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INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

EXPERIENCES SHARING AND CONSULTATION BETWEEN ECO-TOUR GUIDES AND TOUR OPERATORS

August, 2010

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IPAC: Integrated protected Area Co-management Project

TOAB: Tour Operator Association of Bangladesh

CoP: Chief of party

DCoP: Deputy Chief of Party

ECAs: Ecologically Critical Areas

PAs: Protected Areas

FD: Forest Department

DOE: Department of Environment

DOF: Department of Fisheries

ESF: Enterprise Support Facilitator

MoEF: Ministry of Forest and Environment

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

PAs: Protected Areas

LNP: Lawachara National Park

CWS: Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary

TGR: Teknaf Game Reserve

FWS: Fasiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary

MNKP: Medhakachapia National Park

COP: Chief of Party

DCOP: Deputy Chief of Party

DCCF: Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests

ESF: Enterprise Support Facilitator

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1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this experience sharing and consultation meeting was to bring together tour operators and trained eco-tour guides from various parts of Bangladesh to formulate long lasting relations between two groups based on mutual understanding. Forming such relationships would help in enhancing and promoting eco-tourism in Bangladesh.

2.0 PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, Forest Department
Mr. Toufique Rahman, First Vice President, TOAB
Mr. Bob Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC
Twenty four representatives of Tourism Organizations
150 Eco-Guides from five clusters
Representatives from Government agencies including Parjatan Corporation and Forest Department
IPAC Representatives and Officials

The consultation meeting was divided into three sessions (inaugural, open discussion and closing) which are briefly presented below:

3.0 INAUGURAL SESSION

Presided by Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad, DCCF the session started off with explanations on IPAC's objectives and operations by Mr. Utpal Dutta (who moderated the program), Governance Specialist, IPAC. He also explained the purpose and objectives of the consultative sessions.

3.1 PRESENTATIONS BY IPAC AND FD REPRESENTATIVES

Upon introducing the distinguished guests on the dais, Mr. Utpal Dutta invited IPAC-COP Mr. Bob Winterbottom to address the audience. Following is the excerpts of his address:

Mr. Bob Winterbottom, COP, IPAC Project welcomed the participants. In his welcome speech he provided an overview of IPAC and issues it deals with. He explained IPAC's goal and objectives, activities, the role of cluster teams and overall challenges faced by IPAC. He also elaborated the concept of co-management and functional definition of IPAC- its approach, input, leveraged partners and opportunities for partners to support ecotourism.

He underscored the need for demarcation of PAs established and recognized by the Government as they are very important tourist destinations with opportunities for eco-

tourism. For the purpose of IPAC, eco-tourism is defined as visitation to PAs for enjoying nature while benefitting local people and conserving biodiversity. He expressed his desire that eco-tourists should create awareness among others to protect nature and they should not destroy nature. It would be appreciable to see every tourist as eco-tourist.

On its part, to promote eco-tourism, IPAC has taken many initiatives in its 5 clusters ranging from habitat restoration, infrastructural development, trail development, and mechanisms for better livelihoods of community people through co-management, etc. Through such initiatives IPAC hopes to empower local people and protect natural resources.

He emphasized the necessity for capacity building of three IPAC's implementing departments: Forest Department, Department of Environment and Department of Fisheries to get the essence of co-management. He explained that the co-management approaches of forest and wetland areas are being administered through equitable benefit sharing.

He acclaimed TOAB's role in tourism and thanked the tour companies' representatives for playing important roles in tourism development in Bangladesh. "We can work together to have some kind of consensus," he added.

He advised the tour operators to further train eco-guides and aid in ecotourism promotion. He also suggested the formation of a network comprised of tour operators, eco-guides and eco-cottage owners to meet the growing demand for eco-tourism and tackle the increasing number of local and foreign tourist in an environmentally friendly way. "Eco-tourists should stay in a pleasant environment. There should be a code of conduct on Eco-tourism," he added.

Mr. Winterbottom's presentation can be found in Annex 3.1

Dr. Ram Sharma, DCOP, IPAC Project presented on IPAC and the five components of the Project. Certain aspects of eco-tourism are present among these five components. He talked about benefits for the local communities, eco-tourism values in ethnic culture, eco-tourism facilities, eco-tourism outreach activities, Nature Interpretation Centers, visitor management, public-private partnership, challenges and opportunities under IPAC.

He spoke about the 26 Protected Areas under IPAC management which are extremely important in terms of biodiversity conservation. These include Natural Forests, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Game Reserves, and the other water based areas such as *haors*, *baors*, *beels* and ECAs. There are PAs not yet developed for eco-tourism due to poor communication facilities e.g. Rema-Kalenga, Pablakhali.



Dr. Ram Sharma delivering his presentation

Bangladesh has high eco-tourism potential and the number of eco-tourists both domestic and foreigners have been increasing. People visiting different areas of Bangladesh should enjoy in the area but they should also think about those who live in and around those areas. People visiting rural areas should always keep in mind the culture of local indigenous people and respect their privacy. People should be careful so that there are no negative impacts caused by their visit and should also think about contributing towards better livelihood for the local residents. People should consider development of the local communities and stakeholders through different components of eco-tourism. Tourism companies are a great resource when it comes to developing effective responsible tourism.

Ensuring security of tourists is very important in the tourism sector. Recently the Bangladesh Government has provided Tourist Police in LNP with the assistance from UNDP.

Government has allotted entry money to develop local community through projects implemented by CMC. He also informed that Co-management Committee has built a culvert by the help of the local people.

In closing, Dr. Sharma highlighted the need for united efforts to sustain eco-tourism which will positively impact the PAs and the people living in and around them. He mentioned how the project will come to an end in a short term but its activities must have long term implications which can only be achieved if people work together.

Dr. Sharma's presentation can be found in Annex 3.2

Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests focused on the importance of forests and water bodies for tourism. "We need concerted effort to build tourism properly," he said. He emphasized on establishing responsible tourism and expressed his desire to develop some sites by proper discussion with policy makers. Further, he provided information on creating employment opportunities for the local community through tourism, "We need to develop communication and transportation."

He expressed his hope on tourism as here are many potential PAs for tourism which are still unexplored in this aspect.

Another important point he raised was that there were different communities living in and around the PAs. Eco-guides should be aware about their presence, culture, and freedom. Respecting the local communities and their need for privacy is a must as there have been some reports about tourists not respecting the privacy of local communities leading to negative impacts on tourism and hindering the growth of eco-tourism.

He advised IPAC team members to arrange training sessions for the eco-guides as training is one of the five components of IPAC. He added that IPAC could link all the eco-guides working in the PAs under IPAC management with different tour operators. “We should request the government to establish such an institution which will help involving eco-guides among IPAC, TOAB and eco-tour companies. We need to deliver our message to the Government at the policy level. We should keep it in our mind that nature has accepted tourism and we should not harm it.

He also said that these days we are developing different infrastructures which are not eco-friendly but FD will welcome those proposals which are eco-friendly. He mentioned the contribution of US Forest Service officials who are working in Bangladesh regarding the infrastructure design and development in Bangladesh.



He gave importance to involving local communities with different aspects of tourism in a practical manner leading to sustainable eco-tourism. The gap between local communities and tour operators should be bridged. Entry fee revenue collection is very important for forest management and conservation. The Government has recently approved the guidelines that govern 50% revenue collection for community development.

He expressed the need for awareness raising amongst people about co-management. General masses should be informed about the initiative Bangladesh Government and IPAC Project have undertaken to follow co-management in different PAs in Bangladesh. He further emphasized the value of Forests and Water bodies in Bangladesh and how tourism should grow around these resources without degrading them but at the same time providing tourists the unique opportunity to observe nature. “Our aim is to manage PAs through communities that neighbor them”. He advised the undertaking of advertisement

and awareness building campaigns and other tools necessary to inform people about waste management in and around PAs.

FD is trying to conserve Protected Areas with the help of the adjoining land owners, resource owners, influential persons, and community people. When the neighboring communities are engaged in the management of the natural resource they live next to, they will gain ownership of the that resource and should naturally come forward to protect it.

The DCCF's presentation can be found in Annex 3.3

3.2 SPEECHES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Taufiq Rahman, CEO Journey Plus and First Vice President, TOAB mentioned that TOAB has been evolving since 1992 and currently there are 120 registered members in the association. He mentioned that tour operators are contributing remarkably in the tourism sector.

He expressed his interest in the training IPAC provides to their eco-guides and-whether the nature of the training sessions is domestic or international. He commented on the need for proper English for those guides who are meant for foreigners. "They should have the basic information regarding our country and the areas they are accompanying them and if the information is incorrect they will create negative impact" explained Mr. Rahman marking how negative marketing spreads very badly in the tourism sector and cause harm to the growth of eco-tourism.

He further suggested that tour operators have little or no knowledge about eco-guides present in different sites of IPAC and to minimize this gap-there should be a center or information source that provides information on such eco-guides. He also emphasized that if local communities are not benefited, tourism cannot develop.

