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INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

NISHORGO NETWORK RECOGNITION STUDY
March 2013



নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক

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Cover Photo:

The logo of Nishorgo Network – a branded symbol for integrated network of forest and wetland protected areas promoting collaborative management of natural resources with Forest Department, Department of Fisheries and Department of Environment under the USAID financed Integrated Protected Area Co-management Project (IPAC).

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DISCLAIMER

The author’s views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

ACRONYMS

ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIG	Alternative Income Generation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CMC	Co-Management Committees and Councils
CMO	Co-Management Organization
COP	Chief of Party
CPG	Community Patrolling Group
DC	District Commissioner
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
ECA	Ecologically Critical Areas
ECNEC	Executive Committee for National Economic Council
EWC	East-West Center
FD	Forest Department
FRUG	Federation of Resource User Groups
FUG	Forest User's Groups
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
IPAC	Integrated Protected Area Co-management
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
LOI	Leaders of Influence
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoL	Ministry of Land
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NS	Nishorgo Sahayak
NSP	Nishorgo Support Project
PA	Protected Area
PMARA	Performance Monitoring and Applied Research Associate
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIMS	Resource Information and Management System (of Forest Department)

RMO	Resource Management Organizations
RUG	Resource User Groups
SEALS	Sundarbans Environment and Livelihood Support (EU funded project)
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOW	Statement of Work
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain of conservation enterprises

CONSERVATION CO-MANAGEMENT IN BANGLADESH

Elinor Ostrom (2008) identified lack of appropriateness between diverse natural resources systems and management institutions as main cause of conflicts in natural resources conservation. Fisheries and forests are economically and ecologically important common-pool resources in Bangladesh. Main challenge of common-pool natural resources, Ostrom opined, lies in designing management institutions at multiple levels, which are appropriate at various scales to the types of resources involved. She suggested a series of requirements for achieving this, including relevant and accurate information gathering, conflict resolution mechanisms, enforcement of rules, suitable infrastructure, and the ability to adopt changes into the broader socio-ecological system.

In a similar context in community forestry of Indian Himalayan region, Agarwal and Chhatre (2006) identified that natural resources, resource users, and management institutions for conservation exist in webs of power woven through the historical movements and ideas of social actors. This is proven around the world in general and Bangladesh in particular : a response to conserve dwindling natural resource base became prominent, wherein communities, development partners, private sectors, academia and the Government came forward finding ways including community-based fisheries management, social forestry, community forestry and collaborative management of protected areas.

The Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH) project (1998-2008) and the Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) supported by USAID and the Government of Bangladesh established conservation co-management in three large wetland systems and five forest protected areas (PAs) respectively through establishing community organizations, embedding management institutions for sustainable natural resources and formally linking them with the existing local government system, interventions to restore PA habitats and enhance their productivity, and developing conservation-linked livelihoods for poor people dependent on the PA ecosystems.


Conservation co-management was scaled to 25 forest and wetland protected areas of the country under the USAID's Integrated Protected Area Co-management Project (IPAC, 2008-2013) as briefed in Annex 1. Nishorgo Network, as an affiliated platform of co-managed protected areas, envisioned natural ecosystems as collaboratively managed and restored while biodiversity conserved and dependent landscape population economically benefitted.

NISHORGO NETWORK

The Government of Bangladesh felt for a need of a distinct nomenclature for conservation co-management that would have wider acceptance amongst the Bengali national including the community stakeholders for sustainable management of forest and wetland protected areas in the country. In 2003, Forest Department outlined Nishorgo Vision 2010 – a future vision for conservation co-management which called for a new institutional focus for PA co-management with a brand recognition. In search of a suitable name, logo and a pay-off line, prominent issues included: attractiveness, relevance and meaningful, comprehensive, easy to pronounce, a symbolic name to Bangladeshi nationals for nature, able to create a demonstrative movement for awareness on conservation, involve future generation in PA conservation, and finally easy to recognize. A number of focused group discussions amongst youths and students academia, and media-based competition were organized. Available options were rigorously scrutinized through a series of meetings.


