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INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
DISTRICT LEVEL WORKSHOPS ON

DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES
IN FISHERIES SECTOR

February 2010

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INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL WORKSHOPS IN SYLHET AND SUNAMGANJ ON DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR

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ACRONYMS

AIG-Alternative Income Generation

CBRMP-Community Based Resource Management Project

CoP-Chief of Party

CWBMP-Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project

CBO-Community Based Organization

DC-Deputy Commissioner

DG-Director General

DoF-Department of Fisheries

GP-Good Practices

GoB-Government of Bangladesh

HH-Household

IPAC-Integrated Protected Area Co-management

IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature

IRG-International Resources Group

LG-Local Government

LGED-Local Government Engineering Division

MACH-Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry

MoFL-Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

MP-Member of the Parliament

Mt-Metric ton

NRM-Natural Resource Management

PMAR-Performance Monitoring and Applied Research

RMO-Resource Management Organization-apex CBO of wetland management under MACH Project

SUFO-Senior Upazila Fisheries Officer

SIS-Small Indigenous Species

USAID-United States Agency for International Development

UNO-Upazila Nirbahi(Executive) Officer

UFO- Upazila Fisheries Officer

VGF-Vulnerable Group Fund

GLOSSARY

Hijol-A kind of tree (*Barringtonia Acutangula*).

Koroch- A kind of tree (*Pongamia Pinnata*).

Ujjal-Bright.

Motshyojibi Somobay Samiti- Fishermen Cooperative Society.

Upazila-Sub-district.

Beel-Floodplain depression, often seasonally connected to the wider river system by *khals*.

Deeper parts may remain flooded throughout the year, acting as a dry season for fish.

Curent jaal- Monofilament gill net ; often very fine meshed ; set in everywhere in the wetlands, targeting the ‘jatka’ (young of *Hilsa*) and many other small fishes.

Jalmohal- Government owned waterbody leased out for fishing.

Mashari jaal –Fine meshed net used to catch young fish/post larvae (PL); destructive fishing gear.

Haor – Extensive marsh.

Dakhkhin-South.

Pesh Imam-*Imam* is someone employed to lead the prayers in the mosque and *Pesh Imam* is a deputy to the former.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
INTRODUCTION	7
BACKGROUND.....	8
THE WORKSHOP: GOOD PRACTICES IN SYLHET DISTRICT.....	10
1. WORKSHOP EXECUTION	11
1.1. WELCOME ADDRESS	11
1.2. PRESENTATION OF THE KEY NOTE PAPER	11
1.3. PRESENTATION OF CoP-IPAC.....	12
1.4. SPEECH OF RMO LEADER FOLLOWED BY VIDEO CLIPS ON MACH EXPERIENCES IN AQUATIC RESOURCE CO-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	13
1.5. PRESENTATION BY CWBMP PROJECT / DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT ON GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES OF “HAKALUKI HAOR”	13
1.6. UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT	13
1.6.1. GPs introduced in Dakkhin Shurma Upazila:	14
1.6.2. GPs introduced in Jointapur Upazila:	14
1.6.3. GPs introduced in Companiganj Upazila:.....	14
1.6.4. Experience Sharing on Fisheries Conservation Practices in Mohangonj, Netrokona:	14
1.7. OPEN DISCUSSION	16
1.8. GUEST SPEECHES	17
1.8.1. Director General, Department of Fisheries, Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam.....	17
1.8.2. DC-Sylhet-the Chairperson of the workshop, Mr. Sazzadul Hassan	18
1.8.3. Secretary MoFL, Chief Guest of the workshop, Mr. Sharful Alam,	19
1.9. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS	19
THE WORKSHOP: GOOD PRACTICES IN SUNAMGONJ DISTRICT	20
2. WORKSHOP EXECUTION.....	21
2.1. WELCOME ADDRESS	22
2.2. PRESENTATION OF THE KEY NOTE PAPER	23
2.3. PRESENTATION OF CoP-IPAC.....	23
2.4. VIDEO CLIPS DISPLAY ON <i>BAIKKA BEEL</i> AQUATIC SANCTUARY CO-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN <i>HAIL HAOR</i> BASIN	23
2.5. UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT	23
Mr. Delwar Hossain, Upazila Fisheries Officer, Jamalganj	23
Upazila Fisheries Officer (in Charge), Dakkhin Sunamganj, Mr. Masudur Rahman Khan	24
Mr. Atiqur Rahman, UFO (in charge) Doara Bazar, Sunamgonj	24
Mr. Md Sultan Ahmed, SUFO (current charge) Sadar, Sunamgonj	24
2.6. IUCN EXPERIENCES IN FISHERY RESOURCES CO-MANAGEMENT IN <i>TANGUAR HAOR</i>	24
2.7. CBRMP EXPERIENCE IN FISHERIES CO-MANAGEMENT	24
2.8. EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN MOHANGONJ, NETROKONA:	24
2.9. OPEN DISCUSSION.....	25
2.10. GUEST SPEECHES	27
2.10.1. Director General, Department of Fisheries, Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam.....	27
2.10.2. DC-Sunamgonj -	27
2.10.3. Chief Guest of the workshop, Mr. Sharful Alam, Honorable Secretary, MoFL.....	27
2.11. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS	28
CONCLUSION	30
APPENDICES.....	31

APPENDIX C.1: PRESENTATION: KEYNOTE PAPER ON DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR- SYED ALI AZHER, AD-DoF.....	31
APPENDIX C.2: PRESENTATION: MANAGING WETLANDS ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT: DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR–ROBERT T WINTERBOTTOM, CHIEF OF PARTY, IPAC.	36
APPENDIX C.3: PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCES ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN HAKALUKI HAOR: ZERINA RESHMA, FISHERIES OFFICER, CWBMP.....	40
APPENDIX C.4.1. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: DAKKHIN SURMA UPAZILA: MOLLA EMDADULLAH, UFO.....	43
APPENDIX C.4.2. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: JOINTAPUR UPAZILA: MD. ZIAUDDIN, UFO.....	44
APPENDIX C.4.3. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: COMPANIGANJ UPAZILA: ABU TAHER CHOWDHURY, UFO (IN CHARGE).....	45
APPENDIX C.5. PRESENTATION AT <i>SUNAMGONJ</i> : KEYNOTE PRESENTATION PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: BY SYED ALI AZHER DoF (SEE IN APPENDIX C.1).....	46
APPENDIX C.6. PRESENTATION AT <i>SUNAMGONJ</i> ON IPAC LINKAGE TO DoF AT UPAZILA LEVEL ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: BOB WINTERBOTTOM, CHIEF OF PARTY IPAC.....	46
APPENDIX C.7.1. PRESENTATION AT <i>SUNAMGONJ</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: JAMALGANJ UPAZILA: MD. DELWAR HOSSAIN, UFO.....	48
APPENDIX C.7.2. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: DAKKHIN SUNAMGANJ UPAZILA: MASUDUR RAHMAN KHAN, UFO (IN CHARGE).....	49
APPENDIX C.7.3. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: DOARA BAZAR UPAZILA: ATM ATIQUUR RAHMAN, UFO (IN CHARGE).....	51
APPENDIX C.7.4. <i>PRESENTATION</i> : UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: SADAR UPAZILA : MD. SULTAN AHMED, SUFO.....	52
APPENDIX C.8. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES AT SUNAMGONJ COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SCBRMP/ LGED).	54
APPENDIX C.9. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN TANGUAR HAOR PROJECT IUCN SUNAMGONJ.....	58
APPENDIX C.10. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN DINGAPOTA HAOR, MOHANGONJ, AND NETROKONA. QUAZI ABED HOSSAIN, UNO & DR. RIAZUDDIN SARKAR, SUFO, MOHANGONJ, NETROKONA.....	62
APPENDIX C.11. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTATION: DR. GIASUDDIN KHAN, PROJECT LEADER, IPAC- WORLD FISH CENTER.....	65
<i>Sylhet</i> :	65
<i>Sunamgonj</i> :	66

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IPAC aims to benefit people through the conservation of biodiversity. On numerous occasions, IPAC, working in cooperation with the Department of Fisheries and other organizations, has organized or sponsored workshops on issues of concern to the improved conservation and co-management of wetlands and fisheries. The district level workshops on dissemination of “Good Practices in Fisheries Sector” are designed to promote good practices that can contribute to food security, sustainable income generation and other community’s benefits through adaptative learning from positive lessons for gradually mainstreaming the easy practices for conservation of wetlands and the living aquatic resources therein.

After the opening session which outlined the aims of the workshop as well as providing some background, it was learnt that despite 4000 mt. of fish deficiency, Sylhet has huge potentials for enhancing fisheries production. It is also possible to achieve a surplus by introducing good practices in Sylhet by improving the productivity of the vast wetland and fisheries resources available simply by introducing some good practices (GPs).

It was apparent that there is a need for conservation of the indigenous fish species including SIS (Small Indigenous Species) and institutionalization of the adaptation of the GPs in the community and for this, participation of all stakeholders including the LG bodies and local administration and the Department of Fisheries (DoF) is necessary.

In Sylhet district GPs have been introduced in *Dakshin* Shurma, Jointapur, Companiganj upazilas. Fisheries Conservation practices have also been adopted by local communities in Mohangonj of Netrokona district.

Sunamgonj also has a huge importance in the country’s fisheries sector as it is a land of *Haor* Fishery. Here fish and fishers have a significant role in the district’s economy and social structure.

Collaboration is considered to be the best way of ensuring social inclusion. In this segment of workshop four Upazila Fisheries Officers shared their respective good practices initiatives in Jamalganj, *Dakshin* Sunamganj, Doara Bazar and Sunamgonj Sadar upazila. “Good Practices” also include continuous training; women involvement in NRM; road construction and ensuring pure drinking water by which the Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) in Sunamgonj was implemented and intervened. CWBMP also experienced good practices and implemented different management tools in their intervened water bodies. IUCN/TH Project shared the forum with their way of working approaches and achievements established.

Following are the priority issues that have emerged from this workshop:

- The existing fisheries rules and regulations are old and in most cases are ineffective and need be reviewed and updated, where IPAC may contribute;

- Existing *Jalmohal* Leasing Policy-2009 required to be revised in to more fish friendly and pro-poor way;
- Production of illegal fishing nets like *current jal* must be stopped at all source; there is support of rule for this and that need be strictly enforced;
- Fishers and ultra poor resource user HH should be brought under AIGA programs to be innovated and introduced by the project support and additionally brought under the food security program during fishing ban season;
- Introducing Co-management approach for resource conservation and management in more water bodies and consolidate activities and good practices in the existing CBOs;
- At least 10% of revenue income from *Jalmohal* should be allocated for the development of the fishers respective water bodies;
- Introducing AIG options for fishers and poor resource user HH should be incorporated in the programs of DoF and supporting organizations and institutions including development projects e.g. IPAC and future with similar objectives.

It was felt in the workshop that such good practices are producing good results in further exploring the good practices from the concerned districts in addition to disseminating established GPs to achieve objectives; and must be replicated in appropriate water bodies across the country. Accordingly, from the recommendations of these workshops IPAC will continue to providing more support to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) through DoF that is committed to organize such workshops in all 64 districts of Bangladesh.

INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the content and outcomes of the workshop on **Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector** held in Sylhet and Sunamgonj district on 24-25 October, 2009, with the support of the USAID-funded IPAC project. This workshop engaged participants from DoF and MoFL officers, concerned district administration, several other local GoB agencies, LG members, the representatives of the NRM related agencies and institutions including IUCN/ TH Project, DoE/CWBMP, LGED/CBRMP in addition to IPAC and WorldFish. The key stakeholders participated in the workshop were the fishers and the related cross-section of the society those in some form or the other derive their livelihoods from the wetland resources. They took part in these workshops to discuss the implementation of Good Practices in fisheries sector within the context of social inclusion and other local and national requirements. This report is structured in accordance with the workshop agenda to present the topics and outcomes of the discussions that took place.

BACKGROUND

Several Good Practices have been adopted in the fisheries sector over the last two decades as a result of the interventions of development projects and further follow-ups by the DoF and the relevant agencies in the wetlands around the country. Systematic records and compilation of these good practices were however not there in spite of the fact that many of these good practices adopted by those communities who had access to the demonstrated results of the benefits derived for the community as a whole. In some areas, these good practices implemented through the CBOs formed under different DoF development projects or by local DoF initiatives by receiving intensive support from the upazila and district administrations. They have proved to be successful in achieving the desired objectives.

This has been achieved through improving productivity of the wetlands and the resources therein, conserving biodiversity, enhancing natural regeneration of fish stock that benefited people by increasing income and livelihoods from fisheries and other wetland resources. Further, the benefit of some GPs has far-reaching impacts to the common villagers irrespective of profession. One of such very successful joint initiatives of introducing good practices was observed in *Dingapota Haor* in Mohangonj Upazila under Netrokona district where a fishing ban during fish breeding season and a restriction on the use of harmful fishing gears and dewatering was observed very strongly. No GoB fund or any other assistance used in introducing such good practices, apart from the leadership of UNO and SUFO.

With an aim to conserve and enhance inland aquatic resources, in September 2008, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and the Department of Fisheries, decided to disseminate good practices that adopted and practiced locally at different parts of Bangladesh. Accordingly the MoFL and DoF organized a central level workshop on **Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector** centrally in Dhaka at *Matshya Bhaban* conference room in October seven, 2008. The Secretary MoFL Mr. Syed Aatur Rahman was the Chief Guest while the Director General, DoF Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam chaired the session. Upazila Nirbahi Officer and Senior Upazila Fisheries Officer Mohangonj, Netrokona, jointly presented their experiences and learning that they gained while introducing good practices among the community people of *Dingapota Haor*. Similarly experiences and learning of good practices adopted and implemented locally in Manda, Naogaon; Khanshama, Dinajpur and Srimongal, Moulvibazar were also presented and shared by respective UNO and SUFO. Besides, a keynote paper was presented on overall good practices that can be followed and introduced in Fisheries sector.

The IPAC Project is supporting the Department of Fisheries to develop a natural progress of co-managed wetland and conserving and enhancement of the aquatic natural resources of the country including fisheries. Because of fund constraints, DoF requested financial and logistic support from IPAC to organize such workshops. IPAC in principle agreed to organize such workshops initially in 16 districts those fall within its targeted clusters. Later IPAC through DoF forwarded a list of first six districts with proposed dates requesting approval of the MoFL including the consent of the Secretary to be present as the Chief Guest. These two workshops held in the two districts (Sylhet and Sunamgonj) under IPAC support are the first batch of the four districts approved by the MoFL. In this context, the first workshop on **Dissemination of**

Good Practices in Fisheries Sector held in conference room of Deputy Commissioner (DC) at Sylhet on 24th October and the second workshop in Circuit House Conference room, at Sunamgonj on 25th October 2009.

IPAC-WorldFish in close collaboration with the DoF has recently published a communication booklet compiling the ‘Good Practices in the Fisheries Sector’ in Bengali with easy illustrations for the grassroots people. These will be used as a tool for developing awareness on the community in conservation and management of the aquatic natural resources especially fisheries. This booklet was distributed among the participants in both district level workshops along with other workshop materials.

THE WORKSHOP: GOOD PRACTICES IN SYLHET DISTRICT

Organized by: MoFL/DoF

Supported by: IPAC-USAID

Venue: DC Office Conference room, Sylhet

Date: 24 October, 2009

Time: 0930 to 1400 hrs.