Mr. Md. Faridul Huq, MD, Tour Planners said, "Eco-guides should know English language. They should be confident as they represent the country. It is not necessary to know everything but they should not deceive tourists. Eco-guides should learn about the locality, its area, biodiversity, how many animals and birds they have and other relevant information. They should involve their own family and community in this profession to alleviate poverty."

He requested IPAC to present eco-tourism to the Department of Environment in such a way so that they get themselves involved with it. He informed that there are clear guidelines of the Forest Department about how to build houses in and around PAs. "We should try to make our forest much more beautiful," he added.

He suggested that people should think how to make our country eco-friendly. He also requested IPAC to provide guidelines on how to conserve biodiversity. "If Nature is protected and developed, Bangladesh will live prosperously in the world" exclaimed Mr. Huq. According to Mr. Huq, tourism is the one of the most important resources that can eliminate poverty in Bangladesh within 10 years.

He suggested using our manpower as it is an immense resource and build awareness among others and let IPAC step forward. “Not only in the Sundarbans, should eco-tour guides be utilized in other tourist destinations as well.” he added.

Mr. Ziaul Huq Hawlader, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation highlighted ecotourism as an effective employment generating sector and said if TOAB could use 50% of the eco-tour guides, it will be very helpful. Benefit should cascade down to the local people. He described eco-tourism as ‘knowledge of nature, community benefit and waste management’. He requested IPAC to provide a list of eco-tour guides to the Parjatan Corporation.

Mr. Mahbubul Islam, President, Tourist Guide Association of Bangladesh said that there was no hotel in Sundarbans though these days 200-300 tourists are visiting there each day. Couple of years backs the number was only 20 to 30. In his speech he mentioned that millions of crabs were killed during the marathon walking competition in Cox’s Bazar. He advised to stop such kind of arrangements to conserve biodiversity and Nature. “We should work with the eco-guides” he added. He requested IPAC not to develop picnic spots in Modhupur and to reduce the sound pollution (especially from horns of buses) and reduce air borne particles for the protection of PAs. He also requested the eco-tourguides to conserve Nature in Modhupur.

Mr. Faruk Hossain, Director, Tour Planers suggested posting the list of eco-guides on a web site and main theme of eco-tourism should be the development of the local community through tourism. He explained how benefiting communities will encourage them to conserve tourist spots that are present in the PAs.

3.3 PRESENTATIONS BY CLUSTER ENTERPRISE SUPPORT FACILITATORS

Mr. Sheikh Nazrul Islam, Sundarbans Cluster requested IPAC to sort out the skills of the eco-tour guides and bring them in one category immediately.

Mr. Islam provided information on the Sunderbans, and its status as the world’s largest mangrove forest with 6017 square km in area. The management of this forest has been going on since 1879. There are 334 species of trees, 375 species of wild animal, 315 species of birds, 210 species of fishes and tigers numbering 440.

He also added that around 10 lac people are dependent on this forest. Tourists and researchers visit the Sundarbans for sightseeing and to conduct research and two main attractions for tourists are Kotka and Munder Bari beaches.

He appreciated the tour operators for their systematic work code. He added that tourists are ready to spend but the operators are unable to entertain them properly due to the lack of professional conduct.

Mr. Islam’s presentation can be found in Annex 3.4

Mr. P K Pasha, Central Cluster provided brief summaries on four Protected Areas-Turag Bongshi, Bhawal National Park, Madhupur National Park and Kongsho Maliji and what opportunities exist for tourism in these areas.

Mr. Pasha's presentation can be found in Annex 3.5

Presentations by ESFs of other clusters can be found in Annexes 3.6 and 3.7

4.0 OPEN DISCUSSION

Discussants from TOAB, ecotour guides and other participants exchanged their views and opinions on various problems and possibilities of the tourism sector. The suggestions and recommendations which came out of that session have been summarized in section 6.0.

5.0 CLOSING SESSION

Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, gave his closing speech and declared the closing of the event. In his speech he thanked all the participants and the guests for their participation, suggestions, comments and attending the event.

6.0 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The excerpts of the suggestions and recommendations are as follows:

1. A list of “do’s and don’ts” in the form of informational boards may be constructed at suitable places in and around the PAs such as those constructed in Lawachara and Satchari.
2. Booklets, brochures and other documents on PAs may be developed under IPAC for visitors use.
3. Strong networks of Eco-cottage owners and Eco-guides may be developed through IPAC.
4. Resource persons from TOAB may be invited to future Eco-guide training.
5. Key persons from the concerned Departments including DOE, FD and DOF may be invited during training and workshops.
6. Revenue generated from entry fee collection is important for eco-tourism promotion, local livelihoods and rural development.
7. The collection of entry fee should be implemented by associating local community to ensure that the benefits from eco-tourism reach the local people.
8. It is important to ensure that the security of tourists as being practiced at LNP through patrolling by special police force be extended to other PAs as well.
9. Enrich the knowledge of English and communication skills of eco-guides by offering refresher courses under IPAC.
10. IPAC should provide Parjatan Corporation and TOAB a list of all the eco-guides with names and contact information to initiate networking

11. Eco-guides should involve their families and if possible their neighbors in eco-tourism related activities which would help improve local livelihood situation.
12. TOAB should utilize the services of eco-guides trained under IPAC by establishing proper linkages with them. This would benefit local community (eco guides and other ancillary service providers) in terms of employment.
13. Modhupur area may not be presently developed as a picnic spot as local indigenous community has some reservations.
14. Develop a section in existing IPAC website that will include the addresses, contact numbers and other essential information of the eco-guides. This will help in communication purposes between tourists, tour operators and eco-guides.
15. The national network of eco-guides formed during the session will develop their by-laws and other guidelines for smooth functioning as a national level organization.
16. The eco-guides will help promote awareness among visitors for not damaging the eco-system and local biodiversity. Such efforts will be complemented by similar activities to be implemented under IPAC.
17. Build eco-cottages in identified places of five clusters and make efforts for proper publicity.
18. If local community gets benefits from tourism then they would be interested to protect Nature and tourist spots. So it is important to ensure that tourism benefits reach to the local communities.
19. Eco-guides should be properly aware about local situation and should mention facts as they know.
20. The Vice President of TOAB asked all the Tour Operators to employ local eco-guides wherever possible.
21. Eco-tour guides have to follow 12 advices provided in the sheet (a copy enclosed).
22. Eco-guides should periodically update themselves about number of species of birds, trees name, area, trail and other relevant details of the particular PA.
23. All the Sundarbans bound vessels should be registered in order to control the flow of tourists.
24. Eco-tourism should be encouraged to grow as an industry, not only for the financial benefit, but also for the protection of the environment and socio-economic development.
25. Awareness building against wild animal killing and destruction of Nature should be taken up on priority.
26. Arrange further meeting among IPAC, TOAB & eco-guides with an agenda for further development.

7.0 CONCLUSION

This one day long workshop proved unique in providing a forum for sharing thoughts, concerns and suggestions on how the tour operating companies can utilize the services and skills of the eco-guides in order to enhance their operational efficiency in tourism business as well as to conserve biodiversity by developing linkages or partnerships with eco-guides.

Through this workshop, the eco-guides were able to share information about their network, skills and experiences with established tour operators. In return, they expressed their hopes to develop their capabilities in partnership with the tour operators. During the workshop, the eco-guides and the tourism companies were introduced to each other which will help in exploring their areas of mutual interest and opportunities for working together and also collaborate in response to the demand of increased visitation to the Protected Areas. This also helped realize that the visitors should be helped by eco-guides to become eco-tourists who contribute to the protection and conservation of nature.

One of the major achievements of the meeting was the formation of a National Network of Eco-Guides (list enclosed) consisting of ten representatives who were selected by consensus, two from five clusters.

This workshop titled with 'biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction through co-management of a network of Protected Areas and development of conservation enterprises and ecotourism through partnerships between tour companies and local stakeholders committed to conservation', was praised by all participating members as it was held at the right time.