“Nishorgo” as a Bangla name was proposed by an 18-year old student from Jhenaidah, as the winner, with four runner-ups as Mayabon, Bonasray, Nirjhar and Topobon. The pay-off line or slogan was **selected** as “Amra Prokriti-ke Bacabo Agami Projonmer Jonnyo”. The word Nishorgo means “serene beauty of nature”

or “idyllic nature” in Bangla. Besides, the logo was developed with a combination of green and red from the national flag of Bangladesh, featuring trees. Thus the collaborative management of protected areas in Bangladesh received a widely acceptable name and logo as below:

Name	Logo	Pay-off line
<p>“নিসর্গ” “Nishorgo”</p> <p>“serene beauty of nature” or “idyllic nature”</p>		<p>“আমরা প্রকৃতিকে বাঁচাবো আগামী প্রজন্মের জন্য”</p> <p>“Amra Prokriti-ke Bachabo Agami Projonmer Jonnyo”</p> <p>“Save nature for our future generation”</p>

During IPAC implementation though the name Nishorgo was endorsed by the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Forest Department (FD) and Department of Environment (DoE), a new logo was agreed upon with enhanced focus on fisheries as explained below.

The project with its communication and media partner, the Asiatic Media and Communications Ltd. (Asiatic MCL), devised a comprehensive communication strategy in June 2009 to motivate and convince people to take part in sustainable PA co-management and to shift biotic pressure from the forest and wetland resources, by providing the local community with feasible alternative livelihood options. With active involvement of Asiatic MCL, the project took an initiative to bring out a name for the co-management network through students who will vote from a set of pre-selected names (as set by Asiatic MCL) with an option that will let students suggest a name. The pilot testing was done in Jahangirnagar University and the outcome of the pilot testing resulted in the name “Nishorgo” and “Noishorgik” being prominently suggested by students. The process was re-initiated in 3 other institutions – Dhaka University, Khulna University, and Anandomohon College and University at Mymensingh, wherein “Noishorgik” and “Jalarannyo” emerged as popular names. Subsequently Asiatic MCL organized a meeting with the heads of three departments (FD, DOF and DOE) on 13 April 2010 and presented with the three preferred choices with relevant facts. During the meeting, the three departments agreed on the name “Nishorgo Network”. Hence “Nishorgo Network” was born with following details.

Name	Logo	Theme song, pay-off line and slogan for responsible tourism campaign
<p>“নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক”</p> <p>“Nishorgo Network”</p>		<p>“আমি প্রকৃতির, প্রকৃতি আমার” “ami prokritir, prokriti amar”</p> <p>“দেখি প্রকৃতি রাখি শুধু মনে, রাখি না চিহ্ন আর কোনখানে”</p> <p>“Dekhi prokrity rakhi shudhu mone, rakhina chinho are kono khane”</p> <p>“ভ্রমণে দায়িত্বশীল হোন”</p> <p>“Bhromoney dhayittoshil hon”</p>

নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক

NISHORGO NETWORK AWARENESS

IPAC communication and outreach strongly focused on the sustainability of Nishorgo Network as an endogenous Bangladeshi-owned and led network. This was designed for the sustainability of Nishorgo Network among CMOs, Government of Bangladesh and general citizens through a series of campaigns and outreach activities both at the national and PA site levels. National level outreach included empowering the CMOs and their regional and national platforms; youth and women engagement; participation in fairs; engaging print and electronic media; and maintaining the web portal, www.nishorgo.org. Site level promotions included observing international and national days, high level visits to IPAC sites from the GOB and USAID, distribution of IPAC communication materials in Bangla, school-based program, community discussions and demonstrations, etc.

NATIONAL LEVEL AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Nishorgo Network National Communications & Outreach: IPAC has been working to promote mass awareness regarding Nishorgo Network's objectives, relevance and work to the general population as well as the importance of its acceptance to the CMOs. The target group included those who are directly involved and working with the forest and wetland protected areas as well as Bangladesh's youth, policy makers and implementers, think tanks and the general public.

The initial focus of the project was on building the brand of Nishorgo Network, with subsequent emphasis on long term-sustainability of this brand and how the CMOs can best utilize the Nishorgo Network umbrella to continue doing their work for nature conservation. Also, with a more aware and motivated youth and media, IPAC gained increased level of commitment from the general population and continued to support related initiatives by donors and GOB. Further, IPAC facilitated developing regional and national networks of CMCs, RMOs and ECA management committees, thereby strengthening regional and national networks, and promoting networks of eco-guides and eco-cottage owners.

Youth and Women Engagement: Special focus was given to youth and women by arranging focused campaigns involving schools, universities and Nishorgo Clubs. Debate competitions, scouts involvement, and other awareness programs for engaging the youths and women in nature conservation in Bangladesh were organized at different levels.

Engaging Media: IPAC engaged the visual, print and internet media to make mass population aware about Nishorgo Network. IPAC aired the Nishorgo Network documentary and engaged the newspapers and local radio comprehensively.