Program Outline

Time (hrs)	Events	Resource Person/Facilitator
0930 - 0935	Registration	All participants
0935 - 0940	Guests take seats Chief Guest: Secretary MoFL Special Guest: DG-DoF Guest of Honor: CoP-IPAC Chairperson: DC Sylhet	---
0940 – 0945	Welcome Address	District Fisheries Officer, Sylhet
0945 – 1030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keynote Paper on “Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector” ▪ Introduction to IPAC – managing wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, Context : Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector 	MoFL /DoF Representative CoP-IPAC
1030 – 1050	MACH Experiences in Aquatic Resource Co-management practices	RMO Representative
1050 – 1100	Tea Break and Video clips display on Fisheries Conservation	
1100 – 1110	Experiences on Fisheries Conservation Practices in Hakaluki Haor	Representative, CWBMP
1110 – 1140	Selective Upazila level presentations on Good Practices adopted for wetland fisheries conservation and management	UNO/SUFO/UFO
1140 – 1220	Experience sharing on Fisheries Conservation practices in Mohangonj, Netrokona	UNO/ SUFO Mohangonj
1220 – 1250	Open discussion	All participants
1250 – 1300	Summary Recommendations presentation	Representative IPAC-WFC
1300 – 1400	Closing remarks	Speeches by guests on the dais

1. WORKSHOP EXECUTION

The workshop started at 09:30 am in the Conference Room, Office of the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Sylhet and continued up to 14:00 pm. Around 124 participants from different stakeholder level attended the workshop. Mr. Sharful Alam, Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock were present as the Chief Guest of the workshop. Special Guest and Guest of Honor of the occasion respectively were Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Director General, Department of Fisheries, and Mr. Robert T Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Sazzadul Hossain, Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet.

Mr. Masood Siddique, PMA Research Associate, IPAC-WorldFish conducted the workshop as facilitator. The occasion started with recitation from Holy Quran by Md. Molla Emdadullah, UFO, Dakkhin Surma, Sylhet.

1.1. WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Md. ASM Ishaq Bhuian, District Fisheries Officer, Sylhet delivered his welcome speech. He stated that Sylhet has huge potentialities for enhancing fisheries production, yet there is deficit of around 4000 mt. of district's total yearly fish requirement. He expressed his hope and aspirations that it is not only possible to mitigate this deficiency but it is also possible to achieve a surplus by introducing good practices in Sylhet by providing the vast water resources available.

1.2. PRESENTATION OF THE KEY NOTE PAPER

The Key Note paper on **Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector** was presented by Syed Ali Azher, Assistant Director, DoF Focal point to IPAC. He explained the fisheries status of Bangladesh with special emphasis on inland capture fisheries situations. In his presentation he highlighted that several good practices are in place fragmentarily around the country, some of these have been taken into record and the others are now being compiled in a systematic manner so that the good practices can be classified and disseminated in appropriate way in the similar ecological conditions. He reiterated the need for conservation of the SIS (Small Indigenous Species) and institutionalization of the adaptation of the GPs in the community and for this participation of all stakeholders including the LG bodies and local administration. He proposed a number of recommendations for sustainable conservation and management of inland open water fisheries (**Appendix c.1**).



Key-Note Presenter Mr. Syed Ali Azher, Assistant Director, DoF

1.3. PRESENTATION OF COP-IPAC

Mr. Robert T Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC presented a paper on “Introduction to IPAC – managing wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, Context: Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector.” He provided a brief description of the IPAC thematic areas of work and reiterated that IPAC works for benefiting people through conservation of biodiversity for enhanced food security and economic benefit. He explained that the objective of IPAC to support conservation of aquatic ecosystems and the co-management approach in wetland fisheries management falls in line with the mandates of DoF and hence IPAC is working in close collaboration with DoF. He expressed his aspirations that dissemination of these good practices all over the country will bring in measurable and substantially positive results in benefiting people and shall ensure sustainable use of the aquatic living resources (**Appendix c.2**).



Robert T Winterbottom, CoP-IPAC Presenting at GP workshop Sylhet

1.4. SPEECH OF RMO LEADER FOLLOWED BY VIDEO CLIPS ON MACH EXPERIENCES IN AQUATIC RESOURCE CO-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Followed by a speech by Mr. Moazzem Hossain Samru, Representative, Dumuria RMO (Resource Management Organization) and *Hail Haor*, a video documentary on *Baikka Beel* Sanctuary was displayed. Mr. Samru the community leader who has contributed to the successes of the MACH project shared his experiences and learning about developing co-management organizations and their success in establishing an Aquatic Sanctuary. He also mentioned their achievement in establishing Aquatic Sanctuary in *Baikka Beel*, Hail Haor. Other community members also joined him in achieving the good practices institutionalized by MACH project.

1.5. PRESENTATION BY CWBMP PROJECT / DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT ON GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES OF “HAKALUKI HAOR”

Experienced on fisheries and biodiversity conservation Ms. Zerina Reshma, Biodiversity Officer, Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) presented a paper on “Practices in *Hakaluki Haor*”. In her presentation she shared their methodology of forming co-management bodies and implementing different management tools in their targeted water bodies. She articulated that there are several areas where the suggested good practices are similar to the CWBMP experience and she reiterated that there is still much to learn from each other and that can be put into practice with support from CWBMP/ DoE (**Appendix : c.3**).

1.6. UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

In this segment of workshop three-Upazila Fisheries Officer shared their good practices initiatives:

1.6.1. GPs INTRODUCED IN DAKKHIN SHURMA UPAZILA: Mr. Molla Emdadulla, UFO, *Dakkhin Shurma* described about *Badaura Haor* fisheries management. He informed that they motivated the local community and formed “Badaura Haor Development Committee”. The good practices introduced there by the DoF through motivating the resource users are to follow the practice of no fishing during two months of fish breeding period. In addition, the communities have been strictly maintaining no fishing by de-watering in the *beels* (**Appendix c.4.1**).

1.6.2. GPs INTRODUCED IN JOINTAPUR UPAZILA: Mr. Ziauddin, Upazila Fisheries Officer, Jointapur, Sylhet also described on motivational activities in mainstreaming the fisheries rules and regulations. By his utmost cordiality he had been able to motivate the concerned Member of the Parliament (MP) and the local administration in favor of the observing fisheries rules and not to use destructive and fine meshed fishing gears. The MP in-turn has asked the people to follow the fisheries rules and has also requested the local administration to keep a close look at this. This role in the society and the community is now more responsive to calls to GPs (**Annex: c.4.2**).

1.6.3. GPs INTRODUCED IN COMPANIGANJ UPAZILA: Mr. Abu Taher Chowdhury UFO (in charge) described the good practices like connecting dried up canals by re-excavation, pile fisheries and plantation of *Hijol* and *Koroch* that adopted and implemented by local community in 84/90 *Lum Beel*. Previously it was not followed although there was a rule for this. He claimed that he has motivated the leaseholder to abide by the rule and now this is being followed (**Appendix c.4.3**).

1.6.4. EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN MOHANGONJ, NETROKONA: This was a very important part of the workshop. The main objective to organize such workshops was to share the success of social revolution towards aquatic resource conservation that jointly initiated by local DoF and Administration without any external assistance. The community has adopted three months closed season during breeding period. They have also abandoned the destructive and fine meshed fishing gears and other norms of GPs and having the good results found they now maintain this as a routine management practice. This is the best practices that have been institutionalized through motivating the resource users and the people of all walks of life living around the *Dingapota Haor*. Mr. Kazi Abed Hossain, UNO and Dr. Md. Riazuddin Sarker, SUFO Mohangonj, Netrokona were the joint presenters of this experience.



Dr. Md. Riazuddin Sarker, SUFO, Mohangonj

At the beginning, SUFO described the fisheries resources of Bangladesh and comparative contribution of each source to the total fish production. Then he described natural and man-made causes of water area and ecosystem degradations. He then shared their experiences of how they started awareness and motivational campaign to maintain “no fishing” in *Dingapota Haor* during three months of breeding periods.

After his presentation, a documentary film “*Ujjal Mohangonj*” developed (and also broadcasted earlier) by the satellite TV channel ATN Bangla, was displayed. By seeing this film, participants came to know about the steps of how to create mass awareness on natural resource conservation among the community. It also described the necessity of dedication and positive attitude of all level stakeholders to be involved in the process.

Thereafter the UNO Mohangonj was invited to share his hard work behind this success story with the participants. With his nice deliberation, he clearly described the ‘magic stick’ for this unparallel success. He stated that self-motivation and dedication are the key elements to achieve any success. He then described the interventions adopted and implemented to conserve aquatic resources of *Dingapota Haor*. These are “No Fishing during three months of fish breeding season”; complete banning of fishing by dewatering; formation of conservation committee at village level; partly compensating the poor fishers HH by providing wheat under VGF program during fish ban period; developing strong linkage between local administration and mass people etc.

At the end, he strongly emphasized that it is possible to create mass awareness and social revolution towards NRM without any extra financial support from the GoB or external support if the local administration, concerned GoB department and public representatives remain positive and devoted to achieve a target like this.



Assembled participants, including UNO of Mohangonj

1.7. OPEN DISCUSSION

After completion of presentation part, the floor was open for the participants. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Honorable DG-DoF took the responsibility to moderate open discussion session. Several participants expressed their interests and opinions in this session, which are as follows:

Representative from Sylhet Fishermen Cooperative Society stressed the need to review and revise New *Jalmohal* Leasing policy 2009 into a more fisher-friendly way.

Mr. Emdadul Hoque, Representative, Hakaluki Haor Fishermen *Samity* stated that there is a common conflict always prevailing among the fishers and farmers in using *beel* water. The Water Management Committee has to be effective in maintaining adequate water body in the marshes during dry season for brood fish shelter and breeding. This has to be mitigated through administrative management of the water management committee at local level with the assistance of local administration, he added.

District Cooperative Officer, Sylhet expressed his heartfelt thanks to the organizers, especially to UNO and SUFO Mohangonj for their sincere efforts. He proposed to add the word “management” before practice of the workshop title.

UNO, Jokiganj, Sylhet affirmed that from now on he will introduce “No Fishing” practice during three months breeding period within his jurisdiction. He also expressed his reaction by saying that such workshop is very useful to create awareness among the GO/NGO personnel as well as among the resource user community. He stressed the need for food security of fishers and ultra poor HH during fish ban period.

President, Jokiganj *Motshyojibi Somobay Samity* Mr. Ratan Biswas said that the leaseholders of *Jalmohal* are exploiting resources up to the last limits and thus destroying the total aquatic ecosystem. He demanded immediate measures to prevent such practices.

President, Sylhet District *Motshyojibi Somobay Samity*, Mr. Musa Mia stated that non-fisher influential personnel are grabbing the public water bodies and as a result, real fishers are being deprived. DoF and administration needs to look into this issue closely and effectively.

Mr. Nijamuddin, representative, Sylhet *Motshyojibi Somobay Samity* and Mr. Anowar Uddin from Balagonj Upazila stressed the need for immediate banning of using *Current Jal* and *Moshary Jal*. They demanded to prohibit production of current jal at the central level.

Some UFOs has claimed that the Fisheries Acts and Regulations are now too old to function to adequately support the execution of management practices. This needs to be reviewed, revised and updated.

Other recommendations emerging from the debate included increasing DoF stall and budget to support enforcement of the Fish Act.

1.8. GUEST SPEECHES

1.8.1. DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, MR. MD. RAFIQUL ISLAM in his speech stated the background and objectives of organizing such workshops. He explained fisheries road map objectives and said that to achieve road map target of attaining 35 lakh metric tons of fish production by 2015, we must have to ensure better management of our inland water resources.

He stressed the need of cautious and controlled introduction of environment friendly flood plain aquaculture practices with pen and cage culture at appropriate waterbodies to increase fish production. In addition, he asked to disseminate such good practices in all over the country. He stressed the necessity to ensure the norms of pile fisheries in *Haor* areas of Sylhet region, particularly in the waterbodies those are operated under commercial lease system. He thanked IPAC for providing support and ended his speech with request to the Honorable Secretary to consider the recommendations of the workshop.



DG,DoF, Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam is delivering his speech, Honorable Secretary MoFL, on his right

1.8.2. DC-SYLHET-THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE WORKSHOP, MR. SAZZADUL HASSAN thanked the organizers to arrange such an important workshop. He also expressed his heartfelt thanks to UNO and SUFO, Mohangonj for their sincere efforts. He opined that “Mohangonj Initiatives” to conserve and manage aquatic resources, should be considered as a unique model and such practices required to be replicated in all over the country. He added that DoF should take proactive role and work closely with the local administration. He reiterated that sincere and collaborative efforts can make it happen in other Upazilas as has happened at Mohangonj and he assured of his support in such pro-people efforts of the DoF. He drew attention of DG-DoF about the imperfect staff strengths in local DoF offices and requested to fill up all the vacant posts as soon as possible. Finally thanking the Chief Guest, Honorable Secretary, MoFL for his personal interest in dissemination of the good practices and paying visit to his district he requested him to take necessary steps on the recommendations that derived from the workshop.



Chief Guest, Honorable Secretary MoFL, Shariful Alam delivering his speech, sitting right to him is DC, Sylhet , DG DoF (left) and CoP IPAC

1.8.3. SECRETARY MOFL, CHIEF GUEST OF THE WORKSHOP, MR. SHARFUL ALAM,

in his speech expressed his hope that all level of stakeholders will be encouraged by seeing the success of Mohangonj and will come forward to introduce such practices at their own locality. He then assured the forum that he will take necessary steps along with DoF for better management of wetland resources in coordination with concerned GoB agencies. He expressed the necessity to re-establish connectivity of silted up canals between rivers and *beels*. In addition, he emphasized to establish more fish sanctuaries in appropriate water areas in all over the country. In this regards, he requested DG-DoF to identify and make a list of probable sanctuary sites in inland open water area of the country.

He requested DG-DoF to identify the laps and gaps in *Jalmohal* leasing policy-2009 and send a well thought and succinct proposal to the ministry with specific mention to the clause of the policy that deserves amendment with a statement of its rationale. Finally, he stressed the need for amendment and revising existing Fish Act and the rules hereunder and makes it up to date. In this context, he requested the CoP of IPAC to provide necessary support to organize different levels of dialogues/workshops regarding this matter. He also requested to organize national level review and workshop for finalization of a revised Fish Act and rules that fits to the present needs. At the end, the Secretary thanked all concerned for this successful event and expressed his expectation to be remaining involved for the development of country's wetland fisheries resources.

1.9. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations proposed through different presentations and by the participants compiled and summed up. Dr. Giasuddin Khan, Project Leader, IPAC-WorldFish presented the recommendations, which are as follows:

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing <i>Jalmohal</i> Leasing Policy-2009 required to be revised in to more fish friendly way; ▪ Production of illegal fishing nets like <i>current jal</i> must be prohibited. In this context, necessary legal steps required to be taken by DoF/MoFL; ▪ Revenue fixation should be based on present productivity of <i>jolmohals</i>; ▪ Introducing long term lease tenure (at least 7-10 years); ▪ At least 10% of revenue income from <i>jolmohals</i> should be allocated for the development of the fishers; ▪ Fishers and ultra poor resource user HH should be brought under food security program during fishing ban season; ▪ At least 2-3 numbers of effective Fish Sanctuary have to be established in each Upazila; ▪ Silted up and degraded connecting canals and <i>beels</i> need to be re-excavated; ▪ Mass awareness campaign against illegal fishing and dewatering of <i>beels</i> is necessary and relevant agencies and institutions should implement programs to establish good practices in the society; ▪ Introducing Co-management approach for resource conservation and management in more water bodies and consolidate activities and good practices in the existing CBOs; ▪ Introducing Pile¹ fishery, <i>beel</i> nursery and similar other fisheries management tools as and where appropriate; ▪ Ensuring logical water sharing for agriculture and fisheries during dry season; ▪ Involving public representatives in introducing good practices for fisheries development; and ▪ Updating existing Fish Act and Rules through necessary amendments and revisions; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPAC to take lead to start dialogues and policy level workshops and documentation of strategic frame works. |

THE WORKSHOP: GOOD PRACTICES IN SUNAMGONJ DISTRICT

Organized by: MoFL/DoF
Supported by: IPAC-USAID

¹Pile Fishery: In the Pile fishery system the leaseholder has contractual obligation with the government line department that there shall be no fishing in the first two years, rather the concerned person will take necessary measures to provide good shelter for fish stocks to grow. And take habitat restoration at their own cost and shall undertake fishing (without dewatering) only in the third year of lease and continue to do the same every third year (in case the lease is renewed). It may be mentioned here that this practice is not followed in most cases; and it needs hard work by the DoF and the land management authorities to ensure that this norm is followed which is considered to be a very good practice that ensures fisheries productivity and aquatic biodiversity conservation.