ANNEX I

I.I PARTICIPANTS LIST

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98	Md. Kamrul Hosen (Sohel)	ETG	01713-810885	
99	Khadija Akhter	ETG	01937-716356	
100	Shimu Akhter	ETG	01721-710237	
101	Sumona Akhter	ETG	01721-710237	
102	Lovely Akhter	ETG	01731-913943	
103	Mirs: Rozina Parvina	ETG	01918-385854	
104	Md. Liton Jornmaddar	ETG	01926-943608	
105	Gazi Ariful Islam	ETG	01717-389116	
106	Partha Shikder	ETG	01558-649309	
107	Abu Jafar Siddique	ETG	01914-570956	

108	Abu Sadat	ETG	01917-750576	
109	Abu Masud	ETG	01736-393778	
110	Md. Monirul Islam	ETG	01911-628846	
111	Md. Hafizor Rahman	ETG	01722-556029	
112	Md. Faruk Hossain	ETG	01924-200466	
113	Md. Mazid Ali	ETG	01921-339840	
114	Sohag Howlader	ETG	01913-407168	
115	Anjan Biswas	ETG	01924-392732	
116	Al Imran Sheikh	ETG	01732-017206	
117	J.A. Joy	ETG	01732-017206	
118	Md. Jahedullah	ETG		
119	Kamruddin	ETG	01731-719632	
120	Md. Azim Uddin	ETG	01812-708183	
121	Md. Robi Hossain	ETG	01710-939370	
122	Md. Zobair	ETG	01858-617286, 01812-791440	
123	Emam Hossain	ETG	01811-913329	
124	Salahuddin	ETG	01715-921892	
125	Md. Juwel	ETG	01814-966128	
126	Sk. Nazrul Islam	ESF-CODEC	01712-773075	
127	Ramij Uddin	ETG	01816-437709	
128	Mohammad Ibrahim Emon	ETG	01818-165921	
129	ABM Shahidul Hoque	ESF	01916-009781	shahidul.hoque76@yahoo.com
130	Jashim Uddin	ETG	01735-224721	
131	Ananda Chandra	ETG	01736-113797	
132	Sree Sanrit	ETG	01728-808036	
133	Sree Jatin Dra	ETG	01724-261746	
134	Md. Atiq Hassan	ETG	01714-713316	
135	Asima Mankhin	ETG	01721-405782	
136	Md. Alamgir Hossain	ETG	01611-077499	
137	Md. Ariful Haque	ETG	01911-918171	
138	Saljong Maji	ETG	01914-867123	
139	Rubel	ETG	01735-171399	
140	Alphons Nokrek	ETG	01736-624842	
141	Mithun Nokrek	ETG	01747-740270	
142	Rajib Mrong	ETG	01722-961161	
143	Kaheri Mree	ETG	01741-405298	
144	Ujjal Bisash	ETG	01719-442899	
145	Monmon Nokrek	ETG	01915-187177	

1.2 LIST OF AVAILABLE ECO GUIDES FROM FIVE IPAC CLUSTERS

SL#	Name	Address	Cluster	PA	Mobile
1	Helal Uddin	North Harbung, Chakaria, Cox,s Bazar	South-East	CWS-C	01815-882367
2	Abdul Alam	Chunati, Lohagara, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-C	01671-697291
3	Shafiul Azim	Chunati, Lohagara, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-C	01818-922594
4	Md. Ahsan Ullah	Chunati, Lohagara, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-C	01670-401555
5	Shafiul Alam	North Harbung, Chakaria, Cox,s Bazar	South-East	CWS-C	01920-471680
6	Habibebullah Md. Erfan	Chunati, Lohagara, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-C	01818-994303
7	Md. Hamidul Haque	Chunati, Lohagara, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-C	01820-280629
8	Md. Osman Goni	Aziz Nagar, Lama, Banderban	South-East	CWS-C	01195-104919
9	Sarwar Hossain	Jaldi, Banshkhali, Chiittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01811-810642
10	Md. Jahedullah	Shilkup, Banshkhali, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01813-807596
11	Kamuruddin	East Chambol, Banshkhali, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01731-719632
12	Md. Azim Uddin	East Shilkup, Banshkhali, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01812-708183
13	Md. Romiz Uddin	Napora, Banshkhali, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01816-437709
14	Jashim Uddin	East Chambol, Banshkhali, Chittagong	South-East	CWS-B	01735-224721
15	Abu Tayab	Medhkachapia, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01813-595476
16	Towhida Akter	Garjontoli, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01674-355051
17	Anisur Rahman	Medhkachapia, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01820-107298
18	Rubi Akter	East Hajipara, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01823-810113
19	Atik Ullah	Medhkachapia, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01715-946283

20	Kafil Uddin	Medhkachapia, Kutakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	MKNP	01813-681122
21	Sumi Akter	Shagir Shakata, Malumghata, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	FWS	01815-460684
22	Md. Shafi Ulla	Shagir Shakata, Malumghata, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	FWS	01814-484159
23	Amirul Azam	Shagir Shakata, Malumghata, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	FWS	01191-376522
24	Nur Nahar Nuri	Hasherdighi, Fasiakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	FWS	01815-675198
25	Sadek Ullah	Hasherdighi, Fasiakhali, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	South-East	FWS	01815-675199
26	Salah Uddin	South Damdamia, Nilla, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-T	01715-921892
27	Imam Hossain	Middle Damdamia, Nilla, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-T	01811-913329
28	Kabir Ahmed	Damdamia, Nilla, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-T	01710-939370
29	Md. Jewel	Damdamia, Nilla, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-T	01814-966128
30	Md. Zobair	Damdamia, Nilla, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-T	01812-791440
31	Shajjad Hossain	Shilkhali, Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01815-138073
32	Md. Ibrahim	Shamlapur, Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01818-165924
33	Abu Ahmed	Kaderpara, Shilkhali, Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01823-726306

34	Shamsul Alam	North Shilkhali , Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01817-249640
35	Abdul Gafur	Shamlapur, Puran para, Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01811-622012
36	Addus Salam	North Shilkhali, Baharchra, Teknaf Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01823-785263
37	Monir Ahmed	Jahajpura, Baharcha, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-S	01818-165924
38	Shaiful Islam	Lombabill, Whykong, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-W	01811-111468
39	Jahangir Alam	Whykong, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-W	01818-010821
40	Md. Idris	Latorikula, Whykong, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-W	01722-474139
41	Hasina Akter	Latorikula, Whykong, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-W	01820-185949
42	Popi Borua	Boruapara, Whykong, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	South-East	TGR-W	01813-316409
43	Sree Anountay Barman	Kumar Khada, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	018211-03614
44	Sree Bikash Barman	Kumar Khada, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	
45	Sree Sanjay Barman	Kumar Khada, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01812-048502
46	Sree Aananda Barman	Bongram, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01918-362285
47	Sree Sanjit Barman	Bongram, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01728-808036
48	Sree Atul Chandra	Bongram, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	
49	Md. Atiq Hassan	Nandurain, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01714-713316
50	Sree Jatindra Barman	Bongram, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01724-261746
51	Md. Alamgir Hossian	Salna, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01611-077499
52	Md. Ariful Haque	Salna, Kawaltia, Gazipur	Central Cluster	Bhawal	01911-918171
53	Ashima Mankhin	Jalchatro, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01721-405782

54	Rajon Ruga	Jalchatro, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01737-155478
55	Kaberi Mree	Thanar Baid, Pirgacha, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01734-421048
56	Rajib Mrong	Jalchatro, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01722-961161
57	Monmon Nokrek	Gaira, Jolchatra, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01915-187177
58	Mithur Nokrek	Pirgasa, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01747-740270
59	Saljong Maji	Amlitala, Jalchatra, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01914-867123
60	Rubel Mia	Aronkhola, Jalchatra, Madhupur, Tangail	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01735-171399
61	Alphons Nokrek	Joynagasa, Pirgasa, Madhupur, Tangail.	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01736-624842
62	Sree Ujjal Chandra Biswash	Dariratbala, Ratbala, Muktagasa, Mymensingh	Central Cluster	Madhupur	01719-442849
63	Faruque Hossain	Pankhali, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01918-373561
64	Abdul Mazid	Pankhali, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01918-373561
65	Md. Hafizur Rahman	Nildumur, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01722-556029
66	Md. Arshad Ali	Nildumur, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01920-273570
67	Md. Monirul Islam	Nildumur, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01911-628846
68	Md. Abu Shadat	Central Kaliganar, Munshigonj, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01917-750571
69	Md. Masud	Central Kaliganar, Munshigonj, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01736-393778
70	Md. Abu Jafar	Central Kaliganar, Munshigonj, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01914-570956
71	Mis. Rozina Parvin	Datinakhali, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01918-385854
72	Mis. Lovely Akter	Kalbari, Burigoalini, Shyamnagar	Sundarbans	Munshigonj	01731-913943
73	Khadiza Akter	Dakin Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01937-726356
74	Sumona Akter	Dakin Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01721-710237
75	Shimu Akter	Dakin Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01721-710237

76	Anjon Biswas	Dakin Haldibunia, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01924-392732
77	Imran Sheikh	Dakin Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01734-661643
78	Joynal Abedin	Pachim Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01732-017206
79	Partha Sikder	Kalikabari, Chandpai, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01913-353540
80	Shough Hawlader	Joymoni, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01913-407168
81	Liton Jomarder	Dakin Chila, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01926-943608
82	Gazi Arifur Rahman	Joymoni, Chila, Mongla	Sundarbans	Chandpai	01732-017370
83	Shyamol Deb Barma	Dolubari, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01727-298921
84	Kazi. Shamsul Haque	Radhanagar, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01715-041207
85	Forly yongyang	Magurchara punjee, Kamalgonj, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01731-565240
86	Papia Sultana Rosy	Lawachara punjee, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01196-033340
87	Nirupom Chakroborty	Panishala, Kamalgonj, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01716-540662
88	Manik Chand Rudra Paul	Radhanagar, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01723-190928
89	Benedict Daring	Phulchera Garo Line, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01723-760499
90	Dhiraj Shingha	Ramnagar, Monipuripara, Srimangal, Moulvibazer	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01190-270716
91	Profulla Deb Barma	Daluchara, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01723-190594
92	Hiren Deb bormon	Daluchara, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01734-461614