SITE LEVEL AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Site Events: Nishorgo Network site implementation was achieved through regular meetings at village conservation forums, school based events, IPT shows, awareness meetings at community level, expansion of eco-tourism, promoting co-management, etc.

Nishorgo Network Promotional Materials: The Nishorgo Network focused promotional materials including posters and PA trail brochures were distributed to the IPAC PA landscape communities.

Celebration of International Days: IPAC participated in observing different National and International days linked to conservation of forests, wetlands, environment and co-management. Depending on scope, IPAC got engaged by setting temporary stalls in fairs, workshops, competitions, and youth and women involvement in different national programs including America week.

High Level Visits to IPAC Sites: Since inception of the project, IPAC continued to support effective high level visits to IPAC sites. IPAC considered these events having a very high impact on making mass people aware about project activities as well as Nishorgo Network at site level.

Expand Visitor Interpretation Facilities: IPAC site implementing teams have been promoting nature interpretation materials at different platforms including Community-owned Nature Interpretation Centers (CONICs) for local youths and eco-tourists visiting project sites.

BRAND RECOGNITION SURVEY

The project's result framework targeted about 2,500,000 people to be made aware of national protected area network, through national and site level outreach (PMP indicator # 17). Till November 2012 (quarter 2 of PY5), the project intervention made aware 2,179,487 individuals, of which 421,787 individuals were covered at site level through spot-based events; the rest of the people were covered through electronic and print media at national and regional levels.

During early 2013, IPAC took an initiative for sample survey at PA landscape communities, involving the Nishorgo Shahayaks (NS) and site implementing teams led by Participatory Monitoring and Applied Research Associate (PMARA) to capture the scale of IPAC outreach by using a quiz checklist developed in Bangla (Annex III). This included the relevant issues of collaborative management, Nishorgo Network, USAID support, co-management organizations, protected areas and the co-managers, bio-physical components of PAs, CMO partners, and other relevant aspects of conservation co-management.

The tool for Nishorgo Network brand recognition survey was applied in 2013 in three phases as below:

- Sharing the survey tool with Nishorgo Shahayaks for each site during monthly NS meetings at protected area site offices; PMARA and Site team moderated the sessions;
- Nishorgo Shahayaks applied the tool in monthly VCF meetings with community members who were made aware of Nishorgo Network through a series of events; and
- Finalizing a report with sample data on % of people made aware in the community, who could recognize Nishorgo Network and identify related issues.

Table 1: Awareness about Nishorgo Network.

Sl #	Cluster	Protected Area	Landscape Population	VCF Population	% people aware about Nishorgo Network
1	<i>Central</i>	Modhupur NP	236,368	37,445	
2	<i>Central</i>	Bhawal NP	266,476	-	
3	<i>Central</i>	Turag-Bongshi	281,879	7,517	36%
4	<i>Central</i>	Kangsha-Malijhee	478,292	1,949	
5	Chittagong	Sitakunda Eco-park	5,490	1,277	14%
6	Chittagong	Kaptai NP	10,367	9,024	79%
7	Chittagong	Dudpukuria-Dhopachari WS	5,000	4,920	41%
8	Sylhet	Tanguar Haor	55,000	27,302	61%
9	Sylhet	Hakaluki Haor	190,000	2,030	74%
10	Sylhet	Lawachara NP	36,740	33,763	59%

Sl #	Cluster	Protected Area	Landscape Population	VCF Population	% people aware about Nishorgo Network
11	Sylhet	Satchari NP	55,701	49,512	54%
12	Sylhet	Rema-Kalenga WS	53,000	24,557	57%
13	Sylhet	Khadimnagar NP	12,500	10,853	52%
14	Sylhet	Hail Haor	172,000	45,350	37%
15	South-eastern	Teknaf ECA	10,456	7,075	
16	South-eastern	Teknaf WS	149,896	130,522	
17	South-eastern	Chunoti WS	48,913	44,784	
18	South-eastern	Fashiakhali WS	46,451	39,634	
19	South-eastern	Medakachapia NP	18,305	16,920	
20	South-eastern	Himchari NP	29,056	30,629	
21	South-eastern	Inani - Forest Reserve	82,000		
22	Sundarbans	Sundarban - ECA			
23	Sundarbans	Sundarbans East- WS	134,420	35,126	42%
24	Sundarbans	Sundarbans South -WS	217,531	55,411	59%
25	Sundarbans	Sundarbans West- WS	121,920	67,358	48%
		Total	2,717,761	682,958	51%

Notes:

Till November 2012: 2,179,487 people were made aware about the Nishorgo Network

(National coverage – 1757,700 people; Site level program coverage – 412,787 people)