Venue: Circuit House Conference room, Sunamgonj
Date: 25 October 2009
Time: 0930 to 1400 hrs.

Program Outline

Time (hrs)	Events	Resource Person /Facilitator
0930 - 0935	Registration	All participants
0935 - 0940	Guests take seats Chief Guest: Secretary MoFL Special Guest : DG- DoF Guest of Honor: CoP-IPAC Chairperson: DC Sunamgonj	---
0940 – 0945	Welcome Address	District Fisheries Officer Sunamgonj
0945 – 1000	Keynote Paper on Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector	MoFL /DoF Representative
1000 – 1010	Introduction to IPAC–managing wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, Context : Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector	CoP-IPAC
1010 - 1030	Tea Break and Video clips display on Baikka <i>Beel</i> sanctuary	
1030 - 1110	Selective Upazila level presentations on Good Practices adopted for wetland fisheries conservation and management	UNO/SUFO/UFO
1110 – 1120	IUCN experiences in Fishery Resources Co-management in Tanguar <i>Haor</i>	IUCN Representative
1120 – 1130	CBRMP Experience in aquatic resources co-management	CBRMP Representative
1130 – 1200	Experience sharing on Fisheries Conservation practices in Mohanganj, Netrokona	UNO/SUFO Mohonganj
1200 – 1250	Open discussion	All participants
1250 – 1300	Presentation of recommendations	Representative IPAC-WFC
1300 – 1400	Closing remarks	Speeches by guests on the dais
Workshop closed with lunch		

2. WORKSHOP EXECUTION

The workshop started at 09:30 am in Circuit House Conference Room, Sunamgonj and continued up to 1400 hrs. One hundred and twenty numbers of participants from different stakeholders attended the workshop. Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Mr. Sharful Alam, was present as the Chief Guest of the workshop. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Director General,

DoF and Mr. Robert T Winterbottom, CoP-IPAC was present as Special Guest and Guest of Honor of the occasion respectively. The workshop chaired by Mr. Md. Zahiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Commissioner, Sunamgonj.

Masood Siddique, PMAR Associate, IPAC-WorldFish conducted the workshop as facilitator. The occasion started with recitation from Holy Quran by Moulana Md. Mujibur Rahman, *Pesh Imam*, Upazila Jamey Mosque.

2.1. WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Md. Sultan Ahmed, District Fisheries Officer, Sunamgonj delivered his welcome speech. Welcoming the participants, he stated that Sunamgonj is a land of *Haor* Fishery. It has huge importance in country's fisheries sector. He provided a brief on the contribution of fisheries in the economy and livelihoods of the district and said that it was a unique district where fish and rice makes the livelihoods. Fish and fishers have significant role in the district's economy and social structure. He expected that with the recommendation and guidelines of this workshop, it would be possible to revive our degraded aquatic resources. He pronounced that he was aware of the good practices established in Mohangonj of Netrokona and he believed that such lessons would be much relevant to this district and would contribute further to re-establish this district's waterbodies as the 'mother fishery'.



DFO Sunamgonj, Md. Sultan Ahmed in his welcome speech

2.2. PRESENTATION OF THE KEY NOTE PAPER

Syed Ali Azher, Assistant Director DoF and Focal Point to IPAC of the Department of Fisheries presented the key note paper on **Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector**. He explained the fisheries status of Bangladesh with detail on inland capture fisheries situations. He proposed a number of recommendations for sustainable conservation and management of inland open water fisheries. His presentation details have been provided in the proceedings of the workshop held in Sylhet district.

2.3. PRESENTATION OF COP-IPAC

Mr. Robert T Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC presented a paper titled “Introduction to IPAC – managing wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, Context: Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector”. In his presentation, Mr. Winterbottom explained IPAC’s objectives towards conservation of aquatic ecosystem. Then he briefed IPAC’s target to policy reforms for collaborative and co-management of the forest and wetland protected areas for conservation of the natural resources and contribute to the development of an integrated natural resource management framework and future strategic plan. This includes institutionalization of good practices through co-management approach in wetland fisheries management in support of the mandatory functions of the DoF.

2.4. VIDEO CLIPS DISPLAY ON *BAIKKA BEEL* AQUATIC SANCTUARY CO-MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN *HAIL HAOR* BASIN

Baikka Beel is a successful Aquatic Sanctuary established by USAID funded MACH project. It is a unique example of wetlands resource conservation and management through community participation. Participants could able to learn about the techniques of developing such management practices and motivated by seeing the documentary.

2.5. UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

In this segment of workshop four Upazila Fisheries Officers shared their respective good practices initiatives:

MR. DELWAR HOSSAIN, UPAZILA FISHERIES OFFICER, JAMALGANJ described Good Practices of introducing Pile Fishery in *Chatidhara Beel*. He mentioned that the concerned leaseholders are well aware about resource conservation and used to harvest every three years interval. He added that there is no practice of fishing by dewatering in *Chatidhara Beel* (**Appendix c.5.1**).

UPAZILA FISHERIES OFFICER (IN CHARGE), DAKKHIN SUNAMGANJ, MR. MASUDUR RAHMAN KHAN presented Good Practices that implemented in *Bordoi Kastogonga Group Jolmohal*. Implemented Good Practices are: re-connecting silted canals, plantation of *Hijol* and *Koroch* in excavated soil that dumped on the embankment, establishment of Fish Sanctuary and Pile Fishery etc. The benefits so far received are enhanced fish production and biodiversity (**Appendix c.5.2**).

MR. ATIQUUR RAHMAN, UFO (IN CHARGE) DOARA BAZAR, SUNAMGONJ presented Good Practices implemented in *79/2 Surma Nadi Jolmohal* (**Appendix c.5.3**). This water body is managed by Fishermen Cooperative. They established a Fish Sanctuary only by declaring “No Fishing” area and could maintain it successfully. They have a fund of 3.75 lakh taka (**Appendix c.5.3**).

MR. MD SULTAN AHMED, SUFO (CURRENT CHARGE) SADAR, SUNAMGONJ presented *Beel Nursery* practices implemented in *Kalardoar Beel*. He mentioned that the nursery area is one ha, where 2-5 kg fry are being stocked. After 46 days of nursing, these became 8-10 cm in size and released in neighboring flood plains that resulted enhanced production of fish in the subsequent years (**Appendix c.5.4**).

2.6. IUCN EXPERIENCES IN FISHERY RESOURCES CO-MANAGEMENT IN TANGUAR HAOR

IUCN is working on natural resource management practices through co-management approaches in Tanguar Haor, Sunamgonj. Mr. A. F. M. Rezaul Karim, Project Manager, IUCN, Sunamgonj shared the forum with their way of working approaches and achievements. He described the methodologies of NRM Committee formation at different tiers: establishment of fishing access for the fishers’ and regulation of illegal fishing and AIG introduction.

2.7. CBRMP EXPERIENCE IN FISHERIES CO-MANAGEMENT

Mr. Michel Roy, Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP), LGED, Sunamgonj shared their project activities and achievements that resulted from Good Practices implemented in the intervened areas through the CBOs. He mentioned continuous training; women involvement in NRM; submersible road construction and ensuring pure drinking water as the good practices.

2.8. EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN MOHANGONJ, NETROKONA:

The main objective to organize such workshops was to share the success of social revolution towards natural resource conservation that jointly initiated by local DoF and administration of Mohangonj, Netrokona. They succeeded to introduce good practices among the community

without any external assistance. Mr. Kazi Abed Hossain, UNO and Dr. Md. Riazuddin Sarker, SUFO, Mohangonj, Netrokona were the joint presenter of this slot.

At the beginning, SUFO shared their experiences of how they started awareness and motivational campaign to maintain “no fishing” in Dingapota *Haor* during three months of breeding periods.

Then a documentary film “*Ujjal Mohangonj*” displayed. By seeing this film, participants came to know about the steps of how to create mass awareness on natural resource conservation among the community. It also described the necessity of dedication and positive attitude of all levels of stakeholders to be involved in the process.

Finally, UNO explained the reasons of their success. He stated that self-motivation and dedication were the key elements to achieve any success. He then described the interventions adopted and implemented to conserve aquatic resources of Dingapota *Haor*. These are “No Fishing during three months of fish breeding season”; complete banning of fishing by dewatering; formation of conservation committee at village level; compensating the poor fishers HH by providing wheat under VGF program during fish ban period and developing strong linkage between local administration and mass people etc.

At the end, he strongly emphasized that it is possible to create mass awareness and social revolution towards NRM without any GoB assistance or external support if the local administration, concerned GoB department and public representatives remain positive and are devoted to achieve any target.



UNO Mohangonj, Kazi Abed Hossain, sharing his success story in community mobilization in GPs

2.9. OPEN DISCUSSION

In this segment of workshop, the floor was opened for the participants. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Honorable DG-DoF, moderated open discussion session.

- A fish trader (one of the participants) said that fishers are poor and have no financial capability to take lease of *Jalmohal*. Practically the leaseholders are non-fishers elites who are benefited from the resources. The fisher's fates never change, he uttered. He demanded government should provide credit and subsidy to the real fishers group in getting lease of *Jalmohal*.
- One of the Fishermen Cooperative Society Representatives said that most of the canals and *beels* of *Haor* basins silted up. As a result, fish productions were severely hampered. He demanded government's assistances to re-excavate those canals and beels.
- Another fishermen representative proposed to include degraded and unproductive water bodies under development projects and there after turning those in to productive *beels*.
- A number of participants proposed for i). Introducing cage culture in beels; ii) AIG program for fishers during fish ban period and iii) *Beel* nursery etc.
- UFO, *Dakkhin* Sunamgonj proposed to include all the *Jalmohal* above 20 acres under development schemes;
- Mr. Moloy Kumar Sarker, Representative, CNRS proposed the necessity of constructing submersible dykes in *Haor* basins which would be beneficial for both agriculture and fisheries.
- The Honorable Chief Guest, Mr. Sharful alam, Secretary, MoFL suggested to construct fish friendly sluice gates that would bring benefits for both rice and fish.
- The Secretary also added to construct small culverts at frequent interval in rural roads so that fish can move easily. He again requested IPAC to take initiatives to reconstruct existing Fish Acts and Rules as well as *Jalmohal* policies.



A section of audiences

2.10. GUEST SPEECHES

2.10.1. DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, MR. MD. RAFIQUUL ISLAM in his speech stated the background and objectives of organizing such workshops. He mentioned that by 2015, we have to attain 35 lakh mt. fish production as per Fisheries Sub Sector Road Map. He emphasized inland open water resources to be developed with top priority. He expressed the importance of establishing *Beel* Nursery and introducing Pile Fishery in *Haor* basin. He stressed the need of introducing controlled flood plain aquaculture practices to increase fish production. In addition, he said unlike Mohangonj, we have to disseminate such good practices in all over the country. In this context, he expected support of IPAC to achieve the targeted goals. He ended his speech with request to the Honorable Secretary to consider the recommendations of the workshop.



DC Sunamgonj Md. Zahir Uddin Ahmed speaking as Chair person

2.10.2. DC-SUNAMGONJ – the Chairperson of the workshop, Md. Zahir Uddin Ahmed thanked the organizers to arrange such an important workshop. He agreed with the fact that the *Jalmohal* while leased out, “Real Fishers” were deprived. He said that leaseholders do not follow conditions mentioned in the lease agreement. He also expressed his heartfelt thanks to UNO and SUFO, Mohangonj for their sincere efforts. Finally thanking to the Secretary, MoFL also requested to take necessary steps on the recommendations of the workshop.

2.10.3. CHIEF GUEST OF THE WORKSHOP, MR. SHARFUL ALAM, HONORABLE SECRETARY, MOFL in his speech expressed his hope that all of the stakeholders will be encouraged by seeing the success of Mohangonj and will come forward to introduce such practices at their own locality. He instructed DoF to take necessary measures in revising existing Fish Act and *Jalmohal* policy. In this context, he requested IPAC to provide necessary technical

and financial support to organize different levels sharing dialogues/workshops etc. He than assured the forum that he will take necessary steps in better management of water resources in coordination with M of Land. He suggested constructing small bridge or culvert in every half to one km interval of road so that natural pathway of fishes does not be disrupted.



Chief Guest Honorable Secretary MoFL, Mr. Sharful Alam is delivering his speech, DG DoF(right), DC Sunamgonj (left) and COP IPAC in the dais.

At the end, the Secretary thanked all concerned persons for this successful event and expressed his expectation to be remaining involved for the development of the country's wetland fisheries resources.

2.11. SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

FOLLOWING ARE THE PRIORITY ISSUES THAT HAS EMERGED FROM THIS WORKSHOP:

- ❑ Re-excavation of degraded beels and connecting canals to revive nearly original natural conditions of wetlands;
- ❑ Introducing *beel* nursery in *haor* basins should be considered as a good practice with particular reference to indigenous species those are disappearing from the given water body;
- ❑ Government should provide credit and subsidy to the real fishers group in getting lease of *Jalmohal*;

- ❑ Introducing Pile Fishery and ensure pile fishing by the leaseholders need be brought under the list of good practice and IPAC should support DoF to implement the same in all leased waterbodies under its command area and beyond as much as possible;
- ❑ Existing *Jalmohal* Leasing Policy-2009 required to be revised into more fish friendly way. In this regard, he instructed DoF to review and revise the existing policy as necessary. He requested IPAC to provide necessary consultative and logistic support in doing this tasks;
- ❑ Revenue fixation should be based on present productivity of *Jalmohal*;
- ❑ Introducing long term lease tenure (at least 7-10 years) need be endorsed in the leasing policy and administration;
- ❑ At least 10% of revenue income from *Jalmohal* should be allocated for the development of the same;
- ❑ Introducing AIG options for fishers and poor resource user HH should be incorporated in the programs of DoF and supporting organizations and institutions including development projects e.g. IPAC and future with similar objectives;
- ❑ At least 2-3 numbers of Fish Sanctuary have to be established in each Upazila;
- ❑ Ensuring logical water sharing for agriculture and fisheries during dry season;
- ❑ Involving public representatives in introducing good practices for fisheries development;
- ❑ Updating existing Fish Act and Rules through necessary amendments and revisions. IPAC to take lead to start dialogues and policy level workshops and documentation of strategic frame works.
- ❑ To reduce the affect of the unplanned embankments on the wetlands ecological deterioration the need of the embankments under the present situation need to be evaluated/reviewed and mitigation measures need to be identified. At least frequent gates to pass water and fish friendly ladders need to be made in the embankments.

CONCLUSION

Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) has provided a substantial input along with the DoF HQ and concerned local resource persons to bring the lessons learned and good practices into focus in a way that enables an audience to capture the messages of approach and benefits of the good practices for fisheries and wetland management. This has been made possible through a series of advance visits and working sessions by the IPAC central team as well as the local team to brainstorm and compile the good practices of the respective Upazila of the two districts. This process has helped to increase DoF's capacity to address the issues in a systematic way. This has also strengthened further the IPAC relation with DoF and has possibly given DoF more faith on IPAC for fruitful cooperation in the days to come. Cooperation with the local administration is also vital for success of institutionalization of the GPs in more and more UZs and thereby covering more and more areas under good practice. IPAC will sequentially organize more workshops in the other districts in its targeted areas.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX C.1: PRESENTATION: KEYNOTE PAPER ON DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR- SYED ALI AZHER, AD-DOF.

