and Karnafully held in Kaptai Upazila Auditorium. ✓ Tri-Monthly meetings with Divisional Forest Officer and CMO office bearers held in Rangamati. Kaptai Upazilla orientation completed. ✓ Meeting held with different stakeholders like timber merchants, local Imams, etc. ✓ 30 women members received skill development 10-day long training on Bamboo product at Kaptai. ✓ A group of CMC members visited LNP to learn the CMC activities as part of CMO capacity building activities. ✓ Site-level assessment through PRA completed and draft report submitted for Sitakunda Site. ✓ Facilitated CMO and local FD representatives for exposure visit to West Bengal to observe the Indian biodiversity conservation practices ✓ Conducted orientations to Upazilla Officers about Nishorgo Network and co-management conservation activities ✓ Meetings held with CF Chittagong Circle and other personnel under Chittagong on field progress ✓ Journalists of different leading print media visited at some PAs, interacted with CMCs, and now more publication and writes up are going on ✓ CPGs meeting, VCFs meeting and NCs meeting were continued on regular basis to discuss climate change & mitigation issues, necessity of biodiversity conservation and alternative income generation ✓ Input support with related orientation on fish culture, bamboo products, vegetable gardening, nursery development as received by VCF members and CPGs ✓ Continued facilitations and conduction of awareness programs including Miking on illegal forest felling, forest fires, forest land encroachment, hunting and poaching; Hiking with participation of CPGs and ACF; Days Observation including Independence Day

3.5.5. SYLHET CLUSTER:

Like central cluster, the Sylhet Cluster also includes both forest (4) and wetlands (3) PAs with significant biodiversity values and attractive tourism places. CMO representatives from other IPAC clusters made a number of visits to this cluster (in particular to Lawachara NP and Hail Haor) as part of their exposure/cross learning. This cluster is the pioneer for implementation of Govt. policy on 50% benefit sharing of total entry fee with local community engaged in visitors' management system. The cluster also represents a unique case of successful working of 8 RMOs and their 2 Central Union Committees for the 3 Haors, and 4 CMCs under National Parks & Sanctuary with IPAC supports.

Over the reporting period, Sylhet cluster focused on old CMCs reformation according to new GO and this included Lawachara, Satchari, and Rema-Kalenga. A range of alternative livelihoods improvement activities were taken up for participatory conservations through co-management. Also, the cluster continued contribution for conservation through a range of PA awareness and social mobilization activities over 135 VCFs under forestlands and 130 village level organizations under wetlands, functioning with the capacity building supports from IPAC.



As a trained eco guide, Rasel contributes in a special way towards the conservation of the forest and its resources. With over 150 Eco-tour guides introduced throughout the country, IPAC has made these services available in the protected areas, to all visitors. Focusing on Collaborative management, or Co-Management, this approach is used by government technical agencies to collaborate with local communities and other stakeholders in the conservation of forest lands, wetlands and other natural resources. These Additional Income Generating (AIG) activities enable the locals to work closely with the forest while allowing them an opportunity to earn a steady income, sustainably. The addition of an energetic young entrepreneur like Rasel into this unique value chain has enabled him to not only become financially solvent but provided him with an identity; one that enables him to live IPAC's dream every day, through the active conservation of the forest and its resources.

Highlights in this reporting period include:

- ✓ As per Social Forestry (Amendment) Rule 2010, 10 VCF members under Lawachara National Park, selected as participants for social forestry, raised community plantations in forestland and this is for the

first time in Bangladesh that local community has invested into reserved forest land with the revised participatory benefits sharing arrangements

- ✓ 600 Households of local communities are implementing their AIG/VC activities with the IPAC input and technical supports provided
- ✓ Implementation of 1 LDF grant project at Khadimnagar by accelerating the livelihoods improvement options, and safe drinking water for landscape people, and CMO's capacity building initiatives as well.
- ✓ The Cluster hosted visits by the OIG audit team as well as MoEF Minister, CCF, DG-DoF, Members of the Planning Commission, Group of MPs, and PATC and the visiting delegates appreciated the co-management approach and activities under IPAC.
- ✓ Lawachara CMC and Hail Haor RMOs hosted a number of cross/exposure visits by the members of the CMOs around the country
- ✓ Tipra weaving group (ethnic women) of Dolubari area signed an MOU with Aarong (an International Brand), for continuation of business together; and
- ✓ 3 CMCs signed Grant Agreements with Arannayk Foundation for implementing the grants and revolving funds

The following table highlights the specific work of Sylhet cluster.

<i>IPAC cluster</i>	<i>Activities</i>
<p><i>Sylhet Cluster</i></p> <p>(PA: Lawachara NP, Satchari NP, Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Khadimnagar NP, Hail Haor, Tanguar Haor, and Hakaluki Haor)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tk.2,260,600 earned from entry fees and parking tickets by 3 CMCs of Lawachara, Satchari and Rema-Kalenga ✓ 2 trails were identified in Khadimnagar National Park and mapped. A nature interpretation center was inaugurated ✓ 33 women from Tipra community received 15-day long training on weaving; a 3-day long training on Mushroom cultivation arranged for 30 beneficiaries under LDF ✓ Facilitated 246 ICS installation by RMOs ✓ Input support provided with skill orientations on Fish culture, Nursery (Plantation), Weaving, Agriculture, Homestead gardening, Bamboo product & bamboo clump management, agro-forestry as received by VCF members and CPGs ✓ Support to regular CMOs, CPGs, Youth Club meeting and facilitation continued; 10 CPGs were reformed and their members provided refresher orientations; Monthly VCF meeting by Nishorgo Sahayak, Quarterly eco-tour guides meetings continued ✓ Facilitated CMOs and local FD representatives for exposure visit to West Bengal to observe the Indian biodiversity conservation practices ✓ Continued facilitations and conduction of awareness programs : Interactive Popular Theater; Miking on controlling forest fires; Hiking with students, local scouts & club members; Rallies; Days Observation including World Wetland Day and International Biodiversity conservation day, Environment Day; Haor communities gathering for awareness on conserving swamp trees, poaching of brood fishes and birds/wildlife, school awareness sessions ✓ Facilitated sharing sessions with local media correspondents, press club members, journalists and civil societies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 26 Habitat restoration schemes were implemented at Haor areas; 21 bird nest boxes installed; 10 ha plantation works started at Rema Kalenga with AF grants ✓ PhD studies under Dhaka University, and Hawaii University, USA were going on, and USAID awarded a study work under LNP ✓ Facilitated completion of financial audits of RMOs (HH-6) and CMCs (SNP & LNP); conducted CMOs assessment.
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3.5.6. IPAC AIG/VC ACTIVITIES

In the year 3, AIG/VC activities were accelerated in a considerable pace and substantial progress has been made. Reducing the dependency of PA dependent communities and/or resources users was analysed to be critically important for success of IPAC co-management approach for sustainable conservation. Accordingly, this year IPAC introduced a new framework of skill based Alternative Income Generating activities that were linked to targeted value chains. This conservation linked development framework identified suitable AIGs and selected landscape poor VCF members for their livelihoods improvement with a view of greater mobilization for PA conservation.



Lalmohon Coch, 65, lived on the outskirts of Bhawal National Park, dependant on its natural resources, leading an impoverished life. His life drastically changed through IPAC’s AIG initiatives, where he received a 3 day training on ‘Vegetable Gardening and Nursery Cultivation’. He used Tk. 2317 that he got from the training to set up a small nursery and now earns Tk. 5000 every month, ensuring a better livelihood for both himself and his family. “I was not aware of the damages I was doing. But now I am no longer dependent on collecting forest resources. The productive red soil of Bhawal turned into gold for me”, expressed a beaming Lalmohon.

During the period, IPAC supported inputs and relevant orientations to a total 150 VCFs throughout the selected 4,500 beneficiary Households (30 HHs per VCF), ensuring environmentally sound economic development opportunities emphasizing Agriculture, Fisheries, Agro forestry, Bamboo & other handicrafts and eco-tourism as priority sectors. The framework followed the participatory planning processes, e.g. consulting the Forest Dept and CMOs in identifying and selecting the VCFs and households so as to cover the Nishorgo Network stakeholders and ultra poor people of the community who are highly dependent on natural resources for climate change adaptation.

IPAC deployed the Nishorgo Shayahaks as facilitators for implementation and regular monitoring efforts of AIG/VC at the field level. In this regard, IPAC initiated developing NSs capacity so that they can lead the process in a sustainable manner in addition to orient the cluster level field staff. This framework is currently being implemented and has enabled IPAC to more effectively support and be supported by the co-management platforms countrywide and thus more effectively target development assistance to build essential partnerships for long-term sustainability.