93	Sajib Kayot	Bhurvuria Tea estate, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01724-828921
94	Rashedul Alom Rashel	05# Ward, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01718-604347
95	Roni Roy	Srimangol, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01719-239367
96	Jessy Pohthmi	Lawachara Punji, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01728-758090
97	Rigen Amsay	Magurchara Punji, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01737-575951
98	Krishna Kumar Das	Bharaura Teate, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01724-828921
99	Taposh Chandra Dash	Chaitanna Ganj, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	4493344577
100	Biswajit Roy	Magurchara Punji, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01721-679519
101	Manzur Ahmed Azad	Vanugach, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01718-854656
102	Ramanad Mollik	Baligaon, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01921-733906
103	Shaju Marsiang	Lawachara Punji, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01199-302907
104	Ponkhos Paul Ujjole	Debipur, Munshi bazar, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01713-804829
105	Shekhar Dey	Vanugach, Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Lawachara National Park	01739-667229
106	Polash Deb borma	Tiprapara	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01729-757890

107	Rasel Dev Barma	Tiprapara	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	
108	Md Masuk Miah	Deorgach	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01717-534329
109	Md Jasim Uddin	Deorgach, Chandpur Bagan	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01719-349025
110	SK. Md Ali Ahsan	Shahjahanpur	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01713-810885
111	Khadem Md Abdul Wahed	Deorgach	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01714-970266
112	Harish Deb Barma	Satchari Tipra Para	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01190-912765
113	Md. Kamrul Hasan Sohel	Shahjahan pur	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01713-810885
114	Md. Abdul Kadir	Shahjahan pur	Sylhet	Satchari National Park	01915-043173
115	Md. Abdur Rahim	Kelanga, Chunarughat, Habigonj	Sylhet	Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	01715-032387
116	Md. Nurul Alam (Shapon)	Kelanga, Chunarughat, Habigonj	Sylhet	Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	01717-732375
117	Raju Chkroborthey	Kalenga Mirashe, Chunarughat, Habigonj	Sylhet	Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	01713-811092
118	Md Foyjullah Al Noman	Kalengha, Chunarughat, Habigonj	Sylhet	Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary	01717-732675
119	Kowser Ahmed	Hazipur, Baruna, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Hail Haor	01732-158157
120	Foyez Uddin	Hazipur, Baruna, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Hail Haor	01726-098056

121	Md. Jubel Ahmed	Hazipur, Baruna, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Hail Haor	01746-004326
122	Jakaria Hossain	Hazipur, Baruna, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Hail Haor	01728-056534
123	Ashikur Rahman	Hazipur, Baruna, Srimangol, Moulvibazar	Sylhet	Hail Haor	01710-209492
124	Sri Gopal Patra	Foring Ura, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01739-171587
125	Amran Ali Talukdar	Faringura, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01725-108959
126	Md. Nadim Hossain	Khadim Cha Bagan, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01717-566696
127	Bilash Benerjee	Khadim Cha Bagan, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01728-968279
128	Md. Kamrul Islam	Dalae para, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01712-328758
129	Md. Husen Ali	Tikar para, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01722-228319
130	Rintu Chasha	Kalagul Tea State, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01912-875708
131	Sharasuti Patra	Foring Ura, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01739-171587
132	Rup Patra	Foring Ura, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01739-171587
133	Md. Shiplu Miah	Tikar para, Sadar, Sylhet	Sylhet	Khadim Nagar National Park	01722-782276
134	Md Karim Uddin	Union # 4, Kaptai	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01822-273180

135	Biplob Barua	Chithmaram Bara para	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01812-075445
136	Hla Ching Marma	Chithmaram Bara para	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01823-939288
137	Faisal Uddin	Union # 4, Kaptai	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01556-980701
138	Basu Dev Chowdoury	Natun Bazar, Kaptai, Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01813-7288519
139	U thoai Pru Marma	Bang chari Marma para	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	
140	Shahin Hossain Khan	Kaptai Industrial area, Kaptai, Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01552-701818
141	Md Razzak	Kaptai Industrial area, Kaptai, Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01823-6330663
142	Saddam Hossain	FIDC, Kaptai	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01556-626557
143	Ashutosh Das Shipon	Kaptai Industrial area, Kaptai, Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01823-630663
144	Mong Ching U Marma	Chithmaram Bara para	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01553-790353
145	Mong Thoai Ching Marma	Chithmaram Buddhist Temple Area	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01816-4503507
146	Cha Thawai Marma	Bengchari, Kaptai	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01556-748127
147	Nantu Chakma	Ara Chari Mukh para	Chittagong Hill Tract	Kaptai National Park	01821-918360

ANNEX 2

12 SUGGESTIONS FOR ECO-TOUR GUIDES

- 1 Allow/Enable the Experience of Peace in Nature -- Nishorgo: First of all, allow tourists to experience the silence and peace of nature. Allow time to think in peace. It is the feeling/experience that Tourists take with them. It is the feeling/experience that means the most to them. The knowledge you are imparting to them will be gone in a matter of hours – sad to say – but the feeling will stay. So make their visit to be one of discovery and exploration.
- 2 Avoid Excessive Talking: The flip side of this need for silence and peace is that the Guide should NOT keep on talking. That is one of the pet peeves of all tourists about Guides. When they talk excessively, it bothers tourists. My only memory of visiting the Incan Temple of the Sun in Cuzco with my brother 20 years ago was that the Tour Guide just wouldn't stop pointing to rocks and saying "This rock...original Inca". She wouldn't stop talking and let us enjoy it.
- 3 Emphasize the Human-relevant over the Dry-Scientific: When talking about Nature, emphasize the anecdotes and the human-relevant over the scientific. This is the genius of Enam ul Haque's presentation. He leaves you with the excitement that such and such a bird used to cover this area. Or that it feeds its young only on a special species of insect. Or that people hunt it for its eggs, which they use for medicine, or whatever. But he never tries to smother you with factoids out of context.
- 4 Show your Love for Nature -- It is Magnetic: Show your love for nature. Such love for nature is powerful and magnetic. And it inspires such love in others. Your love for nature will draw out their love for nature.
- 5 Give a Brief Cultural Context: Give tourists a brief cultural context before the hike. Such a context gives them a framework for "seeing" the forest. The context can include:
 - a. Info about key people/groups/stakeholders that live here:
 - i. Tea workers;
 - ii. Adivasi;
 - iii. Others, etc
- 6 Give a Brief Natural and Historical Context Give them some history of the forest area and its management. I personally find this fascinating, and I think others would too. Eg.
 - a. 200 years ago, before British colonial rule, this was a wild natural forest area of such and such a type
 - b. During British time, it became x
 - c. This patch of natural forest is representative of forests that ran through this entire area, and through the Hill Tracts.
 - d. Now, this forest is part of a Reserve Forest area that runs from here to x.
 - e. The Forest Department has had offices here for 100 years (we want always to highlight the long history of the FD, as part of the institutional pride of the FD)
7. Use Appropriate and Non-Offensive Language: Use appropriate terms for sensitive subjects: e.g. Adivasi vs Tribal (?); woman vs female (?); African vs black; etc.
8. Treat Women Appropriately: Treat women as people, not as delicate objects. I know there is some cultural sensitivity here, so you'll have to be careful. It can be bothersome to women when they are treated as delicate things that cannot ford a creek









without a helping hand, or cannot step over a log without assistance. Allow women to ask for help, or to show that they need it.

9. Give Advance Warning about Unpleasant Encounters: Warn people ahead of time about the things they might be squeamish about:
 - a. Tell them that leeches are present, and one may latch on to their limbs. If it does, explain that the steps are clear, and you as a Guide are ready to help them:
 - i. They can flick off the leech
 - ii. You can give them a Band-Aid to stop the bleeding.
 - iii. They will not be hurt by these little things.
 - iv. To prevent them, they should do x, y and z.
 - b. Tell them about snakes, as many people are deeply terrified of them.
 - i. There are very few, and those that are present will not hurt them.
 - ii. They should only be careful not to stick their hands inside logs, etc.
10. Be Presentable. Sounds like a minor thing, but it is in fact quite important to many people. If the Guide is dirty, or unkempt, it bothers a lot of people.
11. Bring the Right Stuff: Have a Few Handy Things with you on each outing that may be referred to by Tourists:
 - a. Birds of the area
 - b. The Eight Indicator species
 - c. Trail brochures
 - d. Bug spray/lotion
12. Be Prepared to Ask for a Fee: Have your speech prepared about your fees. You deserve to be remunerated for your work. Your community deserves to be benefitted. Give them an approved/estimated amount that you should be remunerated.