Appendix 1

Keynote Paper on
Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector
Syed Ali Azher, DoF (IPAC Focal Point)

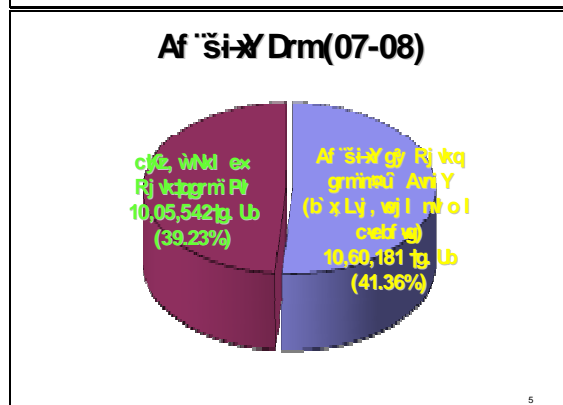
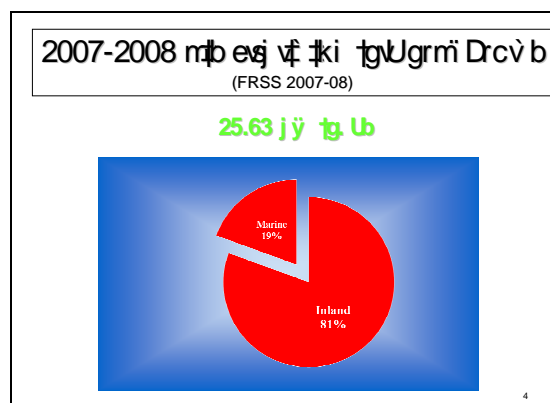
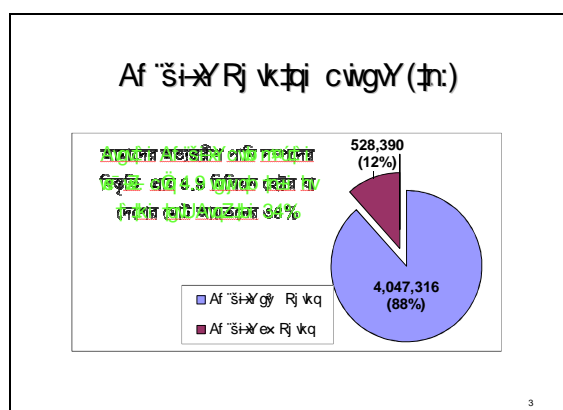
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- **UgKi gja i jQ54 WcBv** (IUCN, 2000)
- **Rj R Dv Ktg hQ**
- **cBv Ktg hQ**
- **wvbaBv Benthos Ktg hQ**
- **f v "Z Rj R Rpi vj bi ni j f vM jPq 5, Y tekxGesngj DcKxq Rpi jPq 3, Y tekxte** (Ricciardi *et al.* 1999).

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- 2021 mji gqD Drcv b j " g v 41.39 j " jg.Ub (AbgZ)

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Good Practices

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- Aēv Ani YeÜ i Lv
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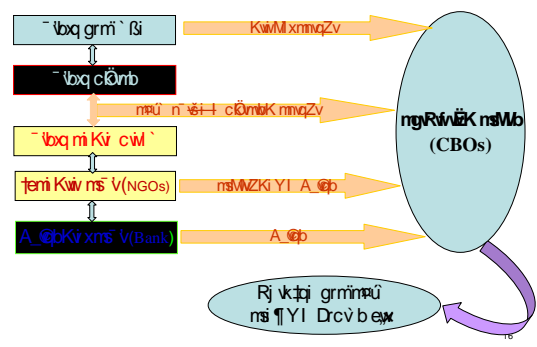
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- Rj vkq nē i cēv ēē'ni Kix vY Z Ki v Gas Z v i jK nē ēē' lcbv Kfōg nē, Ki v jhōa jRj, P v x Ab'v nē Ani Y Kix jōbō kōyK
- nē ēē'ni Kix RbMōi ngvZK nēMō Mō jZj v(CBO) Ges`Nēgqf (Kgc 10 erni) Rj vkq b`-K v
- lcbq cōnb, grm v f v jēni Kix nē v l lcbq ni Kix cū f i nēZv ngvRvZK nēMō (CBO)- Gi ga'g ēē' lcbv Kfōg ev eap Ki v

15

nm-ēē' lcbvcxvZ (Co-management Approach)



grm Af qkē

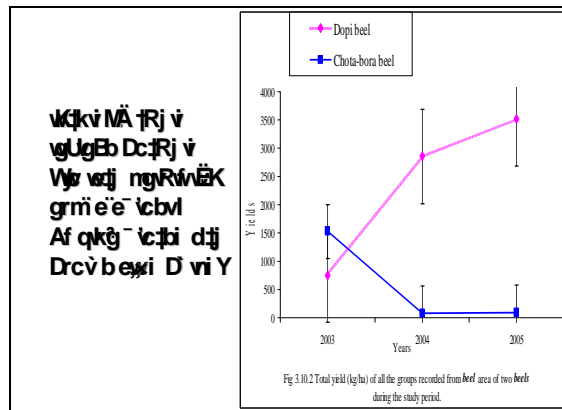
- Rj R ReMō Ges grm nē nsi Y I nēcōi jY nēPj Dc jhMkeē' lcbvcxvZ
- Rj vkqj A v jK M xZg v b A ev Abj f jK b v b v vKj Lbceē' Af qkē lcb Ki v hq
- grm Af qkē ēē' lcbv Kg ē'q v f Ges mōRB ev eap jhM
- ngv j ā dj v j Abj x GK M Rj vkqj grm Af qkē lcb Ki v nē H Rj vkqj grm Drcv b 2-3, b ex cv Ges v j cō grm cēvZi 7-24 v cū v f NjU
- Rj vkqj cēvZ, cēvZ, cēbb jōg i cēbb jōg i f f Af qkē v xevA v x nēZ cv

17

cōWRj vkqj jōvA v Zbi
Kgc 5-10 kZv
Rj vZb AšZtc j GK M
grm Af qkē lcb Ki v

18

- Rj kv Kw f i Uev Ab' Kib Ki r' nskz ntj Zv Lbb' cjt Lbb cef gq Aev n j cjt 'xv Ki v
- cjt Lbbi ga'ig nsh MLj cjt 'xv Ki v
- hiv gq F Vlj 'n P Aek Wdve n Np Kf Zje H Kwigk grm eü Kwigz i f'vz Ki v
- Rj kv' i-m Drmü Ki v
- ckwz mntj z Auw' n i Kbbk e'eni bv Ki v




vij bñx' icbi gä'ig f kxq
cBvzi icbvDrcv b l Pl f tki
A_özz Dji LñM f vki Lp

26

Rj R Re/ññ ns'YI grñ Drcv tñ Gf i
f vki K Lvl vki f L v ngñ Mñb
wcbvñ cBvñ ngñ K i vki tñ nñ
Dñ Rj R nñ e'e' icbq grñ Rñ i Añ K v
cññ Kñ gñ K Añ vñ Mñ K i vñ



27

APPENDIX C.2: PRESENTATION: MANAGING WETLANDS ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT: DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR-ROBERT T WINTERBOTTOM, CHIEF OF PARTY, IPAC.



Introduction to IPAC – managing wetland ecosystems and biodiversity Context : Dissemination of Good Practices in Fisheries Sector

District Level Dissemination Workshop
October 24, 2009, Sylhet



IPAC Project Summary

- Integrated Protected Area Co-Management Project
- Funded by USAID/Bangladesh – Environmental Program, for five years (5 June 2008 – 4 June 2013)
- Implemented through MOFL and MOEF with technical assistance from IRG and partners
 - Dept of Environment
 - Forest Dept
 - Dept of Fisheries
 - Local Government
 - Community Based Organizations in 5 Clusters



Context for IPAC: USAID Environmental Program

- Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH)
 - Community based collaborative management of inland fisheries and wetlands, with Dept. of Fisheries
 - 3 pilot sites: Sylhet and Central
- Co-Management of Tropical Forest Resources in Bangladesh (Nishorgo)
 - Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) with Forest Dept.
 - 5 pilot sites: Sylhet and SE
- Tropical Forest Conservation (Arannayk Foundation)

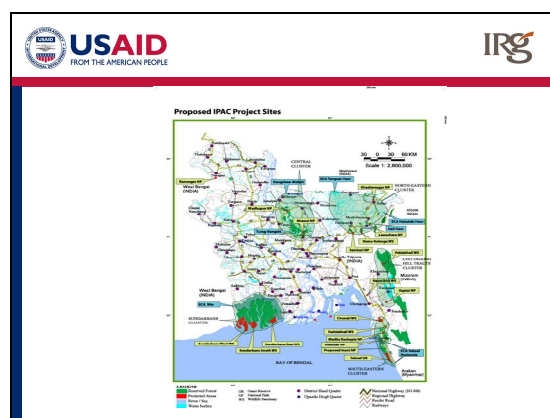
*IPAC is designed to contribute to **sustainable natural resource management** and enhanced **biodiversity conservation** in targeted landscapes with the goal of preserving the natural capital of Bangladesh while promoting **equitable economic growth** and **strengthening environmental governance***



IPAC Annual Work Plan
IPAC Quarterly Progress Reports
IPAC Project Summary








Locations for IPAC Site Specific Implementation



- **Chittagong Hill Tracts:** Pablaikhali WS, Kaptai NP
- **Sylhet:** Lawachara, Rema-Kalenga, Satchari, Khadimnagar; Hail Haor, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor,
- **Southeastern:** Teknaf GR / ECA, Chunati WS, Inani, Himchari, Medha Kachapia, Fasiakhali, Sitakunda Ecopark
- **Central:** Kangsan-Malijhee watershed, Turag-Bangshi, Madhupur, Bhawal, Ram Sagar
- **Sundarbans:** Sundarbans Wildlife Sanctuaries and ECA







	
National Implementing Partners	Primary role and responsibility
CODEC, CIPD	Technical and logistical support for field level implementation
World Fish Center	Strategic and technical guidance for wetlands management and performance monitoring
Asiatic Marketing and Communications Ltd.	Technical support for communications and outreach
Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association – BELA	Legal analysis and advice on regulatory issues
Oasis Transformation Ltd.	Market chain strategy and enterprise development support
Independent University, Bangladesh and Jahangirnagar University	Development of certificate courses and capacity building
Module Architects	Architectural and Engineering services, monitoring of infrastructure dev

	
US based consortium member	Primary role and responsibility
International Resources Group	Lead contractor for technical support services
World Wildlife Fund	Protected Area management, Climate change
Epler Wood International	Ecotourism expertise
dTS	Gender awareness and mainstreaming
Environmental Law Institute	Expertise in analysis of legal and regulatory framework
East West Center	Academic support for applied social science research

	
Overall challenge for IPAC Team	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems – Economic growth, governance and biodiversity conservation – National and local priorities – With FD, DoF, DoE • Protected Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Control, limit destructive extraction of NR – Identify, support, promote sustainable use, improved mang't – Invest in protection, restoration, conservation • Co-management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Foster, empower collaboration gov't agencies and communities – Promote public private partnerships 	

	
Co-management – functional definition for IPAC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management is an approach used by government technical agencies to collaborate with local communities and other stakeholders in the management of designated forest lands, wetlands and other natural resources • To implement co-management approach, managers engage local stakeholders through a participatory approach that empowers them with a voice and well defined role in decision-making, and provides sufficient economic incentives to engage their interest and commitment to conservation 	

	
Specific Results over five years (illustrative)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal policy recognition of a PA system and approval of a national integrated PA co-management strategy and action plan • Institutionalization of co-management as the accepted approach for PA management and biodiversity conservation • Pragmatic conservation financing mechanisms developed • Climate change mitigation and adaptation through improved land use and adaptation by communities • Communication Strategy in support of IPAC designed and implemented 	

	
Specific Results over five years (continued)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of community based NRM organizations involved in IPAC are sustainable, transparent, pro-poor, equitable • Cadre of professionals trained in PA management and co-management within GOB institutions and community organizations • Development and demonstration of ecological restoration plans to rehabilitate degraded critical ecosystems through co-management • Public-private sector alliances for PA co-management established and successfully operating 	

IPAC Approach – key elements

- **Increase local incomes - at landscape level:** support AIG through value chain strengthening, alternative production systems, sustainable livelihoods, to reduce pressures on PA, improve land use in surrounding areas
- **Improve PA management through collaboration–** support community participation in protection, habitat restoration and wildlife management, infrastructure development and visitor management, ecotourism and conservation enterprises to enable local communities to capitalize on increased value of PA

IPAC Approach (cont'd)

- **Empower local co-managers:** provide for a voice, rights, power sharing, revenue sharing to enable local user groups and co-managers to counter status quo of non-sustainable use, inequitable benefit distribution in favor of elites
- **Reinforce enabling conditions** for site level co-management:
 - Institutional and legal reforms
 - Awareness raising, communications and outreach
 - Innovative sustainable financing
 - Local support services and networks

Key Learning Points – IPAC Cluster teams

- Working with **three technical departments** – Forest Dept, Dept of Fisheries, Dept of Environment
- Working across targeted **landscapes** – in buffer zones as well as core Protected Area
- **Participatory** approach – need to identify multiple stakeholders, and **engage / enable** key stakeholders
- Using **integrated** natural resource management / biodiversity conservation as a **tool for poverty reduction**
- Accent on **facilitation** and capacity building
- **Social mobilization, empowerment and communication** are essential
 - Raise awareness and mobilize communities for resource protection
 - Dissemination and adoption of improved NRM practices
 - Increased investment in restoration / conservation
 - Provision for equitable benefit sharing

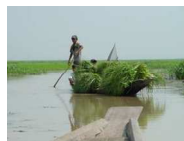
Wealth of Bangladesh

- 3rd largest wetland system and freshwater fisheries in the world
- Flat deltaic land; 30-40% inundated under normal flooding
- 100 million dependent on inland wetlands and open water capture fisheries for food and income
- Long coast line and extensive coastal and marine capture fisheries
- Fertile soils – long growing season

Map by C. Gay and D. Miller

Poor People Depends on the Natural Capital

- **Fishing Households: 60-80%**
- **Utilize a range of wetland products**
 - Fish for consumption and sale
 - Fuel, roofing, medicines
- **Lacking secure access to fisheries resources**
- **National regulatory and management provisions not enforced or applied**
- **Few economic incentives for conservation and investment in long term productivity of wetland**



Situation in 1990's

- Access to open water bodies based on short term leases –
- Elites acquired leases - poor fishers obliged to pay high price for short term lease; no long term security to justify investments in habitat improvement; pressure to overfish and deplete the fisheries; no effective controls on fishing practices
- Result: "tragedy of the commons" Each person maximized their individual short term benefit; long term result for community in no one's best interest: widespread degradation and loss of wetlands, drainage and conversion
- Combination of overfishing and habitat degradation: depletion of fisheries, reduced biodiversity, reduced consumption of fish, reduced food security



Wetlands under threat:

- Encroachment, dewatering/ drainage, conversion to cropland
- Erosion in upland areas and siltation of low lying area
- Pollution
- Over-exploitation
- 40% of freshwater species threatened with extinction (IUCN, 2000)

Efforts to address problems of overfishing, rural poverty...