32 women of Rong Mohol Fashiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary (FKWS) formed a 'Cap Sewing Women Group' supervised by IPAC. Before IPAC's intervention, neither was the group consistent in levels of production, nor did they have access to the consumer market. Rabeya Begum, Nishorgo Shahayak (NS) who while being a member of the sewing group and a VCF representative of Rong Mahal Village, played a very proactive role by approaching the co-management committee of FKWS for support. IPAC stepped in to turn this initiative into a successful venture by providing the producer's group with skill development trainings and access to the local market. "Now we know that our efforts will be appreciated as we have a market to sell our products," says Rabeya Begum with her new found confidence.

Table 5: PA wise VCF/HH under AIG/VC implementation

Cluster	Protected Area	# of selected VCF	Total VCF	Total HH (30 HH per VCF)
Central	Modhupur NP	15	20	600
	Bhawal NP	5		
Sylhet	Lawachara NP	5	20	600
	Satchari NP	5		
	Rema Kalenga WS	5		
	Kadimnagar NP	5		
Sundarbans	Sundarbans East WS	15	30	900
	Sundarbans West WS	15		
South Eastern	Teknaf WS	15	50	1,500
	Chunoti WS	10		
	Fasiakhali WS	10		
	Medhakachapia NP	5		
	Himchari NP	10		
Chittagong/CHT	Kaptai NP	20	30	900
	Dudpukuria-Dopachari WS	10		
	Total		150	4,500

Following are the highlights of AIG/VC implementation status during the year:

- ✓ AIG/VC implementation plans have been developed with IPAC partners at the clusters, and households have been selected, and Nishorgo Sahayaks deployed as community facilitators
- ✓ 150 VCFs targeting 4,500 as AIG/VC partners, and they were facilitated by 150 NS
- ✓ Developed Nishorgo Sahayak training materials and facilitated the trainings
- ✓ Provided technical assistance and orientation on selected trade to HHs for AIG implementation
- ✓ Input supports provided to the 4,500 HHs in all clusters
- ✓ Continued support to the beneficiaries for technical, and backward and forward markets information
- ✓ A database has been established to monitor progress and measure the impacts of this work

Md. Rafizur Rahman, a grade 9 student of Sundarban Secondary School in Shyamnagar knows about the natural riches of Bangladesh but he is also aware that these are under constant threat. Not surprisingly he is not alone in his beliefs as youth all over Bangladesh, especially those in rural areas find their natural surroundings degrading rapidly. Some of them have chosen not to be silent observers and demand a change.

To help aid those with a “revolution” in their minds, IPAC and GTZ Wetland Biodiversity Rehabilitation Project (WBRP) became partners to bring out the creativity of some 1000 students across Khulna, Sylhet, Cox’s Bazaar, Rangamati, Modhupur and Pabna districts through an art and write up competition on the occasion of International Day of Biological Diversity, 22 May 2010. Six pieces of art and write-ups were selected for an exhibition in Drik Gallery, Dhaka to recognize the students, their concerns and their creativity. The exhibition was more a statement made by future leaders and decision makers of Bangladesh that change is necessary to reaffirm the country’s commitment to conserving its biodiversity



"To live we need a clean and beautiful environment, but when biodiversity is at risk the entire environment follows it." Rafizur, Shyamnagar, Sundarbans

Table 6: AIG/VC progress during PY3

Improving Cooking Stoves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ More than 500 Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) have been installed in this year by 7 CMOs in the different PAs of IPAC including Forest and Wetlands.
Responsible/nature Tourism	<p>IPAC emphasized on eco-tourism activities in different PAs as this gave opportunity for self employment, and supported the PA entry fee system. To strengthen eco tourism value chain, IPAC signed MOUs with four new entrepreneurs in Lawachara, Himchari, Shilkhali, and Kaptai.</p> <p>Also, facilitation continued for the development of the tourism including Trail identification, Trail Brochure development, Training of Eco-Guides and linkink them to Tour operators network. Specific highlights were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 34 youths from the Sundarbans landscape communities were trained as Eco-guides, with links made between the new Eco-guides and both commercial tourism operators and Forest Department field staff. ✓ Khadimnagar trail brochure was produced and distributed to Eco-guides, tour operators and Forest Department staff to encourage eco-friendly tourism and hiking in this PA. ✓ Tourism fair was attended; existing infrastructure renovation;

	<p>responsible tourism campaign; PA signboard installed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Walking trail brochure publications under process for Kaptai, Sundarbans, Bhawal, and Himchari
Agricultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ More than 1,000 households participated in vegetable gardening and climate change adaptation activities. Provided technical support on agriculture based production and engaged the local Agriculture Extension Officers in the process.
Aquaculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In the year 3, IPAC supported fish farmers who received fingerling, feed and technical support for better quality and increased productivity. ✓ 1,222 participants commenced aquaculture and fisheries activities through the on-going AIG/VC ramp-up. Also, Fish farmers under RMOs continued harvesting and selling fishes with IPAC facilitated technical supports ✓ A chapter in fisheries value chain development has been included in WorldFish Center's floodplains fisheries training module. ✓ Conducted Fisheries Value Chain Study
Bamboo, Handicrafts and Weaving Value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ IPAC has commenced discussions to develop partnerships with Aarong, Agora, Viator Bangladesh, Jatra and other anchors in order for value chain activities to be strengthened. ✓ As part of this, IPAC facilitated signing of a MOU between Tipra Weaving Group (of Dolubari, Sreemngol) and Aarong (a sister concern of BRAC). Tipra community of weaving group received Purchase Order form Aarong and the group produced and submitted samples based on Aarong designs. ✓ IPAC provided training to the selected groups on skill development, and also facilitated for additional market linkages. ✓ The Madhupur Bamboo Craft Development Group produced and sold bamboo products of BDT 177,000 to various craft shops over the period. A number of UK-based designers and buyers were facilitated by KATALYST. ✓ IPAC facilitation is continuing to create linkages for long term business partnership between bamboo producers of Pargacha, Madhupur, Tipra traditional cloth producers and 5 leading furniture manufacturer of Bangladesh.



Jiban Ara Begum is from Kaptai Upazila of Rangamati District, found it exceedingly hard to make ends meet as her husband's salary was inadequate to run a family of two daughters and three sons. In this dire situation, Jiban Ara decided to get involved as a VCF member of IPAC Project in the year 2009. As a member of Nishorgo Bamboo Handicraft Committee, she completed a 10 day training course for making different materials out of bamboo. She then received some assistance from IPAC to acquire raw material wherein she started making various handicraft products out of bamboo. As her expertise flourished the demand for her quality goods in the local market increased by the day. She now earns Tk. 3000 - 4000 on a monthly basis and is a successful trainer to the different areas/VCF. She recently conducted training on how to make bamboo products to 30 members of the IPAC organized Morgitila VCF. She also provides training to others members of her community towards becoming entrepreneurs. Through her spirit and determination, Jiban Ara now leads the life of a successful woman and a true role model to the other women of her community.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

IPAC continued to provide strong administrative and finance support to ensure technically strong and contractually compliant program implementation. IPAC's Program Year 3 marked a significant ramp-up of field activities, and program management ensured that this was achieved as effectively as possible. Some key highlights are described below.

OIG/RIG Performance Audit: The IPAC Team worked with a team from the Regional Inspector General's office from Manila to facilitate a performance audit scheduled in the OIG Annual Work Plan. The RIG Team spent about a month with IPAC, in the Dhaka office as well as in two clusters, to learn about progress in environmental governance and improved economic benefits based on sustainable natural resources management. While the final report has yet to be submitted, a final debrief indicated IPAC was generally moving forward in a positive direction though concerns were raised regarding sustainability of field activities, some PMP indicator verification procedures, and GoB counterpart financing. IPAC looks forward to working with USAID on making progress in rectifying significant findings, and notes on-going efforts toward long-term program sustainability.

DPP Management with GoB Partners: A considerable effort was devoted to further advancement of the review and approval process particularly for two DOE and DOF DPPs in support of IPAC implementation. Budgets and other supporting documentation for DPPs were revised following the decisions of the comments passed by the DPP Evaluation Committee Meeting at the Planning Commission (PC). The recast DoE DPP has been submitted to the MoEF and the DOF DPP to the MoFL. However, the major constraint with regard to the availability of the RPA fund has put the ECNEC approval process on hold. Based on a recent letter of the External Resources Division (ERD), the need for further recast of all three DPPs has emerged as the components that were planned to have been financed from the RPA fund now need to be shifted for funding through the use GOB internal resources. In May 2011, the MoFL has sent a letter to the Planning Commission requesting withdrawal of the DPPs submitted earlier. The uncertainty of the RPA fund has caused significant concern within the three departments, and all are waiting for further specific guidance from their respective ministries as how to proceed in view of ERD's letter requesting change-over of the infrastructural/habitat restoration works from RPA to GOB' own resources. Copies of the GOB communications in this regard were forwarded to USAID for information.