PMP Indicator 17: target for LOP – 2.5 million people

VCF population : 682,958 (25 PA sites)

Awareness about Nishorgo Network amongst 347,729 people (51% of the VCF population)

In 25 IPAC working sites, there are about 3 million people in landscape communities, who are dependent on natural resources directly or indirectly. Among them the project identified about 700 thousand people as members of village level groups (e.g. VCF members) who were brought under the coverage of awareness program for biodiversity conservation, co-management approach and Nishorgo Network. The study revealed that about 51% of this target groups are able to identify adequately the issues as presented in the quiz. The project targeted about 62%. So the site level implementation of the project made a significant progress in making aware the natural resource user populations on co-management, natural resources, Nishorgo Network and other concerned issues. However, further efforts are needed to cover the remainder people in the next project.

CONCLUSION

IPAC promoted improved natural resource governance by following a co-management approach for biodiversity conservation under the frame of Nishorgo Network in 25 forests, wetlands and ECA protected areas of the country. This process included active involvement of local stakeholders, GOB partners, civil society and mass people through series of print and electronic media coverage, site level awareness events and spot-based programs. The project set a performance indicator to capture the number of people who are made aware about national protected area network and envisaged a total coverage of 2.5 million (out of 2.7 million landscape population) during its implementation period 2008-2013. Till the quarter 2 of the project year 5 (November 2012) a total of 2179,487 people are recorded to be aware about Nishorgo Network. The study, which focused on reviewing people aware at sites level i.e. VCF population (682,958 people), revealed that 51% of the targeted people are able to identify co-management approach, Nishorgo Network and related issues adequately, as against the project target of about 62%. The co-management structures developed at PA site and community levels, activities of Nishorgo Shahayaks at PA landscape villages, engagement of GOB partners as well as civil society, project focus for promoting women and youths, etc. brought significant

progress in natural resource governance in the country. It is recommended that further strengthening of local institutions and promotion of Nishorgo Network should continue in future program, with particular emphasis on the brand “Nishorgo Network” as a robust platform for effectively conserving forest and wetland protected areas based on a sound principle of conservation co-management.

REFERENCE

- Agarwal, A. and Chhatre, A. 2006. Explaining success on the commons: Community forest governance in the Indian Himalaya. *World Development* 34: 140-166.
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ANNEX 1: BRIEF ON IPAC PROJECT

Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) project (2008-2013) has been working with Government of Bangladesh, a number of development partners and local stakeholders to facilitate integrated protected areas co-management for biodiversity conservation, through support for constituency building; visioning, policy analysis and strategy development; partnership building for sustainable financing; development of an outreach and communication strategy with a focus on awareness-raising; etc. This provides an umbrella of policy and political support for the establishment as well as long-term sustainability of this integrated protected area system in the country. IPAC is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), through a consortium of partners led by International Resources Group (IRG). The technical support contract for the project was awarded on June 4, 2008 by USAID/Bangladesh through the PLACE Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) through Task Order no. EPP-I-01-06-00007-00. The IPAC contract provides for technical advisory services and other supports till June 4, 2013 to the GOB and its environment, forestry and fisheries agencies responsible for the conservation of 25 wetland and forest protected areas across Bangladesh.

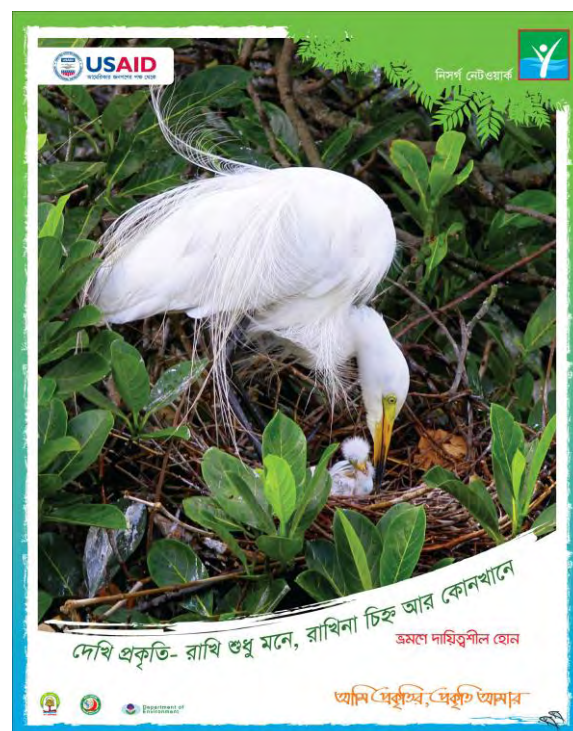
The network of forest and wetland protected areas for conservation co-management is recognized as the Nishorgo Network. IPAC continues to work directly with key stakeholders at the local level to support the further development and scaling-up of the conservation and co-management of protected forest and wetland ecosystems in the Nishorgo Network of Bangladesh with particular emphasis given to ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The result framework of performance monitoring plan for the project incorporates 21 indicators to monitor progress related to the development of a coherent strategy for integrated protected areas co-management and biodiversity conservation, building stakeholder and institutional capacity, and site specific implementation of co-management in five targeted clusters. PMP Indicator #17 captures the number of individuals that are aware of a national protected area network – Nishorgo Network which is an outcome of mainly IPAC communication and outreach activities both at national, regional and site level.