- Dept of Fisheries – pushed regulations, improved fishing practices (without sufficient capacity for local enforcement)
 - Disseminated information about what to do differently (without sufficient incentives, self interest)
 - NGOs – promoted microcredit, training in AIG (without sufficient linkages to improved fisheries management)
 - Ministry of Lands / UNO – collected rents, not involved in fisheries management, poverty reduction, land use planning
- So....
- **Limited success** without addressing root causes, and without holistic, integrated approach addressing NRM, economic incentives, governance aspects....




Proven approach and good practices of MACH

- Site Assessment, Stakeholder Identification and Participatory Action Plan Development
- Formation and training of Resource Management Organizations (RMOs) – access to leases
- Formation and training of Resource User Groups (RUGs) – access to AIG, credit
- Inclusion of women members in RMOs and RUGs
- Institutional linkages with UP, UZ and wider forum
- Awareness building on wetlands / fisheries management






Proven approach and good practices of MACH





- Establishment and management of sanctuaries
- Periodic ban on fishing (breeding season)
- Local controls and enforcement to stop use of destructive fishing gear
- Conflict resolution at the community level
- Habitat restoration through re-excavation and plantation
- Re-introduction and conservation of threatened fish species
- Contour planting of crops on hill slopes of watershed






Positive impacts on production, income, biodiversity

- Success rooted in community self-interest and sense of ownership, authority, responsibility
- Long term lease was conditional on local support for improved fishing practices, respect of sanctuary, investment habitat restoration and improvement
- With access to training and credit for AIG – more opportunities for sustainable increases in income
 - More diversified livelihoods, for more people
 - Fewer resource dependent fishermen, living better



Importance of social mobilization, community organization and institutionalized participatory, co-management

RMO – Resource Management Organization	Resource users and community leaders, responsible for day to day management; equitable access and use by community
UFC - Upazila Fisheries Committee	Local administration with representatives of RMO and RUG, approve RMO workplans
RUG Resource User Groups and Federations of RUG	Association of poor resource users, women; increase access to training, credit; have a voice in RMO and UFC

Importance of Policy and Institutional Changes

- Required institutional changes in the way responsible departments exercised their mandates
 - Ministry of Land and DC, for leasing
 - Dept of Fisheries, for education and extension
 - Local government, for oversight and monitoring
- Endowment Fund established to support work of UFC
- Federation of RUG established to promote networks of locally available service providers for RUG training and support
 - FRUG now employs extension / field staff

Through co-management approach of MACH, Nishorgo and CWBMP IPAC and other CBNRM / Co-management initiatives...


Significant Results:

- Reducing wetlands drainage, conversion
- more effective, locally enforced controls on resource extraction
- sanctuaries provide a safe haven for fish stocks
- restocking, replanting, habitat restoration
- Forest protected areas gain increased value as ecotourism destinations

Positive Impacts:

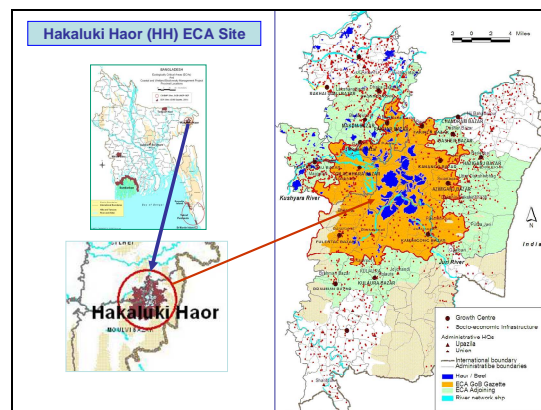
- biodiversity increased, conserved
- forest products / fisheries production increased, sustained
- people better off as livelihoods secured, diversified
- income increased and food security improved
- resource based conflicts reduced; cooperation increased
- adaptation to and mitigation of climate change

APPENDIX C.3: PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCES ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN HAKALUKI HAOR: ZERINA RESHMA, FISHERIES OFFICER, CWBMP



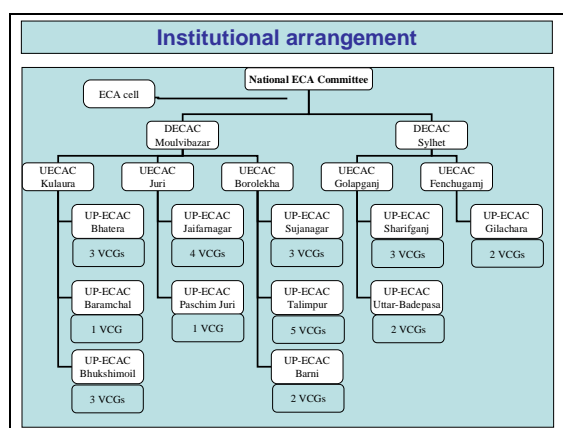
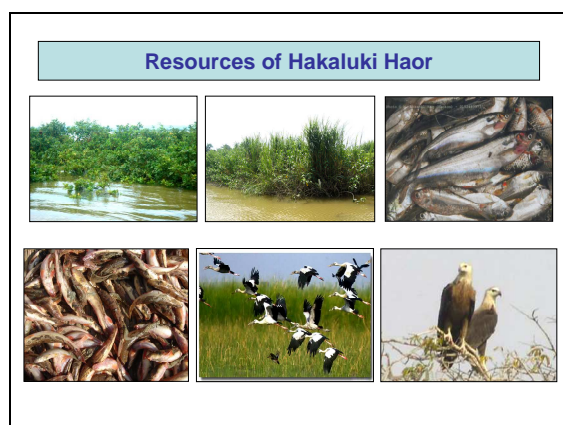
**Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project
at Hakaluki Haor and Cox's Bazar Site**

Implemented by
Department of Environment
With partnership of CNRS, IDEA and Prochesta;
and CFSD, IUCN and NACOM



Administrative features of HH ECA					
Name of District	Upazila	Union	Mauza	Village	VCG
1. Moulvibazar District ✓ Area: About 75% of the total area ✓ Union: 8 Nos. ✓ Mouza: 81 Nos. ✓ Village: 195 Nos.	Kulaura	Bhatera	14	28	
		Baramchal	5	16	
		Bhukshimoi	8	23	
	Juri	Paschim Juri	12	34	
		Jaifarnagar	8	20	
	Barlekha	Talimpur	15	25	
		Barni	9	22	
2. Sylhet District ✓ Area: About 25% of the total area ✓ Union: 3 Nos. ✓ Mouza: 32 Nos. ✓ Village: 58 Nos.	Golapgonj	Sharifgonj	12	20	
	Fenchugonj	Uttarbadepasha	14	26	
		Gilachara	6	12	
Total: 02	5	11	113	253	

Bio-physical features of HH ECA
Area ✓ ECA Area: 40,000 ha (approx.) ✓ Haor Area: 24,715.4 ha (63% of the total area) ✓ Peripheral Area: 14,607.6 ha (37% of the total area)
Population ✓ Total population: About 2 lac
Beel, river/canal ✓ Beel: 270 Nos (Among them 238 are govt. khas) ✓ River/canal: Inlets: Juri, Continala, Fanai, Dhamai, Ratkhal, Bardal and Outlet: Juri
Status of Biodiversity ✓ Wildlife: 558 species (99 threatened) ✓ Fish: 107 species (32 threatened) ✓ Plant: 526 species (112 threatened)



Community development activities

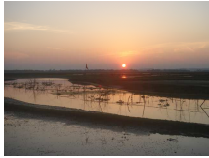
Capacity Building Actions	Awareness Raising Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCGs formed: 28 • VCGs training program: 37 • Stakeholders workshop: 29 • VCGs regular meeting: 823 • VCGs special meeting (for conflict resolution and others): 87 • Orientation to Upazilla-ECAC: 11 • Women in the VCG: 24% • VCG planning workshops: 84 events • Total VCG fund Tk. 42, 69,629 (including MCG) as of March 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness meetings with wider community: 202. • Folk groups formed: 2 • Day observation programs: 17 • Awareness raised (estimated): 75%.

Fisheries Biodiversity Conservation Activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community based fish sanctuary establishment: 12 sanctuary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 11 in 6 major rivers & ✓ 1 in jolmohal (Beel) ➤ Community Based fisheries law enforcement: 108 events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Beel dewatering: 69 ✓ Illegal fishing net: 37 ✓ Bisiata fishing: 2 ✓ Stop and remove damming across the river (fish migration path) 2 ➤ Fish catch monitoring: 16 locations (data collection) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 6 Beels ✓ 5 Rivers ✓ 5 Floodplain ➤ Fish market survey: 20 markets surrounding the HH ECA site ➤ Awareness campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Street show/ drama ✓ Miking ✓ Billboard installation ✓ Meeting at different level & stakeholder (court yard meeting to Upazila ECA meeting) ➤ Fish fair observation ➤ Linkage



Fish Sanctuary



Community Guarding

38 Community guards deployed under 28 VCGs

Guards involvement to prevent destructive gears use

To prevent Fishing in breeding time

Protect to dewatering the beels

Always communicate with project personnel's, VCG members and Union ECA committee members to get proper service



APPENDIX C.4.1. PRESENTATION: UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: DAKKHIN SURMA UPAZILA: MOLLA EMDADULLAH, UFO

<p>GK bRtj `vfl b nlygvDc:Rj v</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v AvqZb t 211.73 eMkt vgt <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v RbnsLvt 199196 Rb <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v qvcbf vgi cwigbt 6-8 nRv jne <input type="checkbox"/> miKwv Rj gntj i tgUAvqZb t 366.45 jne <input type="checkbox"/> kvZ tgšg AvqZb t 166.75 jne <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v qvQ Rv vt 3585.53 tjt Ub <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v qvQ Drcv b t 2575.92 tjt Ub <input type="checkbox"/> Dc:Rj v qvQ NkZ t 1009.61 tjt Ub <input type="checkbox"/> cKZ:Rj civev i mslvt 2000 </p>	<p>GK bRtj @v Dovnt oO</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> ml oW3 wDc:Rj v qv Z- <input type="checkbox"/> ml oW `vfl b nlygvDc:Rj vAski AvqZb el @v cQ 4 nRv jne <input type="checkbox"/> `vfl b nlygvDc:Rj vAski Rj gntj , vj grmRexngeq mgvzi vKUYvR f qv <input type="checkbox"/> `vbxq Mb'gib' e'w , grmRex, KI KI i vjR MZv i vjg grm mU nsi fl b l Dqabi Rb @v DovntBo Dqab KgwObvz GkwKgwMb Ki vng </p>
<p>Good Practice</p> <p>Kgw vnvš-Abjvxt</p> <p> > %kL - 'Rô' `B gmcBb tgšg Kib cKv mi Avg wqBgvQai vng bv > i @tgšg Rj gntj , j vZ tnPwq gQai vng bv </p>	<p>cDe</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Kvqg Rj Drcv bi fl cDe cwig fl Z nl qv ngq Gbl AvmbB </p>
<p>grm vef vM f vKv</p> <p> ✓ BRv vnm nkj jK Good Practice - G Rb Dk Ki v ✓ nkj jK mslvZ Ki v mslvZvab Rb KgwMb Ki v ✓ cKmbK mngZvcOb Ki v ✓ vlvbavjmi ml jnmvMl ga'g vng K R Ki v </p>	<p>ngvuk</p> <p> > ev Dovnt of j @v DovRj gntj ÓK vjR e'vZ Dv i lv > Rj gntj jK Av vqZ i vR 10% UKvRj gntj , vj Dqab e'q Ki v > Kv URj Drcv b Kv LibveÜKj f qv > gQai v ex tgšg grmRex i jK ÓZ w' gntj i Rb Kgs bOKgR Av Zvq Avb </p>

APPENDIX C.4.2. PRESENTATION: UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: JOINTAPUR UPAZILA: MD. ZIAUDDIN, UFO

<p style="text-align: center;">GK bRj i Ršvej DcRj v</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DcRj i AvgZb: 99.98 eMgEj ➤ tgURj gndj i nsl'v 67 w ➤ cvebf vej AvgZb: 3341 tn ➤ eji wqU AvgZb: 390 tn ➤ cjkj i nsl'v 3258 w ➤ gqQ Drcv b: 2004.00 tgUb ➤ gqQ NkU: 250 tgUb 	<div> <div>eZgub th'e'e' icbvcEjZ</div> <div>cDe</div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rj vkq nAUX@vKq gQai v ➤ Kiv i gja' EDiqvni cEjMI ➤ Kiv qenevKiv xne gQAvi Y ➤ Kij iURj i Aea e'eni ➤ tQUgQWj qj vgQAvi Y ➤ wQERi v i KZj cEj i ➤ ge'ig gQAvi Y ➤ cEbb FZm m'vQ gQAvi Y ➤ Rj vkq nAUX@vKq gQai v Kiv jg gqQ esk e' nmcv'Q ➤ AjbK cEjmi gQvej j nqj h'Q ➤ g' Rj vkq gqQ Drcv b nrm cv'Q ➤ thPe'e' icbi j w mZ n'Q ➤ Rj kqj BjKvrf-g eavM'v'Q ➤ Rj vkqj Re'v' Zvnmcv'Q
<p style="text-align: center;">Good Practice</p> <p>29/9/2009 BsZwL DcRj vgvnK mšq m'v q Rbe Bji vb Avg', gbbxq nsm' m' m', wqj U4`p Avkev' e'3 Kij tQ th, Ršvej DcRj vq GKwRj vkq nAUX@vKq gQAvi YKi tZ f qv nje by GRb' wlv nKij i AšwK mthwZv DcRj vcQnb Ges_bvcQnb i mšjvZ mthwZvKgbvKij b</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">m'wKgj v</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rj vkq nAUX@vKq gQai v Kzj m'vK'icK cEj YvGes RbmFZbZvew ✓ Rj vkq i vKq gQai v w' tQ Kwb kw'i-wab j tL AvBb cEj i m'K ev' eap ✓ DcRj vq Kgc: 2/3wAf qk'g' icb Ki vGes m'K e'e' icbv w'Z Ki v ✓ Kij iURj w'v'v' e'e' vKi v ✓ i' t'g'g' g'v'v' t'Z: t'g'v' t'Kw'v'v' b'Ki v

APPENDIX C.4.3. *PRESENTATION*: UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: COMPANIGANJ UPAZILA: ABU TAHER CHOWDHURY, UFO (IN CHARGE)

GK bRj #KvúbMÄ DcJ Rj v

- Dc:Rj v AvzBt 296.6 eMmE vt
- EDxpt 6 W
- Mj ml'vt 141 W
- Dc:Rj v RmsLvt 128207 Rb
- Rj gny ml'vt 56 W(2399.71 tne i)
- cveb v/ ml' o t 13 W(14528 tne i)
- b xLy t 14 W(2163.2 tne i)
- Dc:Rj v gqQ Pni vt 2246 tjt Ub
- Dc:Rj v gqQ Drcvbt 3594 tjt Ub
- Dc:Rj v gqQ Dc:Zit 1348 tjt Ub

Good Practice

- Q Aveniŋ Dəŋbi j ʃ ɡwʌKvntɔŋQ ʔ 5 j ʃ Nəŋbɛ
Q bɔj vɪ nʃɪnMɫɪ Lɔb Ki vntɔŋQ
Q i Ki ʔvntɔŋ ʔ vɪ aɪ b ʃ ɡz vɪ Rɔb A' ʔ vɪ q v
n
Q ʔ vɪ vɪ mɪ' ʔ b Ki vntɔŋQ j Kʷ ʔ b - 8 vɪ ɡɪv
ek - ʔ b - 3000 nRɪv
Q Kɪ ʔ v nɪ ʃ, K P, b, Lɔwɪl ej ʃ vɪ eMɪnRɔ
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Luj i cv, t'sñQ, j vKx KexKwi cv, j vKx nt o)
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(1411-1415 es) Rñi j Rf qñQ

cfÖe

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- > Briv v i k (grmi Rse ngeq meiz) Ri gni i. Dole Kihig
ev eop, jebvg Ry i c i e v m m i R b: Dg Ki v
- > Dole c i k i b v i Z i z n m e z v i q v
- > c i m t k i K w i m x m z e v c i b
- > v e b v o a d i m i m i j m i m i m i q e g v m i e K R K i v
- > grmi Ani b i e R i R Z K i b a l i c i c i g k e i
- > grmi n i b i A b e v i e o p m m i c i b