IPAC Subcontracts: During the reporting period, the activities, staffing and funding needs of all IPAC subcontractors were very intensively reviewed particularly in light of the enhanced field targets and inclusion of new project sites. Significant subcontract related activities requiring administrative supports have been the following:

- ✓ Termination of the CIPD subcontract
- ✓ Reallocation of Kaptai sites under CODEC subcontract
- ✓ Full-scale implementation of DDWS and Sitakundu sites including establishment of new offices and staffs
- ✓ Review of future roles of subcontractors, budgets and drawing an initial sketch for incremental funding needs
- ✓ Increased AIG support and implementation of the LDF grants with the assistance of field implementing partners
- ✓ Completion of second year audit of all local subcontractors

- ✓ Execution of the subcontract agreement with the Jahangirnagar University (in collaboration Independent University, Bangladesh – IUB) for conducting certificate training on applied biology conservation

Staffing: In the reporting year, the COP transition was an important activity of the IPAC project. In this process, a number of administrative supports were provided that included getting security clearances and long-term visas for the new COP and family, privileged passbook etc. A number of technical professional staffs were recruited followed by the budget modification approval. These positions include: Enterprise/PPP Specialist, Communications Specialist, Training coordinator, Grants Specialist, Training Support Specialist, Communications and Applied Social Science Research Associate, Outreach Associate, Graphics Designer etc. Resignations however continued as a common problem for the project both at the head office and field level. During this reporting period a number of positions at the IPAC head office as well as the field have fallen vacant. Most of the field vacancies have been filled up and IPAC is in the process of filling up key position of Governance Specialist. The annual performance evaluations of majority CCN-LTTA employees have been completed and their individual contracts have been extended following evaluations and policy provisions.

Quality Control: IPAC continued to submit the periodic administrative and financial reports to the mission on time. They included annual projections, quarterly accruals and quarterly financial progress, annual tax reports etc. Monthly VAT reports are also submitted on time. A complete inventory of non-expendable properties procured under IPAC including those turned-in from the former Nishorgo and MACH projects was finalized and submitted to the mission. The second year audits of IPAC subcontractors have been completed. A number of new computers have been procured to replace old computers that IPAC has inherited from the former NSP project; the old server has also been replaced and thus, resulted in a significant improvement of LAN and internet based communications.

The long-standing storage problem of IPAC has been resolved during this reporting period. IPAC needs a reasonably large storage space to keep a wide variety of communications, outreach and training materials. IPAC has been fortunate to have gotten a required space within its office building.

Some Significant Administrative and Finance Works: Other notable achievements during this reporting year are enumerated below:

- ✓ A number of overseas training of GOB officials have been organized by the IPAC project during the second half of the reporting year. They included attending an international seminar at Hyderabad, India by a group of 4 GOB officers and 1 project staff to present papers on co-management experiences gained through the IPAC's Applied Research Fellowship Program, training on remote sensing at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun, India. A significant amount of administrative time and effort was extended in getting travel approvals, ticketing and coordination with the organizing agencies in overseas. Support and assistance is also being continued towards a month long training program at Montana University for a senior level FD official. Apart from the USAID/CO approval request, US visa related documents have been submitted to the COTR office for necessary actions. An exposure visit to West Bengal, India for the local stakeholders living in/around the IPAC project sites was implemented. Administrative supports included ticketing, dollar endorsements, an orientation at IPAC office and debriefing at the FD upon their return. Additionally, IPAC extended a wide variety of support to Jahangirnagar University for conducting the second Applied Conservation Biology and Co-management Training at Fisheries Training Academy, Savar.
- ✓ IPAC has extended a significant support in recasting the DOF and DOE DPPs following the decisions of the Pre-ECNEC and SPEC committee meetings at the Planning Commission. This included series of meetings with the GOB officials including the Additional Chief, Planning Commission, and revising financial tables containing development project aid contributions of

USAID to all three departments. Clarification responses to the Planning Commission queries were prepared jointly with the DOF and DOE representatives.

- ✓ The implementation of the LDF got underway during the later part of PY – 3. Time and effort was extended to the formation of the Grants Review Committee (GRC) comprising of the IPAC and GOB representatives, organizing committee meeting, review of the proposals/documents and contracts, and payments to the successful CMOs. In addition, a number of meetings were held with CNRS to draw up modalities for the oversight and management of the endowment fund received by the CMOs through the former MACH project. IPAC, through its subcontract with CNRS, has approved recruitment of additional personnel posted at Sylhet and Central Clusters for oversight and management of the revolving fund by FRUGS.
- ✓ Project administration continued to provide support and assistance to the communications team. They included printing of various communications materials, reports, support to outside events and fairs, workshops that took place during the reporting year. Various display materials, stalls have been arranged for these events including providing logistical support to the participants coming from outside Dhaka.
- ✓ A significant support was extended to the recently concluded 3rd Applied Conservation Biology training program for the GOB and NGO officials held at the Fisheries Training Academy (FTA), Savar. Assurances included providing and installation of various training equipment, coordination with the FTA authority with regard to trainees' logistical needs, guidance and support to Jahangirnagar University team on subcontract and invoice related matters. Similarly, support extended to the implementation of the Community-based Natural Resources Management Training organized for the GOB and NGO officials in coordination with the EWC and the World Fish Center. Efforts are also being extended to the organization of the second Applied Research Fellowship Program under the IPAC project.
- ✓ Changes have been made to the overall development of the computer and networking system of the project. A number of new computers have been procured to replace old and unserviceable ones; operating software has been upgraded, new server supported by an off-line UPS and capable of backing up power for 2 hours have been installed. The agreement for computer and network maintenance has been modified to ensure continuous support of an IT person for day-to-day trouble-shooting and thus avoid professional time loss.
- ✓ New project site offices at Dudpukuria Wildlife Sanctuary (DDWS) and at Sitakundu in the south-east cluster have been made operational at full scale. Supports extended in setting up of project office, additional personnel hiring, shifting of much needed office furniture and fixture etc. In both the places, IPAC site offices are located in the FD premises; at DDWS, an old FD office has been renovated and being used.

4.2. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) of the Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) Project was devised to oversee the progress of the project tracked through 21 performance indicators. These indicators are framed in line with three major components and four supporting outputs of the project. Most of the PMP indicators are measured each quarter and reported to USAID accordingly. Cumulative achievements, indicator-wise, are provided in Annex 3 of this report. This report presents the achievements through project year 3 (June 2010-May 2011) along with quarterly updates (for PY3Qrt4 during March-May 2011). Important changes and major issues related to performance monitoring and progress are summarized below.

- ✓ **Revision of the Performance Monitoring Plan:** Based on detailed assessments of project activities, IRG HQ expert opinions, advice from USAID-Dhaka, advice from project management,

data quality assessments, OIG audit and finally feedback from USAID's program office-M&E, the initial (2008) PMP of the project has been revised during PY3. Indicator definitions and their measurement have been reviewed and methods improved where necessary, and associated with this in some cases more realistic targets for achievement have been set. In particular, PMP targets and achievements by indicator have been reviewed and revised based on operation plan (OP) definitions and the indicator reference sheets have been updated. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), the revision process has been finalized with active participation from USAID's program office-M&E and economic growth office

- ✓ **Landscape Mapping:** IPAC project, in association with the Resources Information Management System (RIMS) unit of Forest Department, is progressing with landscape mapping for forest protected sites under the project. During this year, the project has developed a landscape map for Khadimnagar National Park, Sylhet based on satellite imageries from IRS, India. Further, ground truthing and initial classification of landuses for Medha Kachhapia NP, FKWS, Himchari NP, Inani Reserved Forests and Dudhpukuria-Dhopachari WS have been completed in collaboration with RIMS experts. Landscape maps for Bhawal NP, Modhupur NP, and three wildlife sanctuaries in the Sundarbans reserved forests have been developed based on RIMS database. In this connection, five GOB officials (from FD, DoE and DoF) were trained by IRS, India. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), CMOs in the Southeastern cluster (Chittagong sub-clusters) were provided with GIS maps to facilitate identification of PA landscapes as well as CMO's command/influence areas.
- ✓ **Bird Monitoring:** Birds are relatively easily monitored and very sensitive to changes in their habitats; consequently IPAC uses birds as an indicator group for changes in PA biophysical condition. A limited number of indicator bird species were earlier purposively selected to assess changes of forest ecosystem health in co-managed forest PAs. To add to earlier monitoring of indicator forest birds in five PAs under the Nishorgo Support Project (NSP), IPAC has monitored densities of a set of 10 indicator bird species in five forest PAs (Kaptai NP, Fashiakhali WS, Medha Kachhapia NP, Modhupur NP and Khadimnagar NP).