ANNEX 3

PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Consultation on Ecotourism by Mr. Bob Winterbottom, CoP, IPAC Project

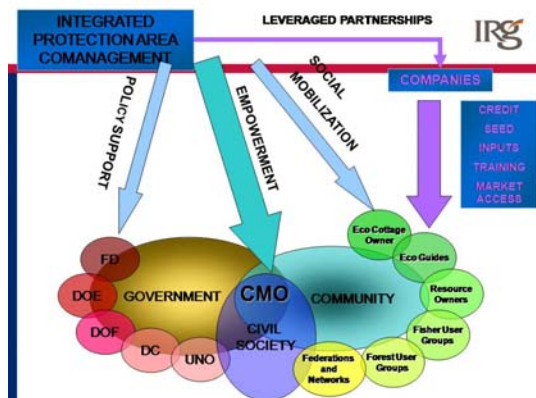
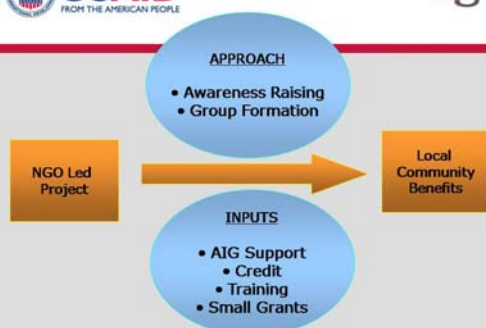
<div data-bbox="316 583 495 640">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="727 583 795 630">  </div> <div data-bbox="344 697 794 787"> <h3>Consultation on Ecotourism</h3> <h4>Overview of Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC)</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="381 835 747 888"> <p><i>Meeting with EcoGuides and Tour Operators</i> <i>Dhaka, 10 February 2010</i></p> </div>	<div data-bbox="868 567 1015 609">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="1315 567 1372 609">  </div> <div data-bbox="896 642 1183 667"> <h4>Overall challenge for IPAC Team</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="896 684 1321 909"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With Forest Dept, Dept of Fisheries and Dept of Environment – Forest and wetland ecosystems – Economic growth, governance and biodiversity conservation – Addressing national conservation and local livelihood priorities • Protected Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen national network of Parks, Sanctuaries, ECA – Limit destructive extraction of natural resources – Promote best practices for conservation and sustainable use • Co-management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Empower collaboration between government and communities – Promote and leverage partnerships </div>
<div data-bbox="305 976 451 1018">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="755 976 812 1018">  </div> <div data-bbox="334 1050 612 1075"> <h4>Co-management defined - IUCN</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="334 1102 756 1236"> <p><i>Co-management is a situation in which two or more social actors <u>negotiate</u>, <u>define</u> and <u>guarantee</u> amongst themselves a <u>fair sharing</u> of the <u>management functions</u>, <u>entitlements</u> and <u>responsibilities</u> for a given territory, area or set of natural resources</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="552 1236 695 1255"> <p><small>Borini-Feyerabend, 2000</small></p> </div>	<div data-bbox="868 976 1015 1018">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="1315 976 1372 1018">  </div> <div data-bbox="896 1050 1136 1073"> <h4>Purpose and Objectives of IPAC</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="896 1108 1104 1352">  </div> <div data-bbox="1127 1064 1377 1346"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an integrated network of Protected Areas (PA) including wetlands, forest ecosystems and ecologically critical areas 2. Build technical capacity for PA co-management 3. Expand the area under co-management and ensure benefits to communities 4. Address climate change mitigation and adaptation 5. Support natural resources management and conservation of biological diversity </div>
<div data-bbox="305 1388 451 1430">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="755 1388 812 1430">  </div> <div data-bbox="334 1457 688 1482"> <h4>IPAC Work Plan Components and Tasks</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="334 1495 763 1736"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Coherent IPAC Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constituency Building ▪ Strategy Development ▪ Partnership Building for Sustainable Financing ▪ Outreach 2. Building Stakeholder and Institutional Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Local support services 3. Site-Specific Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of demonstration sites ▪ Alternative income generation and financing ▪ Outreach 4. Cross-Cutting Approaches – gender and youth perspective 5. Infrastructure Development and Habitat Restoration </div>	<div data-bbox="868 1388 1015 1430">  USAID <small>FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE</small> </div> <div data-bbox="1315 1388 1372 1430">  </div> <div data-bbox="1006 1457 1266 1764">  </div>

Role of 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 in co-management
- 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
 - Resource protection
 - Adoption of improved NRM practices
 - Increased investment in restoration / conservation
 - Equitable benefit sharing

Co-management – functional definition for IPAC

- 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**



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

- Significant Results:**
- reduced degradation, conversion; natural habitats restored
 - social mobilization and empowerment of resource users in co-management organizations
 - expanded network of sanctuaries established
 - locally enforced controls on resource extraction
 - increased value of protected areas 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

Opportunities for Partnerships to support Ecotourism

- Collaboration with further training and development of network of Eco-Guides
- Joint efforts to manage increasing number of visitors to Protected Areas
- Leveraging of investments for upgrading quality of services and needed infrastructure improvements
- Development and promotion of network of eco-cottages
- Setting of standards and code of conduct to ensure that every tourist is an ecotourist



Thank you

3.2 Eco-tourism IPAC Activity by Dr. Ram Sharma, DCOP, IPAC Project

 <p>Eco-tourism IPAC Activity</p>	 <p>Fish Sanctuary in Bangladesh</p> 
<p>Nature- vs. Eco-Tourism</p> <p>???</p> <p>Tourism?</p> <p>Nature-based tourism?</p> <p>Eco-tourism?</p>  	<p>Eco-tourism</p> <p>Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the local environment and improves the social welfare of local community</p>
<p>Protected Areas (PAs) having Eco-Tourism Values</p> <p>25 PAs : List in the Folder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest PAs -Wetland PAs -ECAs 	<p>Flagship Attractions : Flora and Fauna</p> <p>Sundarban Tigers Teknaf Elephants Lawachara Hoolock Jungle Fowl Puff-throated Babbler</p>   <p>Nature is intrinsically Nurtured by Humans :</p> <p>Recollect : Rabindro Sangeet Birds in and around us Flowing waters</p>

IPAC's Assessment

High Potential PAs:

Sundarbans
Lawachara, Satchari,
Teknaf, Hail Haor,
Bhowal, Inani,
Sitakunda, Kaptai,
Himchari, Tanguar,
Medhakachpia

Low Potential PAs
currently:

Chunoti, Pabla khali,
Rema-Kalenga,



High Eco-tourism Values

Forests, Wildlife, Biodiversity
Landscape Features
Cultural Diversity
Accessibility-Road/Air/Rail
Security/Safety
Facilities
Publicity

Eco-tourism Values: Ethnic Culture



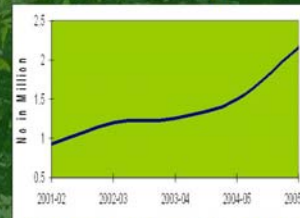
Religious Values



Remainder
Biodiversity



Eco-Tourism Growth: An Example



Paid entries to Sunderbans Forests (in millions)

SRF: Doubling of Paying Visitors : 2003-05

LNP: Tripling of Paying Visitors : 2004-08

Eco-tourism Planning

CMCs discussions on
Eco-tourism planning
and implementation





Local Community Benefits



50% of Park
Entry Fees
returned to
CMCs as
Grant

Lawachara Eco-Cottage

Nishorgo Nirob Eco-Cottage

Eco-tourism Enterprises






Eco-tourism micro-enterprise by indigenous community at Satchuri National Park

Youth Eco-Guides

Paper Clippings

The Daily Star

Eco-Tour Guide Certification Course



Practical Training for 5 days

Tippra Gifts for Ecotourists Sale

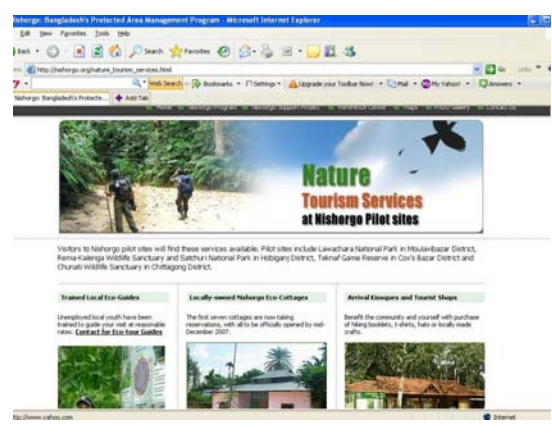




Eco-tourism Facilities: Landscape Development Fund



Improved village access to Dolubari Tippra Village



Eco-tourism Infrastructure

Information Kiosk at Satchari



Student Dormitories for Youth Eco-tourists



Infrastructure Development

Protected Area Office and Facilities



Eco-tourism Outreach Activities

Community theater
&
Tippa Dance & Music

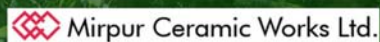


Visitor Management

Bangladesh Scouts managing Eco-tourists



Public-Private Partnerships on Eco-tourism



Nature Interpretation Centre



Challenges

- Capturing maximum benefits for local community?
- Minimizing adverse socio-cultural & environmental impacts?
- Waste management
- Gainfully involving local community in eco-tourism micro-planning
- Involving private sector and public sector
- Protecting cultural values of local indigenous community

Opportunities under IPAC

- Reviewing and identifying successful eco-tourism interventions
- Eco-tourism Landscape Planning for Sundarbans, Teknaf, Lawachara-Hail Haor complexes
- Scaling up successful eco-tourism activities in forest and wetland PAs under IPAC
- Visitors and security management by the CMOs
- Eco-tourism facility development through Public-Private Partnerships
- Planning and implementing interventions through Tourism Companies

3.3 Forest and Protected Area Management in Bangladesh by Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahamad, DCCF

FOREST AND PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH

by
ISHTIAQ UDDIN AHMAD
DEPUTY CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
PLANNING WING
FOREST DEPARTMENT, BANGLADESH.