Key Learning Points – IPAC Cluster teams

- Working with **three technical departments** – Forest Dept, Dept of Fisheries, Dept of Environment
- Working across targeted **landscapes** – in buffer zones as well as core Protected Area
- Participatory** approach – need to identify multiple stakeholders, and **engage / enable** key stakeholders
 - Resource users need to be organized with clear rights to resource use
- Using **integrated** natural resource management / biodiversity conservation as a **tool for poverty reduction**
 - Essential to provide means to secure livelihoods, increase incomes
- Accent on **facilitation** and capacity building
- Social mobilization, empowerment and communication** are essential
 - Raise awareness and mobilize communities for resource protection
 - Dissemination and adoption of improved NRM practices
 - Increased investment in restoration / conservation
 - Provision for equitable benefit sharing

Proven approach and good practices of MACH

- Site Assessment, Stakeholder Identification and Participatory Action Plan Development
- Formation and training of Resource Management Organizations (RMOs) – access to leases
- Formation and training of Resource User Groups (RUGs) – access to AIG, credit
- Inclusion of women members in RMOs and RUGs
- Institutional linkages with UP, UZ and wider forum
- Awareness building on wetlands / fisheries management

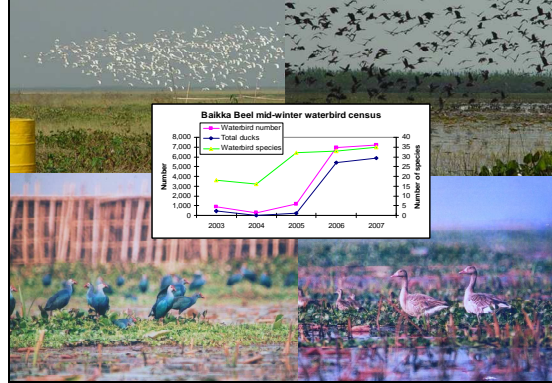


Proven approach and good practices of MACH



- Establishment and management of sanctuaries
- Periodic ban on fishing (breeding season)
- Local controls and enforcement to stop use of destructive fishing gear
- Conflict resolution at the community level
- Habitat restoration through re-excavation and plantation
- Re-introduction and conservation of threatened fish species
- Contour planting of crops on hill slopes of watershed

HAIL HAOR NATIONAL SANCTUARY





Positive impacts on production, income, biodiversity

- Success rooted in **community self-interest** and sense of ownership, authority, responsibility
- Long term lease** was conditional on local support for improved fishing practices, respect of sanctuary, investment habitat restoration and improvement
- With access to training and credit for AIG – more **opportunities for sustainable increases in income**
 - More diversified livelihoods, for more people
 - Fewer resource dependent fishermen, living better



Importance of social mobilization, community organization and institutionalized participatory, co-management

RMO – Resource Management Organization	Resource users and community leaders, responsible for day to day management; equitable access and use by community
UFC - Upazila Fisheries Committee	Local administration with representatives of RMO and RUG, approve RMO workplans
RUG Resource User Groups and Federations of RUG	Association of poor resource users, women; increase access to training, credit; have a voice in RMO and UFC

Importance of Policy and Institutional Changes

- Required **institutional changes** in the way responsible departments exercised their mandates
 - Ministry of Land and DC, for leasing
 - Dept of Fisheries, for education and extension
 - Local government, for oversight and monitoring
- Endowment Fund** established to support work of UFC
- Federation of RUG established to **promote networks** of locally available service providers for RUG training and support
 - FRUG now employs extension / field staff

Through co-management approach of MACH, Nishorgo, CWBMP, IPAC and other CBNRM / Co-management initiatives...

Significant Results:

- Reducing wetlands drainage, conversion
- more effective, locally enforced controls on resource extraction
- sanctuaries provide a safe haven for fish stocks
- restocking, replanting, habitat restoration
- Forest protected areas gain increased value as ecotourism destinations

Positive Impacts:

- biodiversity increased, conserved
- forest products / fisheries production increased, sustained
- people better off as livelihoods secured, diversified
- income increased and food security improved
- resource based conflicts reduced; cooperation increased
- adaptation to and mitigation of climate change

APPENDIX C.7.1. PRESENTATION AT *SUNAMGONJ*: UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: JAMALGANJ UPAZILA: MD. DELWAR HOSSAIN, UFO

নকশা ও মানচিত্র

গণসংগঠন কর্মসূচী
ডাঃ আর জামিল
রাজ মল্লিক

জৈববৈচিত্র্য ও পরিবেশ

- আব- 118 টি
- মৎস্য
 - কুমড়া - 3 টি
 - ফিল্ড - 7 টি
- চাষ ও কৃষি, জল, নদ, খাল
এবং মাছ, পানি, জল, মাছ, পানি

ĠLir n' oĠĠ
Ġo` BKoMMMoĠRj gntj Af qkġ

- ✓ n' oW25 W/Rj gntj v' d' R' w/ Dc: Rj v' q' z-
- ✓ Ġo` BKoMMMoĠRj gntj w' f' Lir n' d' i' v' Y n' gh' A' Dc: Rj v' Ask' Aew' Z
- ✓ Rj gntj w' Av' Zb 399 GK
- ✓ Rj gntj w' D' b' c' d' i' i' Av' Zq' g' m' R' ex' n' g' e' q' m' g' u' z' i' v' k' U' b' i'

MöĠĠo` BKoMMMoĠRj gntj
Good Practices

- ✓ Aven' j' D' b' i' j' j' g' w' K' U' v' n' d' i' Q23 j' j' N' d' l' (390 k' Z' K' G' v' K' v' M' p' 7 d' l' M' i' x)
- ✓ b' y' v' l' n' s' t' h' M' L' y' L' b' b' K' i' v' n' d' i' Q
- ✓ 7.5 GK G' v' K' i' q' v' R' j' , K' i' P' , b' j' , L' v' M' v' l' e' j' g' v' e' M' n' R' b
- ✓ Af qkġ i' c' b' (g' i' v' e' k' i' c' b' : 50000 w' j' K' w' i' c' b' : 50 R' y' v' y)
- ✓ c' v' E' j' v' l' n' v' i' R' i' c' b'

cĠe

g' i' Q' D' r' c' v' b' :

- > D' b' i' c' e' z' e' r' m' i' (1999-2001) 150 Ub
- > D' b' i' c' i' e' z' e' i' g' c' v' B' i' j' D' r' c' v' b' (2002-2005) 350 Ub
- > D' b' i' c' i' e' z' e' z' q' c' v' B' i' j' D' r' c' v' b' (2006-2008) 450 Ub

cĠe

Re' f' e' r' e' n' c' e' s

- j' k' x' v' e' f' k' x' c' v' u' i' A' v' i' g' i' b' i' n' s' L' v' A' k' v' Z' i' f' v' e' e' x' j' c' i' p' i' Q
- v' e' i' v' b' d' i' j' R' c' o' x' (k' v' g' k' , v' s' b' k' , K' o' c' , K' i' K' o' v' B' Z' v' v') I' R' j' R' D' i' v' e' (I' K' j' , k' v' c' j' v' f' v' e' z' v' v') e' x' j' c' i' p' i' Q
- R' j' g' n' t' j' i' B' R' i' v' v' i' j' K' v' i' d' e' k' I' R' e' f' e' r' e' n' c' e' s' n' s' i' j' j' v' e' j' k' l' A' e' v' i' b' i' R' b' n' i' K' i' v' 5B' R' p' 2007 R' Z' q' c' j' v' i' c' o' b' K' i' b'

g' m' i' v' e' f' v' i' M' f' v' g' K' v

- B' R' i' v' v' i' j' K' (g' m' i' R' v' e' n' g' e' q' m' g' u' z' i') Good Practice - G' i' R' b' D' o' k' K' i' v'
- D' b' i' c' v' i' k' i' b' v' i' z' i' x' i' z' n' m' v' z' v' f' q' v'
- c' l' o' m' i' k' i' K' v' i' M' x' m' v' z' v' c' o' b'
- v' e' i' v' b' o' v' i' d' i' n' i' m' i' j' n' v' i' M' i' v' i' M' g' a' g' v' i' d' i' e' K' i' v' K' i' v'
- g' m' i' A' v' i' Y' l' e' R' i' v' R' Z' K' i' Y' v' e' i' q' K' c' o' i' j' Y' c' o' b'
- g' m' i' n' s' i' j' Y' A' E' b' e' v' i' e' x' p' o' m' i' t' h' v' i' z' v' c' o' b'
- g' i' Q' c' o' i' q' R' Z' K' i' j' n' v' i' M' i' v' i' M' z' v' c' o' b'

ng' v' i' k

- 20 GK i' D' i' x' o' o' R' j' g' n' t' j' , v' v' D' b' i' c' v' i' k' i' b' v' i' z' i' x' i' z' n' m' v' z' v' f' q' v'
- f' i' v' i' z' v' e' j' i' c' i' K' U' j' j' v' n' s' t' h' M' b' i' v' l' L' y' L' b' i' b' i' g' a' i' g' A' v' e' n' i' j' D' b' i' c'
- L' b' b' K' Z' g' w' i' i' j' i' j' o' i' D' c' i' R' j' R' e' b' o' p'
- R' j' g' n' t' j' i' 1/10 Ask' R' q' M' q' Af' q' k' ġ' m' o'
- Af' q' k' ġ' P' i' v' i' j' v' e' i' n' v' e' v' i' l' l' u' e' W' i' c' b'
- c' o' v' v' n' i' j' o' G' i' v' e' v' v' e' R' j' g' n' t' j' i' K' i' c' v' A' f' q' k' ġ' v' i' d' i' e' N' o' i' K' i' v'
- n' v' i' d' i' q' h' i' q' v' c' o' v' i' z' i' j' o' v' b' v' g' i' Q' A' e' g' i' K' i' v'
- g' m' i' n' s' i' j' Y' A' E' b' v' e' i' q' K' e' v' c' K' c' e' i' v' i' h' v' i' f' v' e' c' o' i' j' i' M' e' e' v' K' i' v'

APPENDIX C.7.3. *PRESENTATION:* UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: DOARA BAZAR UPAZILA: ATM ATIQRUR RAHMAN, UFO (IN CHARGE)

79/2 nvgvb` xRj gntj Af qkq - lcb

- f vqveRv Luj i gL nBZ bycy Rgvewo j ANUchsi
- AvqZb t 418.17 GK
- Rj gny wlbZb Rj gny bxzgy v y Dby l ex Rj gny grm nnu Doby cKj i Al Zvq Rzq grm Rextmgyz vskUb i
- nuj f fLgrm Rext nst vt 360 Rb

Good Practices

- Rj gntj i 20 Gki G kvkRb Af qkqj wZ
- Af qkqj G kvj j cZKwqj WZ Ki vAvQ
- Af qkqj kkb j KwR qv cApRb nq bB
- Af qkqj vZ Zj Rj gntj i ewk Ask nqj j Wk vgrm
Avni YKtj
- nqj j Wk vqgZ/AvqgZ vj nqWZ mAQ Mj Zj q
hiv cwgV cQ j j 75 nRv Ukv(A' xw)

cöe

- **gđ Drcv b**
 - cđ i Av ž y i cđ (2000 B) Av gđ Drcv b 32 tđ Ub / tđ
 - Drcv cđ Z (2002 B) Drcv b cđ 47 tđ Ub / tđ
 - 2003 B Drcv b cđ 50 tđ Ub / tđ
 - 2006 B Drcv b cđ 57 tđ Ub / tđ

cDö

- i 'B₁ tɛŋq₁ , ABo₁ eR₁ Nɪ^hq₁ Rɔj₁ x K₁R₁ x wU₁ vS₁ BZ^hw₁
f kxcBuzi guQ₁ cōB₁ D₁ L₁hW₁ v₁ e₁ tɔtɔtɔQ₁
- mɔj f₁ W₁t₁ i Aq₁ e₁ tɔtɔtɔQ₁
- Dɔy₁ R₁ kɔp₁ grn₁ mɔf₁ i t₁KnBe^he^h-tɔbvmɔt₁k©
mɔj f₁ W₁t₁ i mPZbZv₁e₁ tɔtɔtɔQ₁

- [illegible]

APPENDIX C.7.4. PRESENTATION: UPAZILA LEVEL PRESENTATIONS ON GOOD PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR WETLAND FISHERIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT: SADAR UPAZILA : MD. SULTAN AHMED, SUFO

Ký v ~~W~~ ~~q~~ ~~v~~ ~~t~~ ~~j~~ ~~Ó~~ ~~j~~ ~~b~~ ~~n~~ ~~x~~ ~~K~~ ~~h~~ ~~p~~ ~~g~~ ~~Ó~~

- 1 tñei Rj vktq vej bñeX' tcb
- 2.5 tkRr f bylcvbvgrY Ki b
- epi cwtz cieZKZ Rj kqlw8 tñej i gvií Ges DeCawtj z veP bi mñMmó
- 46 wb ci el @cwtz f tñmh qir ga'tg As j x Aukú i tbcvckzñni G Kiq Qatq hq
- vej bñeXev í epb l tcvgrQub f p ylvwbdsghl ga'tg KhGg ev í epb

Ky v ~~My~~ ~~voj~~, Good Practice

- ☐ bix cōzǐ-K K'R t'ng b' v'ubb cōm Pōl 'Re-A'Re ni cōm Ki v
- ☐ f' k'q KcōRzq t' Yt'cv K'zj v- 20% i 'B- 50% i g'm - 30% v'nt' t'ni cō 2.5 t'K'R t' Yt'cvbgrY Ki v
- ☐ t' k'z Ki t'c'v' g'bi Rō' m'w'p cōm
- ☐ bōm'v'ni g'g' t'c'v'g' cōngY'ni f'b

Ky v Mo v, Good Practice

- %ak' qv mKý-vKý mñyK Lv' cñM GEs
mSunk jMei | ARe mñ cñM tcvr AvK 10-15
jmv: nl qv ci ceb f gZ Qoq f qv j' l' wab
• tcvr AvK | cñvY bñqññi qñ'g

- **W**i "Z n l q i c i A s j x A K u i t b v g Q c Ö Z K
c w e k j v j Z c w j Z n l q i R b " e l © c e p G o r f q i
n h M m ö K i v

ታሪክና ልማት

№ Үйлэвч гэрэл Зөвл.	хөгжмэлх Зөвл.	№-ийн Ажир Төгс.	№-ийн м.л.в м.т.б	м.л.в (%)	гэрэл
13/5/09	24/05/09	3.0	6,15,500	76	11-ийн 1,31,000 м. Төгсөх Дүн м.т.б
	04/06/09	7.0	4,84,510	78	
	10/06/09	10.0	4,29,822	88	
	28/06/09	15.0	3,81,120	89	

Give YI gj'vop

- [illegible]

cÖe

- j | gñv | Pj AwK jcbvDrcvb; 2.5 | G - 7j 3.81
j | jcbvDrcvb
• AwK jcbvt | K AwK gQDrcvb
• bnvck ckbZcQ Vkr ' w' gñv RblMxm Zx zC0-
15 nRr jr v|K AwK gQcQm njhMmñ n qv
• el kvj Rj kq Zx zC0Rj /grmRexmC0pj
AwKgs vbi njhMmñ | Reb gb Dabp
• c0vZK v R vko arm Drcvbaw avAeVnzlv

gšé''

- vej brrEeKXhGg RbKj "vB Ges" wv' aZghPib f vKvrmvURK Ae" v' DbbE NufZ cvrJe
- grmI Drcv b ex cvJe
- A ZvRfRoj ZvARi vLJe etj RbMpi AbfZ ntpQ
- AvG i j "I Df k'K mti KJe

myvink

- gRQm grBGBKpogii "Ki Z nje
- cZeQ Wm gnrBA_Gi v ci qvcqRb
- bncxG Kiq grmisi YAB ev i eqb hZqvZi Rb
Ri bxlLz ch ei v KvccRb

APPENDIX C.8. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES AT SUNAMGONJ COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SCBRMP/ LGED).