During 2009 and 2010 Dr. Monirul H. Khan, a wildlife expert from Jahangirnagar University, conducted assessments of the densities of these indicator birds. During PY3 (2011), IPAC is taking an initiative to test volunteer based bird monitoring in these forests using the same methods, and Dr Monirul is conducting on-site training for volunteer birdwatchers from Bangladesh Bird Club (Bbc) as well as CMO members, eco-tour guides, and FD personnel. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), this monitoring is progressing in the same five PAs.

The project has also finalized plans for the same wildlife expert to conduct a final assessment of indicator bird densities in all 10 forest PAs in 2012-13 (those with a baseline from the end of NSP and those with a baseline from PY1 of IPAC). In the wetlands, IPAC is making use of mid-winter waterbird counts conducted as part of the Asian Waterfowl Census over past and the current year. In Hail Haor (Baikka Beel) counts were made by the same volunteer observers as previously under the MACH project, and in Hakaluki Haor IPAC financed Bbc volunteers conducting counts following the same methods that they had earlier followed for the CWBMP. In both cases this enables comparisons of wintering population trends to be made over several years.

- ✓ **Fish Catch Monitoring:** The WorldFish Center (an implementing partner of IPAC) has been progressing with fish catch and biodiversity monitoring in 14 wetland spots in four wetland systems of Sylhet (Hail Haor), Central (Turag-Bangshi river basin and Kangsha-Malijhee river basin) and Khulna (fish landing points of Sundarbans) clusters since early 2010. Fourteen community-level enumerators have been trained and employed under the supervision of research associates and the wetland advisor of the WorldFish Center. The assessments involve weekly data collection on fish catch, gear use and length-frequency of selected fish species in the main wetland sites under the project.

- ✓ **Forest Land-use Trend Analysis:** During PY3 (on 22 November 2010), IPAC awarded the Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) a contract for land use trend analysis of seven PAs through analysis of Landsat imageries from 1990, 2000 and 2010. In collaboration with RIMS unit of FD and IPAC technical team, CEGIS developed and submitted a draft report in this quarter (PY3Qrt4) which after finalization will be used for Carbon PDD development of the respective PA sites.
- ✓ **Baseline for new AIGA/VC framework:** During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), in association with AIGA/Value chain team of IPAC and socio-economic advisor, IPAC PMP team developed a common platform (sampling design and household-based surveys) for baseline and impact assessment of economic beneficiaries of IPAC project.
- ✓ **MS Access Database for PMP:** Mr. Mohammed Ilyas, database analyst of the WorldFish Center, developed an MS Access-based database for streamlining PMP data. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4) this database has been demonstrated and implemented in IPAC clusters through the PMARAs and program implementing teams.
- ✓ **Performance Monitoring of the CMOs:** During this quarter, IPAC took the initiative to design and undertake participatory baseline assessments of CMO performances over the past year as part of the PMP process and as an input to improving co-management. For this a score-card has been developed mainly covering organizational and institutional aspects of performance, based on past experience of similar assessments in Bangladesh. Project staff at cluster level who are not directly involved in site-level facilitation are undertaking assessments of 18 CMCs of forest PAs and 17 RMOs of wetlands. The assessments will be repeated in subsequent years to determine changes in performance.
- ✓ **Support to program implementation:** IPAC PMP team comprising of four Performance Monitoring and Applied Research Associates (PMARA) at cluster level has provided technical advice and assistance to field implementing teams with a focus on: expansion of conservation-led enterprises and stakeholder capacity strengthening for CMCs, RMOs, Peoples' Forums and Village Conservation Forums as sustainable platforms for co-management within the Nishorgo Network for natural resources management. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), the PMP team also provided guidance to the program implementing teams in reporting PY3 progress and setting targets for IPAC PY4 implementation.
- ✓ **PA Co-management Plan:** IPAC, in PY 3, took an initiative to develop co-management plans for 21 PAs/conservation areas. The PMP team is supporting this program at cluster level under the technical guidance of Mr. A.K.M. Shamsuddin, Technical coordinator (forestry), IPAC. Draft plans of the concerned CMOs have been developed during this quarter (PY3Qrt4) and are being reviewed. These plans will be finalized through consultations amongst the concerned GOB agencies, CMO office bearers and other stakeholders.
- ✓ **DQA and OIG Audit:** During PY3, IPAC facilitated data quality assessments from USAID-Dhaka at IPAC HQ and through visits to the Southeastern cluster (July 2010) and Sylhet cluster (August 2010). The DQA team from economic growth office of USAID Dhaka reviewed data management protocols, PMP definitions and interacted with implementing partners, cluster teams, local stakeholders and CMO office bearers at PA sites, as well as reviewing the overall achievements of IPAC based on the 22 performance indicators.
- ✓ Furthermore, a **performance audit** of the project was conducted by two inspectors from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), USAID-Manila during January-February 2011. The performance audit reviewed 10 PMP indicators of IPAC and focused on indicator definitions, data acquisition modalities, data disaggregation, source documentation, field visits in two clusters and interaction with

relevant stakeholders. Both the DQA and OIG audits identified some areas for strengthening of the PMP process and methods, but expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of the project in general and establishment of co-management platforms for natural resources management in Bangladesh. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4), IPAC has finalized the PMP revision process based on their recommendations.

- ✓ **Forest Carbon Initiatives in Bangladesh:** IPAC, in PY3, spearheaded developing forest carbon projects for Bangladesh (CRISP) and in the pipeline are now the REDD+ARR projects for six forest sites (Teknaf WS, Inani forest reserve, Medha Kachhapia NP, Fasiakhali WS, Dhudpukuria-Dhopachari WS and Sitakunda forest reserves). The PMP team actively participated in developing field maps, ground data collection, data analysis, carbon pool assessments and developing PDD under the supervision of DCOP, IPAC. Furthermore, the PMP team provided support to the DCOP in developing an Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP) for the Sundarbans reserved forests. During this quarter (PY3Qrt4) the carbon pool assessments for six PAs have been finalized.

4.3. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

IPAC activities are moving forward at a robust pace and there is an increasingly strong foundation of co-management at both the policy and field levels. There is an increased focus on long-term sustainability of IPAC's work. Sustainability is being achieved in terms of establishment of a policy framework that establishes co-management as Bangladesh's approach to protected area management. Ensuring sustainability at the field level poses a greater challenge as IPAC strives to achieve impressive results during the life of the project while simultaneously building human resources and institutional capacity to sustain this into the future. Specific issues that challenge IPAC in achieving goals and objectives include the following:

1. There is continued confusion about release of \$2.5 million of local currency financing to IPAC GoB partners from RPA sources for essential infrastructure as well as wetland excavation, plantation establishment and maintenance work. IPAC GoB partners have requested clarification regarding the possible re-programming of RPA resources. This stopped DPP-planned work during the current GoB fiscal year and is likely to put a strain on professional relationships. Related to this, while the FD DPP is approved, DoF and DoE still do not have approved DPPs. USAID has taken steps to clarify this, and to seek GoB financing to offset changes in RPA funding.
2. IPAC continues to seek clarification from USAID regarding branding and marking for IPAC project-specific work versus Nishorgo Network advocacy and outreach work. IPAC suggests following standard USAID branding guidelines for project-specific materials including project and technical reports. IPAC suggests a branding waiver be prepared and approved for outreach and advocacy initiatives for the Nishorgo Network, the flagship brand of Bangladesh's integrated co-managed PA system spear-headed by IPAC, to include the USAID, relevant GoB departments and Nishorgo Network logo for Nishorgo Network activities. At the time of preparing this report, IPAC understands that a revised Branding and Marking Plan needs to be submitted to USAID for a contract modification in order to move forward with the preferred branding and marking strategy.
3. IPAC is struggling with wetland leasing policy reform. This is a highly political issue resting largely with the Ministry of Land and various MPs. IPAC is providing technical support to Department of Fisheries. While it is likely that previous MACH lease agreements will be extended, it is uncertain if this can be rolled-out as part of a broader national policy.