Bangladesh: Forestry

- Land area 14,757 million ha;
- GDP contribution from Forestry Sector is 2.1%;
- US\$ 17.3 million distributed to 80,000 Social Forestry participants as share from 1999-2008;
- About 17.07% Forestland, including 1.667% Protected Area, of the country's area;
- Per capita forestland is 0.02 ha;
- Major Forest types: Hill forests, Sal forests, Mangrove forests and village forests
- 4 ecological forest types: Tropical wet evergreen, Tropical semi-evergreen, Tropical moist deciduous and Tropical Mangrove Forests

Forest Land of Bangladesh

Forest types	Area (m. ha.)	% with respect to country's area
FD managed Forest	1.52	10.300%
Un-classed State Forest	0.73	4.947%
Homestead Forest	0.27	1.830%
Total	2.52	17.077%

Forest Department Managed Forest Land

Forest Types	Area (m. ha.)	% with respect to country's area
Hill Forest	0.67	4.540%
Natural Mangrove Forest	0.60	4.066%
Mangrove Plantation	0.13	0.881%
Sal Forest	0.12	0.813%
Total	1.52	10.300%

Source: Forest Department, Government of Bangladesh
Of the total forest area, 84% has been classified as natural forest and 16% as plantation forest (Source: NFA 2005-2007).

Hill Forests

- Hill Forests represents Tropical, Wet Evergreen Forest and Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests and rich in diverse of flora and fauna.
- Total Area of Hill Forests is 6,70,000 hectares, which is 4.65% of country's area and 44% of total forest land managed by the Forest Department. Hill Forests spread over the hilly areas of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts.
- Plantations have been in continuation in this forest area since 1871.

Sal Forests

- Sal (*Shorea robusta*) Forests cover Central & Northern part and are scattered and intricately mixed with habitations. It is classified as Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest.
- Sal Forest area is 1,20,000 hectares, which is 0.83% of country's area and 7.9% of forest land managed by the Forest Department.
- According to an inventory estimate Sal Forests have a growing stock of 325 million cubic meters of wood.
- A massive plantation program under Social Forestry program is in progress on the basis of benefit sharing mechanism.

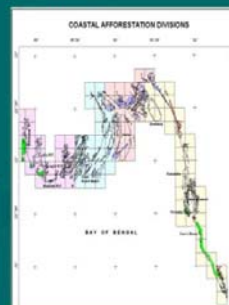
Natural Mangroves: Sundarbans

- Unique largest tract of mangrove forests.
- Total area is 6,01,700 hectares; (4.16% of the Country).
- Flora -334 species and Fauna -269 species
- Composed of three wildlife sanctuaries comprising 1,39,700 hectares.
- Sundia (*Sonneratia pinnata*), the most common species occupies 73% of Sundarban.
- Flagship Species: Royal Bengal Tiger



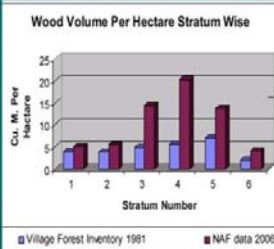
Mangrove Plantations

Since 1960-61, Bangladesh Forest Department has developed 0.153 million ha. mangrove plantations along 610 km coastal frontier through indigenous technology.



Village Forests

- The tree cover in village forest is 2,70,000 hectares.
- A reasonable portion of the total demand of forest products is being met from homestead forest.
- According to the 1981 inventory report the village woodlots have a growing stock of 54.7 million cubic meters. Gross volume has increased from 4.5 cum/ha to 10.5 cum/ha in 2007.



Stratum wise Comparison of Wood Volume per ha. in Village Forests (1981 & 2006)

Protected Areas of Bangladesh

- 19 notified PAs, as NP, WS & GR
- Area 2,46,816.00 ha approx.
- Biologically rich and form important catchments.
- Have important socio-economic value – supports livelihood of surrounding communities including Ethnic people



List of Protected Areas

Sl. No.	Name	Year of establishment	Area (ha)
1.	Madiapur National Park	1962/1982	8436.00
2.	Bawal National Park	1974/1982	5077.00
3.	Hamech National Park	1990	1729.00
4.	Larachura National Park	1999	1250.00
5.	Ramagar National Park	2001	27.76
6.	Kaptai National Park	1999	5464.00
7.	Nijam Dweep National Park	2001	16352.23
8.	Medha Kathapra National Park	2004	398
9.	Sathari National Park	2006	343
10.	Jharkhen Nagar National Park	2006	679
11.	Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary	1960/1996	31226.938
12.	Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary	1996	38970.455
13.	Sundarbans West Wildlife Sanctuary	1996	71502.103
14.	Roma Kalings Wildlife Sanctuary	1981/1996	1795.54
15.	Pahla Ghata Wildlife Sanctuary	1962/1983	42087.00
16.	Char Kukri-Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary	1981	40.00
17.	Chunar Wildlife Sanctuary	1986	7763.00
18.	Fatishkhali Wildlife Sanctuary	2007	1302
19.	Teknaf Game Reserve	1993	11815

Key Driving Forces: Forest management

- Population Boom
- Land Hunger
- Lower Priority to Forestry Sector
- Very High Demand of Timber
- Poverty and Socio-Economics
- Lack of Awareness
- Fund Availability
- Management Capacity

Causes of Deforestation

- Human pressure
- Deposition of coarse sand
- Salinity intrusion
- Jhum cultivation
- Land use change
- Illegal encroachment
- Land use conflicts
- Land demand is increasing day by day for housing, construction of government complexes in Thanas (sub-district), industries, brick fields, roads and highways, flood protection embankments, defense installations, and educational institutions.

Past Management Objectives

1. to manage the forest on a sustained basis
 2. to ensure the supply of forest products
 3. to carry out various silvicultural operations for improving the health of forest
 4. to plant up cleared forest area with valuable species and
 5. to improve the forest habitat for wildlife.
- Revenue generation was the main objective.

Present Forest Management

- Present forest management is primarily guided by Forestry Master Plan (FMP) completed in 1993
- The objectives of present forest management are
 - i) enhancing environment preservation and conservation
 - ii) introducing rational forest land use
 - iii) increasing public participation and benefit from the forest
 - iv) creating forests on marginal and private lands
 - v) institutional restructuring and strengthening
 - vi) improving management practices
 - vii) Improving efficient resource utilization.

New Approaches in Forest Management System

The present management systems are evolved from the past ones through various modifications. Some new forest management systems are also added to address new concept in forest management such as-

- agro-forestry, woodlot plantation in RF, PF, AF, VF
- homestead plantation
- strip plantation in roads & embankments
- participatory forestry on encroached forest
- mangrove afforestation on newly accreted coastal land
- protected area management to preserve wildlife habitat and biodiversity through collaborative management

Institutional Focus for Protected Area Management

- FD launched Nishorgo Support Project – to test a collaborative approach to sustainable PA management at five PAs
- Six main objectives of NSP (2004-08):
 1. Develop a functional co-mgt model
 2. Create AIGs opportunities for key local stakeholders
 3. Develop policies & build constituencies conducive to PA mgt.
 4. Strengthen institutional systems, increase capacity of the FD and key stakeholders
 5. Develop infrastructure to better manage & to provide visitor services
 6. Habitat management and restoration.



Co-management System of Protected Areas

- The dwellers living within and around the forests were involved in protection of PAs with consequent sharing of benefit arising from the PAs as well as through supporting their capacity building in other income generating activities.
- All stakeholders of the localities were involved through formation of co-management organizations
- The number of co-management organizations varied with the size of the PAs : larger the size, the more the numbers.

Co-management System of Protected Areas

- Appropriate PA protection and co-management practices are evolving in Bangladesh, where local communities are increasingly taking up collective forest protection efforts in the face of degrading forest ecosystem.
- Such initiatives are being further strengthened under donor funded biodiversity co-management projects such as NSP.
- The future success of the protection and co-management of PAs in Bangladesh would depend on successfully implementing such lessons.
- Earmarking new PAs, and better protecting and co-managing the existing PAs are necessary for *in-situ* biodiversity conservation, and also for checking loss of forest land and degradation of vegetation cover.

What is the Protected Area network?