CBRMP-LGED

GOOD PRACTICES

FISHERIES COMPONENT
OF
COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

WORKSHOP ON
DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES IN FISHERIES SECTOR
25 OCTOBER 2009

CBRMP-LGED

The Project

Goal:

- ❖ Poverty reduction

The main objectives:

- ❖ increasing the assets and income of 90 000 - 135 000 households by developing self-managing grass-roots organizations and facilitate group members' access to primary resources, credit, technologies and employments; and
- ❖ supporting the development of available national institutions and replicate the project approach in other areas of Bangladesh.

CBRMP-LGED

Strategy to realize project goal and objectives

CBRMP-LGED

Project funding and phases

(Lakh BDT)

Partners	First Phase 2002-03 to 2006-07 (5 Years)	Second Phase 2007-08 to 2010-11 (4 Years)	Third Phase 2011-12 to 2013-14 (3 Years)	Total Project
IFAD	3 094.60	10 688.09	3 302.89	17 085.58
GOB	873.27	1 602.14	48.68	2 524.09
Beneficiaries	108.43	291.53	37.00	436.96
Total	4 076.30	12 581.76	3 388.57	20 046.63

CBRMP-LGED

Partnership:

- ❖ Department of Fisheries (DoF)
- ❖ Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB)
- ❖ Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI)
- ❖ Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)
- ❖ Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI)
- ❖ Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)
- ❖ Department of Livestock Services (DLS)
- ❖ Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD-Comilla)
- ❖ Center on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)
- ❖ The WorldFish Center (WFC)

CBRMP-LGED

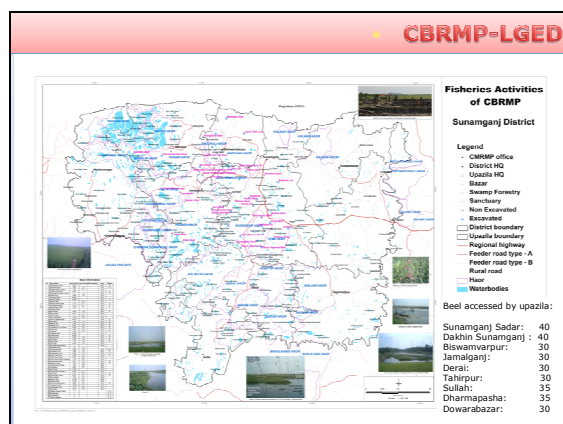
Project Components:

- ☐ Labour-intensive infrastructure development
- ☐ Fisheries development
- ☐ Agriculture and livestock production
- ☐ Microcredit
- ☐ Institutional support

Fisheries

The main features of the Fisheries component:

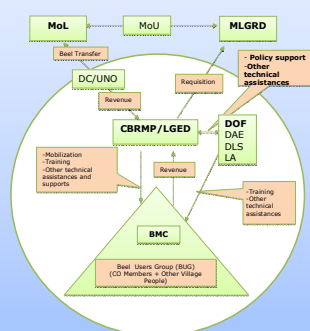
- ❑ Arranging water-bodies (300 beels) for the communities on long-term;
- ❑ Mobilizing fishers in beel user group and introducing community based fishers management;
- ❑ Identifying and demarking resource- bases by mapping, surveying and installing pillars;
- ❑ Excavation/re-excavation of water-bodies and *kha/s* (canal) to restore fish habitats;
- ❑ Establishing fish sanctuaries to regain diversity and increase fish production;
- ❑ Giving training to women in raising nursery of swamp trees for planting and restoring swap forestry in *haor* area;
- ❑ Extending assistance to local administration and department of fisheries for enforcing Fish Conservation Acts; and
- ❑ Monitoring fish production, consumption, marketing and assessing its impact on people's livelihoods.



Approach: a community based collaborative approach

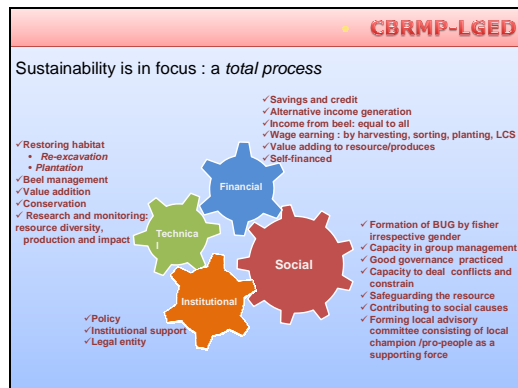
- Resource mapping : GIS and PRA based
- Setting criteria for selecting suitable beel: local context and scope based
- Selecting beel along with command villages: villages depend on beel resources
- Requisition placed through local administration to Ministry of Land : through a committee
- Beel transferred through MOU between MoL and LGD of MOLG&C
- Selecting fisher HH prior to form Beel user group: through PRA based survey including officials of concern departments
- Initiate survey to demark the area of the beel and fixing demarcation pillar: with assistance of local administration and community participation
- Beel resource management and initiating development based on a perspective plan: with assistance of LGED, DoF and community participation

Beel Transfer and Support Framework



Institutional Arrangement for Beel Management:

- ❑ Inter-ministerial Committee for CBRMP Beel Management (headed by Joint Secretary - Development ,Local Government Division)
- ❑ District Committee for CBRMP Beel (above 20 acre) Management and Development evaluation (headed by ADC revenue)
- ❑ Upazila Committee for CBRMP Beel (below 20 acre) Management and Development evaluation (headed by UNO)



CBRMP-LGED

Financial sustainability

- ☐ Lease value mobilized by BUG members
- ☐ Maintenance maintained by BUG members contribution
- ☐ Guarding by their own efforts
- ☐ Other mangement and social cost by their own contribution

A Balance Sheet of Chatol UdayTara , (area 19.91 ha,2008)

Income: (Tk)		Expenditure: (Tk)	
Balance from last year:	37917	Lease value:	60539
Subscription:	7200	Khata setting:	11075
Fish sale:	586175	Boat and net buying:	67900
Others:	807	Labour cost for harvesting:	114050
		Social contribution:	20000
		Office Management cost:	5192
		Profit distribution:	300000
	622099		577756
			=====
		Balance:	44343

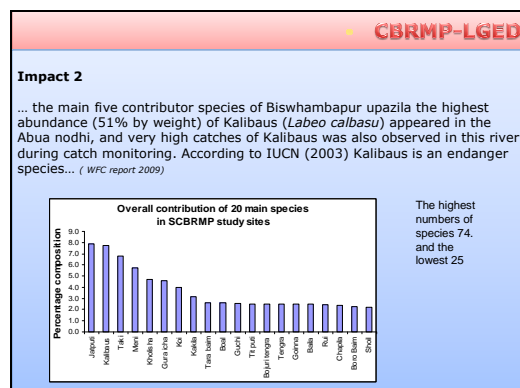
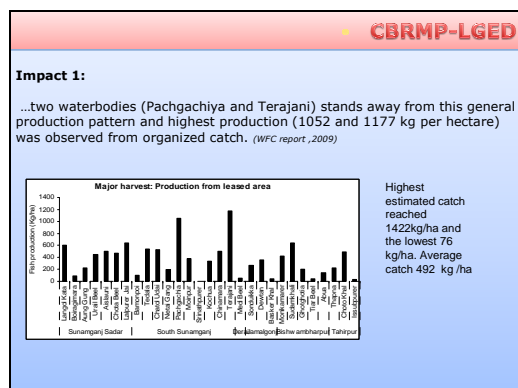
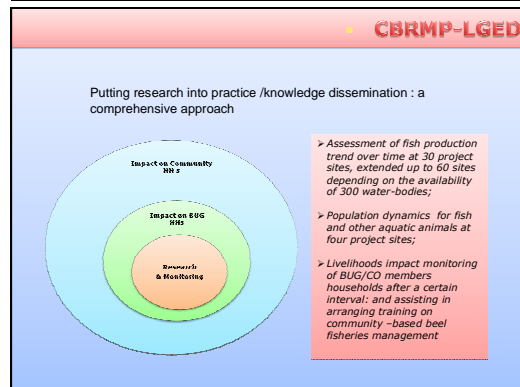
CBRMP-LGED

Conservation, habitat restoration, and biodiversity

Area restriction (closed area/sanctuary/katha restriction by rotation)
Season/time restriction (4 months)
Gear restriction (current net, all kinds of gill nets mesh size below 4.5 cm, fine mesh gear like mosquito net etc.
Restriction of destructive fishing (dewatering, obstacle in fish pass etc.)

Support and Surveillance : A combined effort by Community, DoF, Local administration to achieve good results

Re-excavation with participatory perspective plan and done by LCS with assistance of LGED and DOF
Swamp tree plantation with a forestry development approach and full participation of the community
Restoration of beel connectivity by LCS



CBRMP-LGED

Impact 3

Household Food and Nutrition

- Attaining food security is depend on the access to common resources like landholding, water-bodies and other income opportunities.
- The study shows that 20% Household had no food shortage throughout the year while in 2009 this number increased to 37%.
- Seasonal scarcity also reduced across the seasonality. (WFC Report, 2009)

Number of Months Food Shortage	Base Year		2009	
	Household	Distribution	Household	Distribution
No Shortage	50	(20%)	93	(37%)
1 to 3 Months	126	(50%)	105	(42%)
4 to 6 Months	62	(25%)	42	(17%)
6 Months and above,	12	(5%)	10	(4%)

CBRMP-LGED

Gender aspects

Women access to beel resource is ensured (at least 25%) through different activities and with equal benefits

Scope of involvement :

- ✓ Raising swamp tree nursery
- ✓ Selling those for planting in beel area
- ✓ Planting those in beel area
- ✓ Sorting fish for adding more value to produce
- ✓ Case culture
- ✓ hydroponics
- ✓ Improved fish drying

CBRMP-LGED

Major features of Jalmohal Management Guideline 2009 vis a vis CBRMP practices

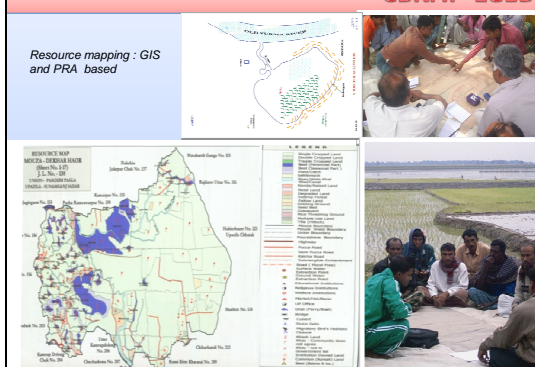
SI #	Clauses in Jalmohal Management guideline 2009	CBRMP
1	The definition: "Those who catch fish from natural sources and selling it maintain his/her livelihood as a principle/main source of income"	Agreed
2	For transferring Jalmohal Tendering has been replaced by understanding, and it shall be done through discussion by Jalmohal Management Committees - JMMG 2009: 5/Ka	Agreed
3	Only Actual Fishers who live closer to the Jalmohal will get priority to get lease of Jalmohal - JMMG 2009: 5/3	Practiced
4	For getting lease the Fisher will have to form organisation and registered either with Cooperative or Social Service department. One organisation cannot hold lease more than one jalmohal. However the Jalmohal under any Project will be governed under agreed MOU and guidelines determined by that project. - JMMG 2009: 2/Kha, 3/Ka	Practiced & in process
5	Following the definition of Fisher, on behalf of the Upazila Jalmohal Management Committee Upazila Fishery Officer will identify the genuine Fishers and that will be approved by Upazila Jalmohal Committee and forwarded to District Jalmohal Management Committee for consideration. No other than those beyond that process can be involved in Jalmohal. - JMMG 2009:5/3	Almost similar process maintained
6	During Monsoon (fully inundated time) fisher can Fish and guard only within the Jalmohal, not beyond of that area. - JMMG 2009: 26	Followed
7	Jalmohal included in development project/programme cannot catch Mother Fish. In case of any deviation of that, the lease can be cancelled. JMMG: 7/10	Followed
8	Under supervision of District Administration and with technical assistance of concern department's physical and biological study on or survey Jalmohal can be initiated. - JMMG 2009: 20	Study conducted

CBRMP-LGED

SI #	Activities	Achievement as of	Project target
1	Resource mapping	9	9
2	Beel accessed Area (ha)	76 (<20:18 + >20: 58) 889	300 (<20: 86+ >20:214) 1549
3	BUG member enrolled (number)	2742	9973
	Male	2177	7843
	Female	565 (26%)	2130 (25%)
4	Beel demarcation	58	300
5	Beel re-excavation	56	300
	Earth excavated (Cum)	251675	-
	LCS(L.day)	95463	-
	Male	89008	-
	Female	6455	-
6	Swamp tree	42933	951000
7	Sanctuary (permanent)	9	86
	Katha based rotational sanctuary	18	214
8	Mobile court for promoting Fish conservation Act.	227	1200
9	Beel connecting road : Number Km.	24 4.45 km	100 25km

CBRMP-LGED

Resource mapping : GIS and PRA based



CBRMP-LGED



APPENDIX C.9. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN TANGUAR HAOR PROJECT IUCN SUNAMGONJ


Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Good Practice

**Community Based Sustainable
Management of Tanguar Haor
Project in Bangladesh**

AFM Rezaul Karim, Project Manager, IUCN

SDC cooperation


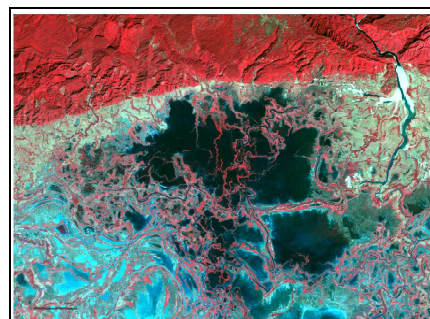


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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Organization of presentation

- Background
- Program
- Progress
- Next plan

SDC cooperation





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Background: Some Milestones

- 1999 - Declared as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA)
- 2000 - Declared as Ramsar Site on; MoEF and IUCN developed a management plan
- 2001 - Transferred from Ministry of Land to MoEF; leasing system banned subsequently
- 2002- MoEF and IUCN floated proposal based on mgt. plan
- 2003- Government put own resources for protection
- 2005- SDC accepts initial proposal from MoEF and IUCN
- 2006- MoU signed between SDC and GoB for pilot phase
- 2009- MoU signed between SDC and IUCN for 2nd phase

SDC cooperation



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Unique Opportunities

- Contribute to build national capacity to manage Ramsar site
- Conserve an unique ecosystem and support peoples livelihoods
- Play a role towards realizing PRSP
- Contribute to global knowledge
- Fulfill GoB's commitments to Ramsar Convention, CBD, CMS etc.