ANNEX I - ACTIVITY CALENDAR

The following summarizes IPAC activities during the 4th Quarter, March 1, 2011, through May 31, 2011:

March 2011

Mar 1	Meeting with CCF on Bangladesh Forestry Congress
Mar 2	One day workshop of all Communication and Outreach Facilitators with the communication team, IPAC, Dhaka office
Mar 3	IPAC Technical Coordination Meeting
Mar 3-4	Biodiversity for Life exhibition winners visit Lawachara and Baika Beel with Roland Haldar
Mar 7	Follow-up Meeting with CCF on Bangladesh Forestry Congress-2011 Project coordination meeting was held with DOE.
Mar 9	USAID COTR-IPAC meeting
Mar 11	Half-day seminar on small grants research program and guidance on pre-proposal writing at FD
Mar 13-15	Journalists Visit to Cox's Bazar and Chittagong with communication team
Mar 14	CMC Coordination Meeting at Modhupur Technical Meeting with DOF on MACH Wetland lease agreement
Mar 14-15	USAID Gender and Development Fair - China Moitry Conference Center (BICC)
Mar 16	Social Forestry Technical Meeting at Forest Department
Mar 17-19	Mr. Shaikh Shakil Ahmad, Sr. Asst. Chief of Planning Commission visits IPAC Project at Khulna
Mar 20	National forum on Improving the Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (CIP) for agriculture, food security and nutrition Meeting with CCF at Forest Department on IPAC/NN Communications
Mar 21	Visit to FTA, Savar to observe the Conservation Biology Training
Mar 22	USAID/IPAC/Arannayk Foundation Coordination meeting at IPAC Office
Mar 23	Celebration of Co-Management Day-2011 (23 March) at all IPAC sites
Mar 24	IRMP Resource Management Meeting was held with senior FD officials at Ban Bhaban

	Seminar on Dissemination of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 and Progress of Implementation - multipurpose Ham, Institute of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh (IDEB), Kakrail
Mar 28	Sundarbans Co-Management Workshop at Department of Fisheries Closing ceremony of Conservation Biology Training Course
Mar 29	Meeting with USAID on PMP
Mar 30	1st CMC meeting of Himchari CMC at Upazila Hall Room, Cox's Bazar
Mar 31	Attended Inception workshop on Improving Kiln Efficiency in the Brick Making Industry (IKEBMI) project, UNDP Bangladesh - BICC (Windy Town)
April 2011	
Apr 4	Technical Coordination meeting at IPAC Dhaka Office
Apr 4-10	Jatka Conservation Week-2011
Apr 6-7	IPAC Technical Visit to Modhupur
Apr 7	Meeting with Berthold Schrim, GIZ on Sundarbans Carbon Project Bangladesh at GIZ Office CODEC Project Coordinators/Directors meeting at CODEC Head office Chittagong
Apr 10-11	COP visit to Dudpukuria site, Chittagong & return
Apr 11	Seminar Small Research Grants Pre-proposal writing - Conference Room, Forest Department
Apr 12	Bangladesh Country Development Cooperation Strategy FY 2011-2015 Consultation with the Implementing Partners - Spectra Convention Centre, Gulshan 2 - by USAID
Apr 17	USAID COTR and IPAC coordination meeting
Apr 18	Formation of new Lawachara National Park CMC
Apr 19-21	Successful launch of 1st Bangladesh Forestry Congress organized by IPAC, GIZ, UNDP and FD
Apr 28	IPAC Technical Staff meeting focusing on issues such as PA facility development, website management, thematic consultation, facilitating & prioritizing field activities, finalizing annual report and work planning, wetland leasing and ensuring sustainability on Co-management activities.
May 2011	
May 1-3	Visit to Khulna for Annual Progress Report and Work Plan workshop
May 4-6	Visit to Cox's Bazar for Annual Progress Report and Work Plan workshop

May 5-11	Exposure visit by the Stakeholders to Wildlife Institute of India (WII), West Bengal, India
May 8	Visit to Modhupur for Annual Progress Report and Work Plan workshop
May 9	Meeting with CCF for Brikkho Mela preparation
May 10	Meeting with USAID on PMP
May 11	Visit to Srimongol for Annual Progress Report and Work Plan workshop
May 12	Debriefing by the stakeholders returned from WII, India
May 14-28	Visit by Philip DeCosse to provide short term assistance to IPAC
May 17-Jun 6	Visit by Dr. Krisnawati Surayanta, EWC, Honolulu, Hawaii to facilitate 2 Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CNBRM) Trainings at FD
May 17	Meeting with Philip DeCosse on Sundarbans Carbon Financing
May 18	Meeting with Grameen Phone office for communication partnership at Bashundhara
May 20-23	Technical visit to Sundarbans to provide support on co-management and AIG/VC activities
May 23-26	4-days long training course on Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) at Conference room of FD - first batch
May 24	Sundarbans Co-Management Coordination Workshop at Spectra Convention Center, Gulshan, Dhaka
	May 26 USAID COTR and IPAC meeting for Philip DeCosse debrief
May 28	Philip J. DeCosse departs for USA
May 29-Jun 1	Started 4-days long training course on Community-based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) at Conference room of FD -2nd batch
May 30	Submission of final IPAC PMP to USAID
May 31	Meeting with Bijoy, OASIS to discuss sourcing Rattan/Cane and possibly Seagrass from IPAC area
	Meeting with OAA, USAID

ANNEX 2 - IPAC REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES

Reports and deliverables prepared during the past quarter include:

- ✓ IPAC Third Year – Third Quarterly Progress Report, December 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011.
- ✓ IPAC Third Year – Third Quarterly Financial Report, December 1, 2010 – February 28, 2010.
- ✓ IPAC Third Year – Third Quarterly Financial Sheet, December 1, 2010 – February 28, 2011
- ✓ IPAC Performance Monitoring Plan, Final. May, 2011.
- ✓ Nishorgo Network Documentary Bangla.
- ✓ Nishorgo Network Documentary English.
- ✓ Sundarbans Integrated Resources Management Plan (IRMP)
- ✓ Collaborative REDD+ IFM Sundarbans (CRISP) report
- ✓ Nishorgo Network Song

ANNEX 3 – PERFORMANCE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Table 1: Performance indicators for IPAC: Progress up to May 2011 (4th quarter of 3rd year)

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target: Program (Jun/08 – May/13)	Cumulative Ach'ment PY2 (till May/10)	Target: PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 Qrt4 (Mar-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Comments for Achievement: PY3	Cumulative Achievement through: PY3 (till May /11)	Cumulative target: PY4 (Jun11-May12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.	ha	716,500	201,500	256,500	10,203	23,126	Progress made till PY3 is fairly good. Identification of areas under CMOs influence (landscape area) is in progress which, along with coverage of the Sundarbans reserve forest under indicator 2 will eventually meet PY4 targets of the project	224,626	716,500
2	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.	ha	600,000	147,553	170,000	10,203	22,582	New CMCs were formed in Himchari NP, Inani Reserved forest, Modhupur NP, Dudpukuria WS and wetlands at Aura-Baura beel and Kalmai beel were brought under community (RMO) management. The corresponding PA areas are considered brought under improved management.	170,135	600,000

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target: Program (Jun/08 – May/13)	Cumulative Ach'ment PY2 (till May/10)	Target: PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 Qrt4 (Mar-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Comments for Achievement: PY3	Cumulative Achievement through: PY3 (till May /11)	Cumulative target: PY4 (Jun11-May12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Number of hectares of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.	ha	3a. Landscape only-2000; 3b. Core+ landscape -302,000	3a. Landscape only-329; 3b. Core+ landscape - 553	3a. Landscape only-1000; 3b. Core+ landscape -101000	3a. Landscape only-0; 3b. Core+ landscape - 0	3a. Landscape only-475.48; 3b. Core+ landscape - 544.86	AIGA/VC interventions of IPAC (through pond fish culture, homestead gardening, improved agriculture) are bringing small-scale biophysical improvements in landscape areas. The main component of the indicator is derived from indicator 4 (see below)	3a. Landscape only-804.48; 3b. Core+ landscape - 1097.86	3a. Landscape only-1,500; 3b. Core+ landscape - 201,500
4	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance.	ha	300,000	224	100,000	-	70	Only achievement in terms of physical interventions in core PAs through DPP could be measured to date. Changes in the biophysical conditions of entire PAs will be assessed based on changes measured through indicator birds and fish catch monitoring with earliest results available in PY4 .	294	200,000
5	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance.	Nos.	20	9	12	-	6	PY3 target is fulfilled; several further policy changes are underway: i. revision of Forest Act 1927, ii. revision of Wildlife Act, 1974, iii. revision of Protected Area Rules 2010, iv. preparation of Tree Conservation Act 2011; v. revision of National Forest Policy, vi. wetlands co-management guidelines, vii. Revision of Jalmohal Management Policy 2009.	15	15
6	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	pers	500,000	23,986 (F-11,644)	200,000	7,981 (F-3874)	41,055 (F-19,930)	Progress measured so far is way below the target. At this stage, only direct beneficiary households with economic activities supported through IPAC are reported. A further, 2,500 households are in process of adopting AIGA/VC and will be included by June 2011. It is expected that once changes in fish catches in wetlands are measured, fisher household populations estimated, and other indirect beneficiaries identified, that the project will eventually meet its target.	65,041 (F-31,574)	350,000