- The PA Network is proposed as the common identity of the expanding network of co-managed wetlands and forests
 - Dept of the Environment has established and is supporting participatory conservation of ECA's
 - Forest Department has established the Nishorgo network of co-managed forest Protected Areas
 - Department of Fisheries has pioneered wetland and open water co-management by promoting fish sanctuaries in beels, haors and river systems

Why a National PA Network?

- Forests and wetlands of Bangladesh are some of the most productive ecosystems in the world
 - Greed and over exploitation destroy these forests and wetlands
- Local population have sustainably utilized forests and wetlands for ages
 - Their destruction is forcing poor and natural resource dependent people deeper into poverty
- Nature cannot be protected without engaging neighboring people
 - Participatory co-management can lead to ecosystem preservation and poverty reduction at the same time

Who supports the PA network?

Government of Bangladesh

- Ministry of Environment and Forest – Forest Department and Dept of Environment
- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock - Department of Fisheries
- Ministry of Local Government - Local Government and Engineering Dept.
- Ministry of Land
- Ministry of Finance

Strategies, Programs and Action Plans

- Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan and MDG
- National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Inland Capture Fisheries Strategy
- Nishorgo Vision

- Local communities, user groups, civil society, universities, youth, implementing partners

Partners for the PA network

- USAID finances the IPAC team working with FD, DoF, DoE to institutionalize and scale up co-management of protected forests and wetlands
- Arannayk Foundation supports tropical forest conservation through grants for restoration and co-management
- GTZ supports participatory forest management and reforestation in Chuni Wildlife Sanctuary and wetland biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation in Pabna District
- IUCN and Swiss Development Cooperation finance wetland conservation at Tanguor Haor
- EU funds protection of the Sundarbans Reserved Forest and livelihood support around the Sundarbans
- Global Environmental Facility (GEF) finances local participation in conservation of 4 targeted Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA)
- IFAD is funding the Community Based Resource Management Project including a fisheries component executed by LGED in Sunamganj

What are the Central Principles for the Network?

- **Conservation-focused:** Within every PA in the national network, there is a core area of natural wetland or forest preserved in its natural state.
 - As formally recognized park or reserve covered by Government Act or Rule or a small wetland sanctuary within a larger water body, this feature is maintained throughout the network sites.
- **Collaboratively Managed:** Each PA in the network is conserved through formalized collaboration between neighboring communities and the Government
 - This co-management organization is formally recognized and accepted by Government
- **Pro-Poor:** Co-managed PA to promote local livelihood opportunities
 - All network PA are co-managed to ensure that benefits are directed to the neighboring poor to provide tangible economic incentives for their participation in conservation

What are the benefits of the national PA network?


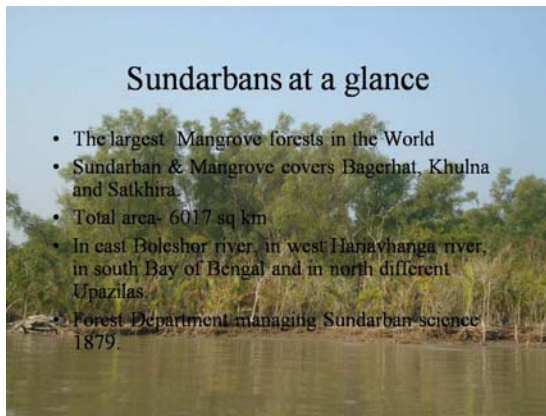
- Helps to slow or reverse the loss and degradation of natural wetlands and forests
- Contributes to maintenance of ecosystem services
 - biodiversity conservation
 - reduced vulnerability to climate change
 - Watershed protection and improved water supplies
- Linkage with poverty reduction and increased food security
- Enables expansion of ecotourism
- Improved relations between government and local communities; promotes democracy at the grass roots

What practical benefits will the PA network generate locally?

- Increased productivity of fisheries in co-managed wetlands
- Sharing of entry fees from forest protected areas;
- Preferential access to use of Reserve Forest land in PA landscape for fuel wood production, social forestry
- Direct benefits as ecoguides, eco-cottage ownership, craft sales and other ecotourism enterprises and services
- Opportunities to benefit from revenue from carbon credits and climate change adaptation resources;
- Access to improved cook stoves, microcredit, AIG support and other assistance from NGOs and others

Thank you

3.4 Potential of Eco-Tourism Development in Sundarbans Cluster

 <p>Potential of Eco-tourism development In SUNDARBANS CLUSTER</p>	 <p>Sundarbans at a glance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largest Mangrove forests in the World • Sundarban & Mangrove covers Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira • Total area- 6017 sq km • In east Boleshor river, in west Hariayhanga river, in south Bay of Bengal and in north different Upazilas. • Forest Department managing Sundarban since 1879.
<p>Cont.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three Wildlife Sanctuaries and 4 ranges in Sundarbans • 334 kinds of trees, 375 wild animals, 315 birds and 210 kinds of fish are there in Sundarbans. • According to 2004 survey there are 440 tigers in Sundarbans. • About ten lac peoples are directly or indirectly dependent on Sundarbans resources. 	<p>Eco-Tourism Sundarbans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sundarbans in and around is very much important to the national and international eco-tourists. • Many tourists from home and abroad come to visit Sundarbans. • Many researchers also are engaged in scientific studies. • Government earns revenues from visitors as entry fee. • Boats and launches are the main vehicle for visiting Sundarbans. • Visitor use two sea beach in Sundarbans-Kotka and Mandarbaria. Besides there are many tourism spots in Sundarbans: Kochikhali, Harbaria, Karamjol, Dobekay etc.
<p>Tour Operators & Guides at Sundarbans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tour operators: Based on Dhaka Khulna and other places • Tour operator organize package tours for Sundarbans: like Begal Tour Ltd, The Guide Tours Ltd, Life Tours, Sundarbans Live Tours etc. • Tour Guide and others facilities are provided by tourism companies. • Eco-tour Guides Trained under IPAC. 	<p>Potentials places for tourism at Sundarbans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamjol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near to Mongla, 40 km from Khulna • Well decorated and developed • Many trees of Mangroves, deers, crocodiles etc. • Thousand of tourist come to visit daily in seasons • Many residential hotel are in Mongla • Munshigong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication system is good, distance from Khulna is 130 km. • Seasonally some tourist come to visit Sundarbans through Munshigong. • No residential hotel, no good restaurant, no tour guides and no developed places like Karamjol. • From Sarankhola and Koyra there are no developed places or access points in Sundarbans for tourist.

Increase in No. of Visitors

Sl. No	Year	Native	Foreign	Total
01	2005-2006	91,039	1581	92,620
02	2006-2007	95,102	1257	96,359
03	2007-2008	85,473	1540	87,013
04	2008-2009	97,721	1745	99,466
		3,69,335	6,123	3,75,458

Entry fee rules visitors and vehicle

Sl	Particulars	Registered (TK)	Non registered (TK).
01	Helicopter/sca plane	10000	30000
02	Launch/boat	M-400 M-30	M-2500 M-100
03	Stay at Sundarbans	-	M-300 M-200
04	Visitors (more than 1 day)/day	-	50
05	Visitors foreign (more than 1 day)/day	-	700
06	Visitors for one day	-	10
07	Foreign visitors for one day	-	200
08	Students	-	10
09	Researcher	-	30
10	Karamjol/person/day	-	10

Eco-tourism Potential

- More spots such as Karamjol can be developed
- Munshigonj area can be developed through Govt./private sectors for tourisms (Hotel, restaurant etc)
- Eco-Tour Guide at local level be developed
- Eco-Tour guide should be mandatory for Sundarbans visits
- Grazing land for wild animals be developed
- Tower establishment for wild animal watching
- Launch owners and Jali boat owners be organized
- Development of public private partnerships for Ecotourism, Visitor Facilities and visitor management.
- Advertise in national news paper for Sundarbans visit
- Provision of Electricity in Munshigong and Chandpai range area

THANKS

3.5 Potential of Eco-Tourism Development in Central Cluster

<p style="text-align: center;">Central Cluster Ecotourism Potential & Flagship Attractions</p>	<p><u>Ecotourism Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Bahwal Natonal Park● Madhupur National Park● Turag Bangshi Wetland● Kangsho Malijher Wetland
<p><u>Bhawal National Park</u> Bhawal National Park, only 40 km north of central Dhaka, offers serenity from the bustle of the city as well as a taste of the vast Sal forests that once ran nearly uninterrupted from Dhaka all the way north to West Bengal. It is predominantly a recreational Park.</p> <p>Area: 5,022 hectares</p>	<p><u>Flagship Attraction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Continuous tract of Sal forest● Recreational facilities, including picnic areas, boat rides and horse rides● Guest house facilities● A new "Silent Zone" has been established within the Park where no music is allowed
<p><u>Habitat, Flora & Fauna:</u></p> <p>Within this sal forest, recorded species have included 13 mammals, 48 birds, 5 amphibians, 9 reptiles and 220 plants. The Forest Department has recently re-introduced Peacock, Spotted Deer, Python and Fishing Cats to the area.</p>	<p><u>Facilities:</u></p> <p>06 Rest Houses 13 Cottages Walking Trail 03 Artificial Lakes 15 Ponds 2 Observation Towers 50 Picnic Spots 1 Tourist Shop (with a canteen), 1 <i>Tom Tom</i> (horse pulled van), Several Tourist Vans, engine boats (within artificial lake) for tourist, 1 Mini Zoo (with 16 spotted dears and 01 pheasants), etc.</p>

Madhupur National Park

Although considerable forest loss has occurred at Madhupur National Park in recent years, the Park still represents an important and treasured part of the biological as well as cultural diversity of Bangladesh. Members of the Garo (Mandi) community have lived in this area for well over a hundred years. Within the Park can be found the endangered Capped Langur.