SDC cooperation




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Unique challenges

- Limited capacity and choice of the community
- Limited support services from government
- Remoteness
- Complex social dimension
- Resource vis-à-vis control and access
- Develop a governance structure for providing access to resources

SDC cooperation




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Programme Layout

A. Preparatory Stage (18 months)
A project to identify opportunities, test modalities, synthesize knowledge and prepare for a bigger programme

B. Tanguar Haor programme
Development stage (36-60 m)
Consolidation stage (36 m)




SDC cooperation




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Goal 2nd Phase

A collaborative management system is established for conservation, stabilisation and sustainable use of the natural resources of Tanguar Haor that generates significant improvements in the livelihoods of rural communities that benefits male and female equally and contributes to the costs incurred by management

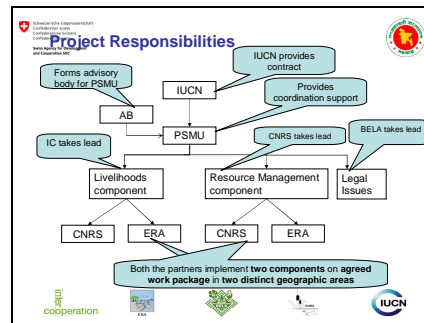


SDC cooperation



Expected Outcomes

1. Communities have capacity to negotiate, manage and use the natural resources for better livelihood
2. A well functioning co-management body composed of the state, local government and communities manages the Tangaur Hoar following the wise use principle of Ramsar
3. Political and policy support continued at the national, regional and local level for up-scaling and ensuring long-term sustainability of the co-management system for Tangaur Hoar



Context

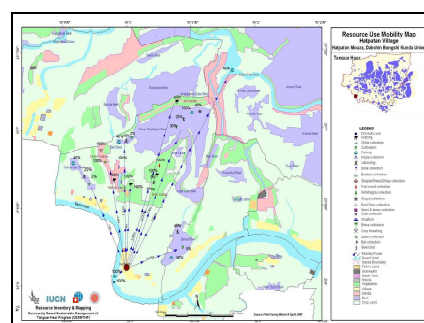
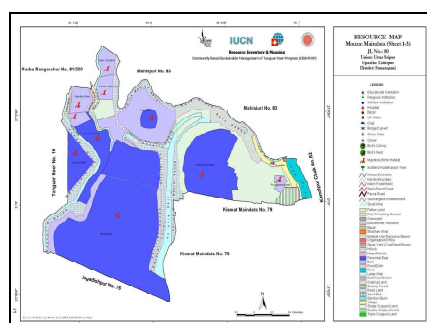
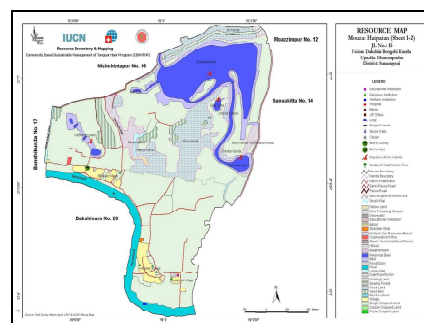
- People voiced that Tangaur hoar to be considered as **"one water body and one community"**
- This was a departure from traditional wetland mgt. practice
- Another departure was to take **Union level** as main decision taking platform.

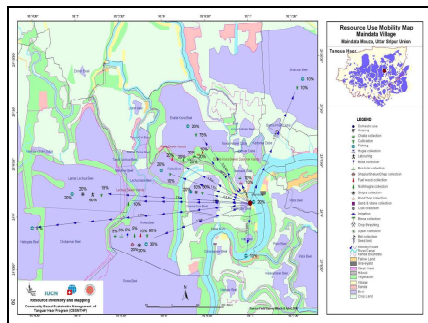
Key Result: Co-Mgt System

- Experience of SEMP, MACH, CBFM, CWBMP put together
- Chilika lake in India visited by GoB, and community people for gaining experience
- A co-mgt structure endorsed by THMC
- It's a process and it will evolve with time
- Community part is now organized
- MoEF and Sunamganj District Administration is providing support

Key Results: Knowledge

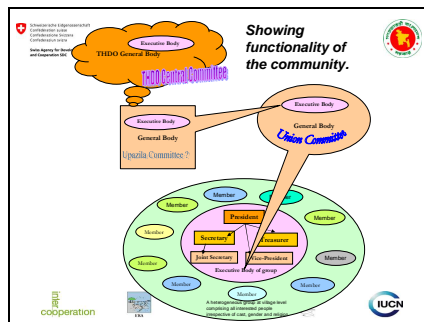
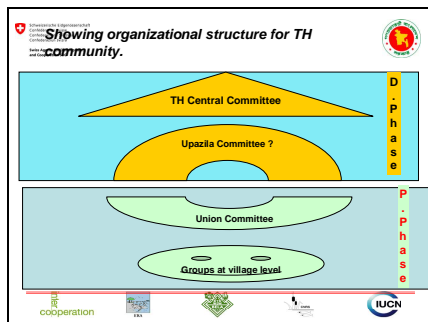
- Census done for all Tangaur hoar community
- Each HH and member given an ID number
- Database established and data on each HH and individual member can be tracked
- Baseline done on
 - fisheries,
 - Bird population
 - Tangaur hoar physical resources
 - Socio-economic profile
 - Poverty status
- Complete GIS map developed





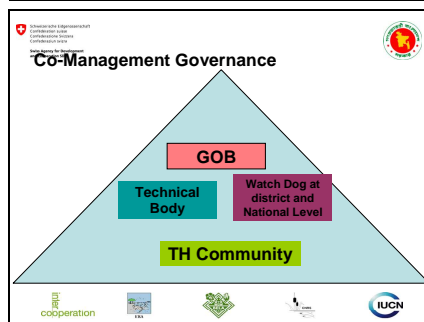
Key Result: Community Mobilization

- All 88 villages have been consulted
- It created a sense of inclusiveness
- Village representatives are active in all 88 villages
- Activity concentrated in 48 villages
- Village and union committees are formed by election
- We introduced "na vote" when EC was trying with the idea



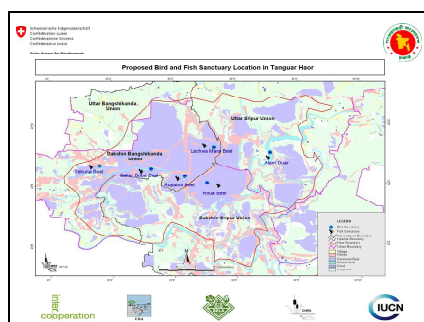
Key Result: Community organizations

- 56 village committees
- 4 Union Adhoc committees
- 1 Central Adhoc Committee
- All these committees work as the nodal point for resource use, livelihood support, planning and action



Key results: Adoption of wise use principal

- Whole wetland is segmented into three zones: No fishing zone, sustainable use zone and monsoon zone.
- 5 beels are declared as no fishing zone
- 2 beels are declared as sanctuary for birds
- Fishing ban for two months
- Introduced commercial fish harvest with a benefit sharing ratio of 40:36:24 (fishermen: community: GOB) during January – March
- Introduced non-commercial fishing through gear based license and permit for the remaining period
- Ban on catching 5 fishes
- Fishing gears are restricted



Key Results: Successful testing of modality

- 1st pilot fishing conducted in 13 April 2007
- Gained experience from pilot on modality excepted by community and GoB
- 2nd large scale fishing started from 16 January – 31 March 2009
- A total of 779 hardcore poor and fishermen participated

Contd.

- Total 2,912,422 taka earned from 35 days of fishing
 - 1,164,970 taka to fishers as 40% share
 - 1,048,473 taka to Community Organization as 36% share
 - 698,979 taka to GoB as 24% share
- 103 fishers procured license and permit to participate in non-commercial fish harvest modality

Key Results: New tool for mobilization



- Participatory Resource Management Planning (PRMP) developed based on the experience of CNRS's PAPD and IC's APO method
- PRMP binds community's aspiration and set forth the action plan action

Alternative Livelihood Strategy

- Definition: Any income generating activity (IGA) reducing dependency on natural resources without compromising the status of TH
- Identifying best practice
- Banking on existing best practice and skill through replication
- No financial support from the project
- Encouraging accumulation of social capital within the community

Key Result: Livelihood support

- Identified five domain: Agriculture, small business, livestock, handicrafts and poultry
- Three rice varieties were found cost effective: BR-29, BR-28 and Shail
- 20 types of small business identified
- By 01 October 09 1201 house holds received financial support from Social Capital
- HHBP is mandatory to receive financial support.
- Community people has accumulated 45.21 lakh taka as social capital on their own.
- Community has redistributed 36.41 lakh taka to support IGA

Projects for Underprivileged

Targeting 8809 HHs

Target group	Name of union				Total
	US	DS	UB	DB	
Fulltime Fisher	590	525	213	627	1,955
Landless	1,154	548	676	626	3,004
Marginal farmers	981	505	439	633	2,558
Transport labor	608	8	4	0	620
Home-based shop & hawker	402	64	86	120	672
Total	3,735	1650	1418	2006	8,809

Projects Cont...

Landless and Marginal Farmers

Sl #	Name of Project	Allocation in Taka
1	i sRg/v j R	7000/
2	eMv	5000/
3	f vngb neR eMb l bnEx	3000/
4	neR P	3000/
5	ab eR D cv b	5000/

Projects Cont...

Fulltime Fishers

Sl #	Name of Project	Allocation in Taka
1	Light Fishing	4000/
2	Lar (Hook)	3000/
3	Pull Net	4000/
4	Daitya (Hook)	3000/
5	Commercial Fishing- MivRj	24000/
6	Commercial Fishing- P vRj	24000/
7	Auction of small water body-PB	10000-20000/

Projects Cont...

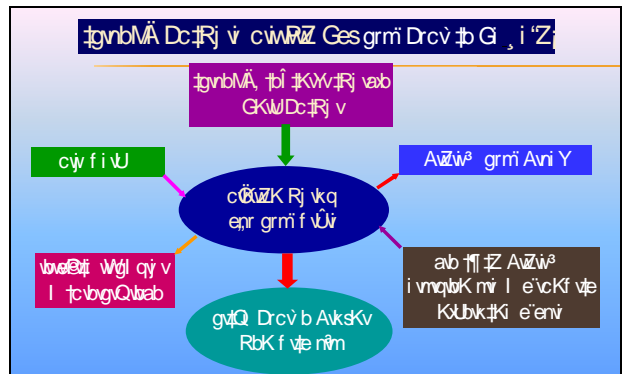
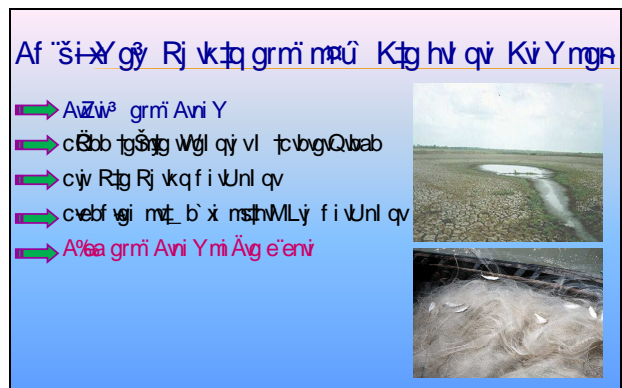
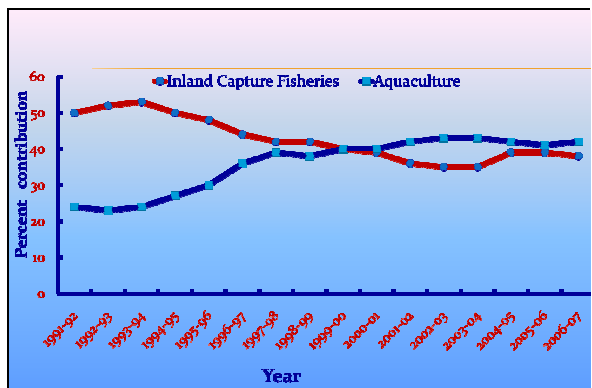
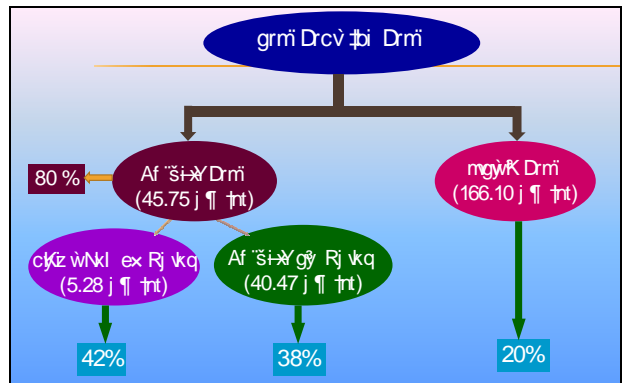
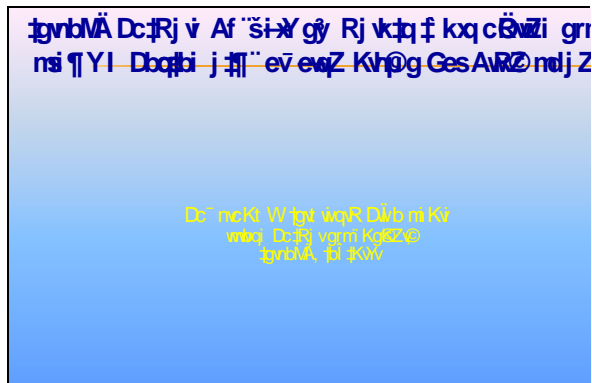
Home-based business and transport laborers

Sl #	Name of Project	Allocation in Taka
1	Home-based Business and Hawker	3000/
2	Barkee Boat	5000/

Next approach

- Introduction of collective farming system
- Increasing control on resources and market
- Increasing cultivation coverage through increasing number of crop, power tiller and low lift pump
- Introduction of vegetable cultivation, poultry (chicken LV), and livestock (sheep and cow)

APPENDIX C.10. PRESENTATION: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON FISHERIES CONSERVATION PRACTICES IN DINGAPOTA HAOR, MOHANGONJ, AND NETROKONA. QUAZI ABED HOSSAIN, UNO & DR. RIAZUDDIN SARKAR, SUFO, MOHANGONJ, NETROKONA





ngvukngv

- ➔ Af qkq̃ - lcb Kí v
- ➔ vzb grm̃j vzkí gkv xRj̃ Q̃vgQai veÜi vlv
- ➔ grm̃Rex̃f̃ i vki Kgās̃ vbi e'e vKí v
- ➔ cvebf̃ vgi m̃s̃lṽb̃ x̃ m̃s̃h̃MLỹ , f̃ vcb̃Lbb̃ Kí v
- ➔ cvebf̃ vgi f̃ vZ̃ i 'BRZ̃q̃ gũQ̃ f̃olbṽAeg̃ỹ Kí v
- ➔ cB̃ỹZ̃ Rj̃ gnỹ BR̃ṽ vc̃Öb̃ cx̃ṽz̃ c̃weZ̃b̃Kí v
- ➔ ṽẽ 'gb̃ grm̃i m̃s̃ f̃ Ỹ Ãb̃b̃ĩ m̃s̃kṽb̃ Kí v
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SYLHET:

SUNAMGONJ:

Dissimination of Good Practices on Fisheries Sector

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- 2009 Gi Rj gny buZg vnskab
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clwaob
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Rj gny Dba be v
- eÜ 1g g gm Rwf i L v v cEvKhog
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- cö Dc Rj v Kgc H 2/3 W Af qkg - 'cb
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- ngRvE Ke e' 'cbq Rj gnj e'e' 'cbvPj y Ki v
- Rj gnj e'e' 'cbq cömt KI Rbcöwaf i nû, ZvboZ Ki v

ngwinkgyj vFj gnb...

- Rj v gi Aevn j Doo
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- gkvxRj eÜ Ki v
- RbMjK DQ: Ki b KgORZ i R%bZK
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 - bRbMjK m, Ki v
- cEj vlniR Ki v

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- > wj bñx' cb Ki v
- > grñ A Bti cñ Rbq nsk ab
- > gy Rj k t e u bwñt g Qbvai v
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