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target: Program (Jun/08 – May/13)	Cumulative Ach'ment PY2 (till May/10)	Target: PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 Qrt4 (Mar-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Comments for Achievement: PY3	Cumulative Achievement through: PY3 (till May /11)	Cumulative target: PY4 (Jun11-May12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation.	pers	20,000	8,932	15,000	1,766 (F-461)	5,629 (F-1409)	Achievement so far has been through capacity building of local stakeholders. GOB personnel are currently prioritizing conservation-linked enterprise development and promotion of co-management in PA landscapes.	14,561 (F-4,995)	18,000
8	Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.	pers	8a. 200,000 8b. 70,000	8a. Aware: 129,597, 8b. 0	8a. Aware: 100,000, 8b. 10,000	8a. aware: 15,643; 8b. Adapt: 13,666	8a. aware: 95,453; 8b. Adapt: 13,666	Data reported so far relate to people made aware of climate variability, change and adaptation options. People involved in adaptation measures have been captured from this quarter onward.	8a. aware: 225,050; 8b. Adapt: 13,666	8a. aware: 150,000 8b. Adapt: 40,000
9	Greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance in natural resources management, agriculture and/or biodiversity sector. (metric Ton CO _{2e}).	tons	300,000	29,875 t.	150,000 t.	-	48,401 t	GHG emissions, measured using USAID Carbon calculator (metric Ton CO _{2e}).	78,276 t	225,000 t
10	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance.	pers	30,000	6,694;(F-3,250)	20,000	24,758 (F-12,018)	84,906 (F-41,216)	Program target has been achieved. A substantial achievement took place in Khulna cluster through renovation of pond-sand-filters.	91,600 (F-44,466)	25,000

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target: Program (Jun/08 – May/13)	Cumulative Ach'ment PY2 (till May/10)	Target: PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 Qrt4 (Mar-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Comments for Achievement: PY3	Cumulative Achievement through: PY3 (till May /11)	Cumulative target: PY4 (Jun11-May12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Number of people receiving USG supported training in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques.	pers	750	453	450	-	23; (F-1)	Cumulative target for PY3 has been achieved; New initiatives for training on environment law, enforcement and strategies are being streamlined	594; (F-103)	600
12	Number of people receiving USG supported training in global climate change including framework convention on climate change, greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation, and adaptation analysis.	pers	100	378	50	-	73	Program target is achieved and development of REDD+IFM projects are in progress	441; (F-51)	75
13	Number of individuals benefiting from use of improved stove and bio-gas plants.	pers	44,800	6,281; (3,049)	28,000	446 (F-217)	3,297 (F-1,600)	Achievement is below target, progress is dependent on leverage initiatives with GIZ.	9,578 (F-4,650)	36,400
14	Market and non-market revenue generated from AIG, ecotourism and other economic activities in targeted sites.	USD	\$2,000,000	\$724,236	\$1,200,000	\$ 24,134	\$ 184,165	Potentially much larger benefits will flow once effective co-management is functioning and these benefits derived from changes in fish catches, secondary tourism employment, carbon sequestration and other non-market benefits will be valued in PY4.	\$ 908,401	\$ 1,600,000
15	Increase in density of indicator bird species in wetland and forested landscape.	%	Forest >10% wetland >30%	na		-	-	Baseline for 10 forest PAs is completed and trends will be quantified through an end-of-project resurvey.	-	-

Sl.	Indicators	Unit	Target: Program (Jun/08 – May/13)	Cumulative Ach'ment PY2 (till May/10)	Target: PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 Qrt4 (Mar-May11)	Ach'ment PY3 (Jun10-May11)	Comments for Achievement: PY3	Cumulative Achievement through: PY3 (till May /11)	Cumulative target: PY4 (Jun11-May12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Amount of leveraged financing for conservation.	USD	\$21.50 million	\$ 17.26 million	\$12.90 million	-	\$ 111,158	Development partners and local MFIs already appreciate the co-management institutions and future channels are for further leveraged financing are being pursued	\$ 17.37 million	\$ 17.20 million
17	Number of individuals that are aware of a national Protected Areas network.	pers	2,500,000	182,978; (F-54,893)	1,000,000	699,103; (F-209,731)	980,814 (F-294,413)	Estimates of those accessing messages in mass media coverage of PAs that was supported by the project has now been added to other specific events at PA site level.	1163,792; (F- 349,306)	2,000,000
18	More active and decisive support of PA co-management by FD, DoE, DoF and Local Government.	%	100%	na	60%	-	-	Recent DQA and USAID consented to drop this indicator since this is embedded into indicator # 22.	-	-
19	Number of communities with Co-management agreements.	Nos.	400	142	250	VCF(forest) - 5	VCF(forest) - 159	This indicator has been refined to count communities (villages) represented in CBOs and co-management agreements, around forest PAs and wetlands. Initially CMOs were counted but did not equate to meaningful communities. VCFs and their equivalents are now counted in light of PMP revision.	VCF (forest) - 748	400
20	Number of training curriculums developed and trained modules designed and taught.	Nos.	20	10	10	2	4	Program year 3 target is achieved. More training modules are in process of development.	14	15
21	Number of recorded visitors to targeted PAs.	pers	1,000,000	252,525	500,000	49,393	174,534	Visitor records are mostly captured from LNP, SNP, RKWS, CWS, TWS and Sundarban east WS sites. Visitors to other PA sites will be counted from PY4	427,059	750,000
22	Number of GoB protected areas with improved performance	Nos.	45	na	25	-	-	A score-card to assess performance of CMOs and co-management has been developed in PY3 and administered to generate a baseline. With repeat assessments planned in each remaining PY.	-	30

ANNEX 4 – STATUS OF CMOS IN PA NETWORK

Status of Co-management Organizations (CMO) in Nishorgo Network of protected forests and wetlands, up to May 2011

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
Central Cluster (Implementing Partner: CNRS-Center for Natural Resources Studies)							
Modhupur National Park	Tangail and Mymensing	Forest protected Area	Total Area: 24,292 Core Zone: 8,436	2,36,368 (including, M-1,20,543 F-1,15,825 (Garo and Coach-15,000))	CMCs	See below	Basic Information: Nature: Shal Forest Date of Establishment: 1982 Range Office: 04 Beat Office: 10 Upazila: 03 (Madhupur, Muktagacha, Fulbaria) Union: 07 Village/Para: 187 Household: 71,051 HH. Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 89 People's Forum Member: 44 (M-24 & F-20) No. of CPG: 450 CFWs No. of Nishorgo Club: 10 Trained Eco-tour guide: 10 (M-8 & F-2) Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 36 Popular Theater group:
					Jaus Rasulpur Co-management Committee	14 Mar 2011	
					Dokhola Co-management Committee	27 Dec 2010	

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status		
Turag- Bongshi	Gazipur and Tangail	River basin	Total Area: 10,000 in wet season, 1,000 in dry season	2,81,879 (M-1,46,825 and F-1,35,054)	RMOs/ FRUGs	RMOs are registered under Social Welfare Affairs See below	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 09.12.2009 (fisheries project) Range Office: 2 (Kachikata and Chandra) Beat Office: 10 Upazila: 02 (Kaliakoir of Gazipur & Mirzapur of Tangail) Union: 08 Village/Para: 250 Household: 58,099 Total Sanctuaries: 20		
								Mokhesh Beal RMO	RMO Dec 1999 FRUG 26 May 2004
								Turag River RMO	RMO June 2000 FRUG 27 May 2004
								Alua Beal RMO	RMO May 2000 FRUG 15 May 2004
								Goalia River RMO	RMO Aug 2003
Kongsha Malijee	Sherpur	River basin	Total Area: 7,430 in monsoon 900 in winter	478,292	RMOs	RMOs are registered under Social Welfare Affairs See below	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 2000 Upazila: 02 Union: 14 (Sherpur Sadar 07 & Jhenaigati 07). Village/Para: 26 Household: 111,328 No. of CMOs: RUG-118, FRUG-5, RMO-5 Total Sanctuaries: 22 (6 rivers)		
								Takimari Dhara Basia Beal RMO	RMO 16 Apr 2001 FRUG 8 Apr 2004
								Dholi Baila Beal RMO	RMO 22 May 2001 FRUG 08 Jun 2004
								Bailsha Beal RMO	RMO 20 Apr 2001 FRUG
Coverage Status: Total General Body Member: 406-RMO, 354-FRUG Total Executive Committee Member: 96-RMO, FRUG-118 No. of Village Co-management Committee: 34 Trained Eco-tour guide: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Popular Theater Group:									

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
						8 Jun 2004	
					Kewta Beal RMO	RMO 10 Mar 2001 FRUG 27 May 2004	
					Aura Baura RMO & Aura Baura FRUG	RMO 08 Feb 2010 (registration is under process) FRUG 10 Jun 2004	
Bhawal National Park	Gazipur	Forest protected Area	Total Area: 37,769 Core zone: 5,022	2,66,476	CMC		<p>Basic Information: Nature: a Sal forest and is home to Bangladesh's endemic lesser lamer Date of Establishment: 1982 (Wildlife:1974) Range Office: 02 Beat Office: 07 Upazila: 02 Union: 03 Village/Para: 23 Household: 35,490</p> <p>Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 37 People's Forum Member: No. of CPG: No. of Nishorgo Club: Trained Eco-tour guide: 10 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 16 (Male:14 & Female:02) Popular Theater group:</p>
Sylhet Cluster (Implementing Partner: CNRS-Center for Natural Resources Studies)							
Lawachara National Park	Moulavibazar	Forest Protected Area	Total Area: 18,178	36,740 (including Khashia)	Co-Management Committee (CMC)	Formed on 10 Sep 2005 Re-elected on	<p>Basic Information: Nature: Semi evergreen rainforest and represents the hilly forest</p>