Location: Is in Tangail District, 125 km north of Dhaka on the Dhaka-Mymensingh road.

Area: 8,436 hectares

Flagship Attraction

- Stately Sal forests
- Capped Langur, Wild Boar and Barking Deer
- The Garo (Mandi) ethnic community, some of whom reside
- within the boundaries of the declared Park

Brief History

Parts of what is now the National Park have been inhabited by Mandi ethnic communities for well over a hundred years. During the Liberation War, Freedom Fighters used the area and surrounding sal forests as base areas. The Park was established in 1982. The Guest House is renowned as the site of the drafting of the Wildlife Preservation Order of 1973.

Habitat, Flora & Fauna

The Sal forest habitat is a sample of much larger tracts of sal that once existed here. Identified species include 11 mammals, 38 birds, 4 amphibians, 7 reptiles and 176 plant species.

Thank You

3.6 Potential of Eco-Tourism Development in South Eastern Cluster

<p>Potential of Eco-tourism Development In Southeast Cluster</p>	<p>Southeast Cluster At a glance</p>
<p>Sitakunda Eco-park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site: Hill forests of 403.0 ha declared as Eco-park in 2000. At the foothill of historically renowned Chandranath Hill at Sitakunda. The area is rich in biodiversity and Natural Regeneration. • A holy destination of Hindu community and pristine eco-destination for tourists. • This park harbours a huge variety of valuable and rare plant species of indigenous and exotic origin and wild fauna. 	<p>Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Originally semi-evergreen Garjan forests 7764 ha. was declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in 1986. • Asian elephant is the flagship species of this area with other numerous wildlife and bird species; • Eco-tourism facilities like Interpretation center, hiking trails, student dormitories, trained eco-tour, guides and eco-cottage are available here;
<p>Fasiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently declared (2007) WS with 1302 ha semi-evergreen forests under Chakaria upazila. • Dulahazara Safari-Park (900.0 ha) established in 1997 is in close-proximity to this WS; • Asian elephants and other wildlife are found here; • Eco-tour guides are available here. 	<p>Medhakachapia National Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 396 ha NP established in 2004 with a view to conserve Garjan (<i>D. turbinatus</i>) forest. • This spot harbors centaury old Garjan trees with numerous natural regenerations; • Undulating hills and pristine nature with birds attracts nature lovers; • Eco-tour guides are available here.

<p style="text-align: center;">Inani National Park [Proposed]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 7700 ha proposed NP falls under Cox'sbazar and Ukhia Upazilla. • This is golden sand and shark free bay; • Heavily visited tourist spot in Cox'sbazar where sandy beach and hills embrace. • About 1000 ha natural forest still exists in Inani Range. • An ancient cave 'Kana Rajar Guha' & Coral beach at Patuar Tek are important tourist destinations here. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Himchari National Park</p> <p>Once covered with multi-layer evergreen forests 1790 ha declared as National Park in 1980. This NP is a habitat of Asian elephant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In proximity to Cox's bazar and several eco-destination made this place unique; these are • Doria nagar tourist spot, • Himchari fall, • Marine drive along hills and beach, • Estuary or Reju canal.
<p style="text-align: center;">Teknaf Game Reserve</p> <p>11615 ha hill range with semi-evergreen forests, TGR established in 1983.</p> <p>Important Tourist spots are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teknaf Nature Park, Mochani with interpretation center, student dormitory, eco-cottage, hiking trail, eco-tour guides; • Kudum Cave at Whykeong with hiking trail, eco-tour guides; • Shilkhali Sample Plot: Century old Garjan Forests close to the sea beach; • Toinga Kuti Cliff: highest apex (200m) along Teknaf hill range, elongated fossilized rock created a hollow. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Teknaf Peninsula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared ECA in 1999. • IPAC developed a community based eco-tourism strategy for the Teknaf Peninsula
<p>Cox's bazar has high potentiality in developing eco-tourism facilities. Southward elongated medium hills with tropical greenery and 120 km elongated unbroken sandy beach, facing the Bay of Bengal, made this region one of the most special tourist spot in the country</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thanks</p>

3.7 Potential of Eco-Tourism Development in North East Cluster

<p>Welcome To Integrated Protected Area Co Management (IPAC) Project North East Cluster, Srimangol</p> 	<p>Eco Tourism Sites under IPAC Project in North east cluster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawachara National Park under Moulvibazar district. • Satchari National Park under Hobiganj district. • Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary under Hobiganj district. • Hail Haor under Moulvibazar district. • Hakaluki Haor under Moulvibazar & Sylhet district. • Tangua Haor under Sunamganj district. • Khadimnagar National Park under Sylhet district.
<p>Lawachara National Park</p> <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 km north east of Dhaka, 60 km south of Sylhet and 8 km east of Srimangol town under Kamalganj upazilla of Moulvibazar district. <p>Special Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest group of Hoolock Gibbon in Bangladesh • 155 birds species identified • Presence of Tripura, Khasia, Urao and Santal ethnic communities and their culture • Monipuri community, their handicrafts and culture <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Tour Guides available: 23 • Three Trails: ½ hr, 1 hr & 3 hrs • Picnic spot, Information center, Student dormitory, Interpretation center (under construction) • Eco Cottage: 2 • Sufficient accommodation facilities like hotel, Tea resort, BTRI rest house & available restaurant for fooding in and around Srimangol. 	<p>Satchari National Park</p> <p>Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 km far from Dhaka in north east and 60 km south west from Srimangol. <p>Special Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossils remain inside the forest • Special mammals to look for include the Hoolock Gibbon and Phayre's Langur • Among 149 birds species, watch for the oriental Pied Hornbill, red jungle fowl, red headed trogon and pigmy Woodpecker. • Tripura ethnic community resides and their culture <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information center, Picnic spot, Interpretation center, Student dormitory • Eco Tour Guide available: 9 • Trail: ½ hr, 1 hr & 3 hrs. • No accommodation and fooding facilities nearest to Satchari. It is available in Srimangol. 
<p>Rema Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary</p> <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 km north east of Dhaka and 80 km southeast of Sylhet. <p>Special Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest natural hill forest of Bangladesh • Heaven for bird's lover with 167 species of birds • Primates include Capped Langur, Slow Loris and Monkeys • Fishing cat, Wild Boar and Deer • Ethnic life and culture of Tripura, Shantal, Telugu and Urao • The lonely call of the last surviving Hoolock Gibbon <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch tower • Eco Tour Guide available: 4 • Trail: ½ hr, 1 hr & 3 hrs • Ask for Eco friendly guest houses at the sanctuary for night hold. Besides accommodation and fooding facilities of Srimangol may avail. 	<p>Hail Haor (Baikka Beel)</p> <p>Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baikka beel is an wetland in the eastern part of Hail Haor, 18 km from Srimangol, in Moulvibazar district. <p>Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swamp Plantation (Hijal, koroeh) • Migratory birds (seasonal) and resident birds • Fish sanctuary • Aquatic vegetations (Pani shingara, Makhna, Padma) <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation tower in Baikka beel with telescope & binocular • Eco Tour Guide available: 5 • Boating • For food and accommodation, there are several facilities in Srimangol. 

Hakaluki Haor

Location

- Hakaluki Haor falls under the jurisdiction of two districts Moulvibazar and Sylhet and it covers five Upazilas.

Special Attractions

- Swamp Plantation (trees, shrubs, grasses and aquatic plants)
- Birds sanctuary 9
- Migratory birds (seasonal) and resident birds
- Fish sanctuary
- Aquatic vegetations (Lily, water lily, makhna, Padma)
- Large sizes varieties species of fishes

Facilities

- Boating
- Accommodation and feeding facilities in Dak banglow and available in Moulvibazar and Srimangol and Sylhet.

Khadimnagar National Park

Location:

- 15 km northeast from Sylhet town.

Attractions

- Nature hiking
- Monkeys and many species of birds
- Orchids
- Near to tea gardens (Burjan , Khadimnagar and kalagul tea garden)
- At the same place of the holy shrine of Hajrat Shahparan (R)
- Ethnic community, Patra community

Facilities

- Eco Tour Guide: 10
- Trail: under developing
- Hotel and restaurant are plentiful in Sylhet city of various quality.



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THANKS