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
			Core zone: 1,250	indigenous people)	Lawachara Co-Management Committee	08 Mar 2009 Reformed on 18 April 2011 (registration is under process)	Date of Establishment: 1996 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 03 (Lawchara, Chowtali & Kalachara) Camp Office: 02 (Jankirchara, Baghmara) Upazila: 02 (Kamalgonj and Sreemangal) Union: 05 Village/Para: 30 and 6 tea gardens Household: 7,348 (As per IPAC census'2010) Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 30 People's Forum Member: 60 (PF-1) No. of CPG: 4 (F-1) Members 60 (M-40, F- 20) No. of Nishorgo Club: 5 (Member: M-90, F-35) Trained Eco-tour guide: 23 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: 12 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 100 Nishorgo Shahayak: 23 (Male:16 & Female:07) Popular Theater group: 01 Entry Fee system is under implementation Eco-Cottage: 2 (upcoming 1)
Satchari National Park	Hobigonj	Forest Protected Area	Total Area: 8,342 Core zone 243	55,701 (included tipra ethnic community)	CMC Satchari Co-Management Committee	Formed on 20 Sep 2005 17 Sep 2006 (according to gazette on 25 December) Re-elected 08.03.09 Reformed on 25 Dec 2010	Basic Information: Nature: a remnant of the tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests Date of Establishment: 2006 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 02 Upazila: 02 Union: 04 Village/Para: 38 and 8 tea gardens Household: 10,315 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 38 (VCF Member: 2479)

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							People's Forum Member: 76 (M:48, F: 28) PF-1 No. of CPG: 01 (Member-Male:20) No. of Nishorgo Club: 10 (Member: M-260, F-40) Trained Eco-tour guide: 6 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 100 Nishorgo Shahayak: 26 (Male:12 & Female:14) Popular Theater group: 01 Entry Fee system is under implementation
Rema kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	Hobigonj	Forest Protected Area	Total Area: 13,327 Core zone: 1,795	53,000 (included four different ethnic forest communities)	CMC Rema Kalenga Co-Management Committee	Formed on 25 Sep 2005 Re-elected 08 Mar 2009 Reformed on 12 Feb 2011	Basic Information: Nature: the largest remnant of the upland forest Date of Establishment: 1982 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 04 (Lawchara, Chowtali & Kalachara) Upazila: 02 Union: 04 Village/Para: 61 Household: 9,330 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 45 People's Forum Member: 90 (PF-1) No. of CPG: 05 (Members: Male – 126) No. of Nishorgo Club: 05 (Member: M-125, F-27) Trained Eco-tour guide: 4 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 44 Nishorgo Shahayak: 26 (Male:18 & Female: 6) Popular Theater group: 01
Khadim Nagar National Park	Sylhet	Forest protected area	Total Area: 15,679 Core zone 678.8	12,500	CMC Khadimnagar NP Co-Management Committee	Formed on 19 Oct 2009	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 2006 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 01 Upazila: 02 (Sylhet-S & Goainghat) Union: 03 (Khadimnagar, Khadimpara & Fatepur) Village/Para: 22 Household: 2,261 Coverage Status:

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							No. of Village Conservation Forum: 22 People's Forum Member: 44 (PF-1) No. of CPG: No. of Nishorgo Club: 06 Trained Eco-tour guide: 10 (Male: 08, Female: 02) Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 60 Nishorgo Shahayak: 22 (Trained-19; M-16, F-03) Popular Theater group: 01 (Members: 20)
Hail Haor	Moulavibazar	Wetland	Total Area: 13,000 Core zone: 3,795	172,000	Resource Management Organization (RMO)	All RMOs are registered under Social Welfare Affairs See below	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 1998 - 1999 Water bodies: River: 03; Beel: 130 with numerous canals Total Sanctuaries: 14 (including Baikka Beel) Upazila: 02 Union: 07 Village/Para: 60 Household: 30,000 Total water body under RMOs management: 21 Coverage Status: No. of Village Co-management Committee: 29 Number of CMOs: RMO-08, FRUG-5, RUG-107 General Body Member: 423 (M-330, F-93) Executive Committee Member: 122 (M-95, F-30) No. of Guards: 02 (Male: 2 & Female: 0) Trained Eco-tour guide: 04 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 37 Popular Theater Group:
					Sananda RMO	Formed on 20 Nov 2000	
					Balla RMO	Formed on 07 Apr 2000	
					Dumuria RMO	Formed on 12 Dec 2000	
					Baro Ganggina RMO	Formed on 24 Jan 2002	
					Jethua RMO	Formed on 16 Nov 2000	
					Kajura RMO	Formed on 01 Jan 2000	
					Agari RMO	Formed on 25 Jan 2001	
					Ramedia RMO	Formed on 19 Oct 2003	
Tanguar Haor	Sunamgonj	Wetland/ ECA	Total Area: 26,344 Core zone:	55,000	4 Union General Body and 1 management Committee	CBOs formed with support of IUCN / CNRS in 2009	

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
			9,727		VCC, UCC & CCC		Union: 04 Village/Para: 88 Household: 10,205 Coverage Status: Village Co-management Committee: 73 Central Co-management Committee: 01 Trained Eco-tour guide: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 100 Nishorgo Shahayak: Popular Theater group:
Hakaluki Haor	Moulavibazar and Sylhet	Wetland /ECA	Total ECA area: 30,866 Core zone: 18,383	190,000	11 Union Committee and 4 /5 Upazila Committee VCG	CBOs formed with support of CWBMP in 2008-2009	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 1998 - 1999 Water bodies: River: 07; Sanctuaries: 05; Beel: 276 (fed by 7 major canals) Upzila: 05 (Kulaura, Juri, Baralekha, Fenchuganj & Golapganj) Union: 11 Village/Para: 256 Household: 34,445 Coverage Status: Total General Body Member: 423 (M-330, F-93) Total Executive Committee Member: 122 (M-95, F-30) No. of Village Conservation Group: 28 Trained Eco-tour guide: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Popular Theater Group: 1
Sundarbans Cluster (Implementing Partner: CODEC-Community Development Centre)							
Sundarbans West Wildlife Sanctuary	Satkhira	Forest Protected area	71,502.10	1, 21,920	CMC Satkhira Range (Munshignj)	Planned to be formed on Q1 PY4	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 01.05.2009 Range Office: 01 Station Office: 04 Upazila: 01 Union: 05 Village/Para: 44

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							Household: 26,738 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 76 People's Forum Member: 152 No. of Nishorgo Club: 5 (Member: M-155, F-156) Trained Eco-tour guide: 17 (Female-2) Trained boatmen on Eco-tourism: Male:20 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 152 (Male:76 & Female:76) Popular Theater group: 1
Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary	Bagerhat	Forest Protected area	31,226	134,420	CMC	See below	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 09.12.2008 Range Office: 02 Station Office: 07 Upazila: 04 Union: 08 Village/Para: 56 Household: 24,440
					Sarankhola Co-Management Committee	Formed on 12 Apr 2010	Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 21 People's Forum Member: 42 No. of Nishorgo Club: 02 (Member: M - 37, F - 13) Trained Eco-tour guide: 4 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 42 (Male:00 & Female:00) Popular Theater group: 1
					Chandpai Co-Management Committee	Formed on 04 Feb 2010	Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 34 People's Forum Member: 68 No. of Nishorgo Club: 02 (Member: M - 31, F - 45) Trained Eco-tour guide: 18 (M-15, F-3) Trained boatmen on Eco-tourism: Male:19

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 68 (Male:00 & Female:00) Popular Theater group: 1
Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary	Khulna	Forest Protected area	36,970.45	2,17,531	Dacope-Koyra Site		Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 01.10.2010 Range Office: 01 Station Office: 05 Upazila: 02 Union: 10 Village/Para: 114 Household: 50,811 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 25 People's Forum Member: 50 No. of CPG: No. of Nishorgo Club: Trained Eco-tour guide: Trained boatmen on Eco-tourism: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: Popular Theater group:
Sundarbans ECA	Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat	Ecologically Critical Area	59,600				IPAC Awareness program is on going
Southeast Cluster (Implementing Partner: CODEC-Community Development Centre)							
Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary	Cox's Bazar and Chittagong	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 40,772 Core zone 7,764	48,913	CMC	See below	Nature: semievergreen forest and is home to Bangladesh's Asiatic elephant Date of Establishment: 1986
					Chunati Co-management Committee	Formed on 24 Aug 2005 Re-structured as per new	Basic Information: Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 03 Upazila: 02

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
						GO (reformed on) 31 Jul 2010 Registered from Social Welfare Affairs	Union: 03 Village/Para: 34 Household: 3,935 Population: 21,696 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 34 People's Forum Member: 68 No. of CPG: 07 (Members: M-188, F-49) No. of Nishorgo Club: 03 (Member: M-79, F-16) Trained Eco-tour guide: 8 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: 25 Nishorgo Shahayak: 34 Eco-Cottage: 1 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Popular Theater group:
					Jaldi Co-management Committee	Formed on 27 Jul 2006 Re-structured as per new GO (reformed on) 1 Aug 2010	Basic Information: Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 04 Upazila: 01 Union: 04 Village/Para: 27 Household: 5,465 Population: 27,217 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 26 People's Forum Member: 52 No. of CPG: 5 (Members: Male – 187) No. of Nishorgo Club: 04 (Male - 67, F – 20) Trained Eco-tour guide: 5 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: 25 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: 26 Popular Theater group:
Fasiakhali Wildlife	Cox's Bazar	Forest Protected	Total Area: 12,065	46,451	CMC Fashiakhali	Formed on 23 Dec 2009	Basic Information: Nature: especially well-known for its evergreen trees

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
Sanctuary		area	Core zone: 1,302		Wildlife Sanctuary Co-Management Committee		of gargon and chakaria sundarbans Date of Establishment: 2007 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 02 Upazila: 01 Union: 02 Village/Para: 30 Household: 8,551 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 30 People's Forum Member: 60 No. of CPG: 02 (Members: 42) No. of Nishorgo Club: 01 (Member: M -21, F -21) Trained Eco-tour guide: 5 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 37 Nishorgo Shahayak: 30 Popular Theater group:
Medhakachapia National Park	Cox's Bazar	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 6,319 Core zone 396	18,305	CMC Medhakachapia National Park Co-Management Committee	Formed on 17 Nov 2009	Basic Information: Nature: semievegreen forest and is home to Bangladesh's Garjan trees Date of Establishment: 2004 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 02 Upazila: 01 Union: 01 Village/Para: 13 Household: 3,523 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 13 People's Forum Member: 26 No. of CPG: 01 (Members: Male – 21) No. of Nishorgo Club: Trained Eco-tour guide: 6 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 45 Nishorgo Shahayak: 13

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							Popular Theater group:
Himchari National Park	Cox's Bazar	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 5,891 Core area 1,729	50,000	CMC Himchari National Park Co-Management Committee	Formed on 07 Jul 2010	<p>Basic Information: Nature: comprised of tropical rain forest, grasslands and trees, sandy, sun-drenched beach Date of Establishment: 1980 Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 05 Upazila: 02 Union: 04 (1 puroshava) Village/Para: 35 Household: 8,427</p> <p>Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 35 People's Forum Member: 70 No. of CPG: 05 (Members: Male – 75) No. of Nishorgo Club: 02 (Member: Male – 80) Trained Eco-tour guide: 13 (M-11, F -2) Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: 40 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 6 Nishorgo Shahayak: 26 (Male – 19, Female – 7) Popular Theater group: Eco-Cottage: 1 (upcoming)</p>
Inani National Park /ECA	Cox's Bazar	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 15,844 Core zone 7,700	82,000	CMC Inani National Park Co-Management Committee	Formed on 20 Oct 2010 by Arannayk Foundation IPAC Awareness program is on going	<p>Basic Information: Nature: comprised of tropical rain forest, grasslands and trees, sandy, sun-drenched beach Date of Establishment: 2011 Range Office: 02 Beat Office: 06 Upazila: 01 Union: 03 Village/Para: 21 Household: 13,777</p> <p>Coverage Status:</p>

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							No. of Village Forest Development (VFDG): 18 People's Forum Member: No. of CPG: No. of Nishorgo Club: Trained Eco-tour guide: 7 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 45 Nishorgo Shahayak: Popular Theater group:
Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary	Cox's Bazar	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 32,055 Core zone 11,615	149,896	CMCs	see below	Nature: wide diversity of tropical semi-evergreen flora and fauna and is home of Asian Elephant; an elongated hill range and bounded by the Naf River and Bay of Bengal Date of Establishment: 1983
					Teknaf Nishorgo Unnyon Songstha	Formed on 06 Aug 2006 Reformed on 25 Oct 2010 Registered from Social Welfare Affairs	Basic Information: Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 04 Camp Office: 02 (Jankirchara, Baghmara) Upazila: 01 Union: 02 Village/Para: 43 Household: 9,058 Population: 69,026 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 43 People's Forum Member: 86 No. of CPG: 05 Members: M - 168, F - 28 No. of Nishorgo Club: 03 (Member: M - 111, F - 12) Trained Eco-tour guide: 5 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: 82 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 446 Nishorgo Shahayak: 43 (Male:28 & Female:15) Popular Theater group: 1 Eco-Cottage: 2
					Whykong Development	Formed on 29 Aug 2005	Basic Information: Range Office: 01

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
					Association	Re-structured as per new GO (reformed on) 2 Dec 2010 Registered from Social Welfare Affairs	Beat Office: 04 Upazila: 01 Union: 01 Village/Para: 39 Household: 6,900 Population: 42,370 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 39 People's Forum Member: 78 No. of CPG: 03 (Members: Male – 108) No. of Nishorgo Club: 03 (Member: M-81, F-42) Trained Eco-tour guide: 6 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 31 Nishorgo Shahayak: 39 (Male:28 & Female:11) Popular Theater group:
					Shilkhali Nishorgo Bikash Kendra	Formed on 27 Sep 2006 Re-structured as per new GO (reformed on) 18 Aug 2010 Registered from Social Welfare Affairs	Basic Information: Range Office: 01 Beat Office: 03 Upazila: 01 Union: 01 Village/Para: 32 Household: 6,253 Population: 38,500 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 32 People's Forum Member: 64 No. of CPG: 04 Members: M - 93, F – 22) No. of Nishorgo Club: 03 (Member: M-110, F-9) Trained Eco-tour guide: 7 Trained Eco Rickshaw Puller: Nishorgo Shahayak: 32 (Male:18 & Female:14) Eco-Cottage: 1 (upcoming) Improved Cooking Stove Installation:

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							Popular Theater group:
Teknaf Peninsula ECA	Cox's Bazar	Ecologically Critical Area	10,465	130,000		CBOs organized with support of CWBMP in 2008-2009	IPAC Awareness program, Coordination with CWBMP on going
Chittagong and CHT Cluster (Implementing Partner: CODEC-Community Development Centre)							
Kaptai National Park	Rangamati Hill district	Forest Protected area	Total Area: 43,666 Core zone 5,464.78	10,367 (major part is ethnic communities)	CMC	see below	Basic Information: Nature: together hills & forest, and the largest manmade fresh water bodies in Bangladesh Date of Establishment: 1999 Range Office: 02 Beat Office: 10 Upazila: 01 Union: 03 Village/Para: 39 Household: 1,885
					Kaptai Co-Management Committee	Formed on 23 Aug 2009	
					Karnafuli Co-Management Committee	Formed on 23 Aug 2009	Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 39 People's Forum Member: 78 (PF-2) No. of CPG: 10 (Member: M-114) No. of Nishorgo Club: 03 (Member: M-40, F-20) Trained Eco-tour guide: 14 Improved Cooking Stove Installation: 14 Nishorgo Shahayak: 71 Popular Theater group: 02 Eco-Cottage: 1 (upcoming)
Dudpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife sanctuary	Chittagong	Forest Protected area	Core zone: 4716.57	5,000 (including different ethnic communities)	CMC Dudpukuria Co-Management Committee	Formed on 22 May 2011	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 06.04.2010 Range Office: 02 Beat Office: 03 Upazila: 02 Union: 02 Village/Para: 19

PA Name (Site)	District	Type of PA	Area Coverage (Hectare)	Landscape Population	Name & Type of Organization	Date of CMO Formation	Basic Information and Coverage Status
							Household: 1,000 Coverage Status: No. of Village Conservation Forum: 19 People's Forum Member: 36 (Male -29 Female -7) No. of CPG: 03 (Members: Male – 56) No. of Nishorgo Club: 02 (Member: Male – 60) Trained Eco-tour guide: Improved Cooking Stove Installation: Nishorgo Shahayak: Popular Theater group:
Sitakunda Eco-Park	Chittagong	Forest Protected area	Core zone: 807.75			IPAC has been working since December 2010	Basic Information: Date of Establishment: 17.01.2001 Range Office: 02 Beat Office: 04 Upazila: 01 Union: 02 and 1 Pauroshova Village/Para: Household: Coverage Status: PRA/RRA is just completed and to be reported



নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক

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