ANNEX 1I: USAID’S GUIDANCE ABOUT BRANDING

USAID’s Branding Implementation Plan (BIP), with reference to Section 320.3.2.2 of Automated Directives System (ADS) Chapter 320, is applicable for the Integrated Protected Area Co-management Project (IPAC) project, alike other USAID financed project. The BIP describes how the project will be presented to project beneficiaries and host-country citizens and includes the overall branding strategy for the project. It also specifically addresses how the project, its activities, public communication, and commodities will incorporate and deliver the message that this assistance is “from the American People” in its communications and materials.

USAID agreed that IPAC project calls for formal recognition of Protected Areas (PA) as a system and management unit, and also calls for “Institutionalization of co-management by the GOB”. In keeping with Contract Expected Results, the contractor will support the establishment of a national network of co-managed PAs to be called as “Nishorgo Network”. The national network is supported by three participating Government of Bangladesh departments – the Forest Department, the Department of Fisheries and the Department of the Environment – as well as by the work of USAID through this contract. When providing communication support to the establishment of this permanent national network, the network’s own logo will be shown along with that of USAID and the three supporting departments. When communicating the Nishorgo Network itself, the network logo will be shown on the top right, USAID logo on top left and the three departments will be shown on bottom right . Any communications events or materials not explicitly being undertaken in support of the Nishorgo Network would follow full USAID branding. An example of USAID’s branding guideline applied in developing Nishorgo Network awareness material is as below:



INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC) MARKING PLAN

The IPAC Marking Plan addresses the specific contract deliverables or performance requirements of the following:

- Commodities and equipment procured with project funds
- Project sites
- Public communications – print and multi-media
 - Print communications include: studies, reports, publications, and all informational and promotional products
 - Multi-media communications include: Websites, videos, CDs and DVDs, TV PSAs, PowerPoint presentations, mass project-related e-mail distributions and radio PSAs
- Project events
- Grants under contract
- Certification statement
- Disclaimer statement.

ANNEX III: THE QUIZ

রক্ষিত এলাকা (বন, জলাভূমি ও পরিবেশগত সংকটাপন্ন এলাকা) সম্পর্কিত সচেতনতার মূল্যায়ন

ভিসিএফ : ভিসিএফ এর জনসংখ্যাঃ... .. ; উপস্থিতির সংখ্যাঃ জন
রক্ষিত এলাকা : ৫০% অধিক বিষয় জানেনঃ জন
সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠন : তারিখঃ

১. নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক কি?

- ☐ বাংলাদেশের প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রয়াস
- ☐ একটি এনজি ও
- ☐ পরিবেশ ও বনমন্ত্রণালয়ের একটি প্রকল্প
- ☐ মৎস্য ও প্রাণিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের একটি প্রকল্প

২. নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্ক এর লোগো কোনটি?



৩. নিসর্গ কর্মসূচীর কাজ কি?

- ☐ প্রাকৃতিক বনের উদ্ভিদ ও প্রাণি সংরক্ষণ
- ☐ জলাভূমির সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ
- ☐ সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনার মাধ্যমে রক্ষিত এলাকার সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ
- ☐ গোষ্ঠী-ভিত্তিক প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ

৪. রক্ষিত এলাকা কি?

- ☐ সংরক্ষণের জন্য সরকার ঘোষিত কোন বনাঞ্চল বা জলাভূমি
- ☐ যেখানে অনুমতি ছাড়া জনগণের প্রবেশ নিষেধ
- ☐ জীববৈচিত্র্য সমৃদ্ধ এলাকা
- ☐ মৎস্য অভয়ারণ্য, জাতীয় উদ্যান, বন্যপ্রাণী অভয়ারণ্য, ইসিএ

৫. প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদেও সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি কি?

- ☐ বন ও জলাভূমির যৌথ ব্যবস্থাপনা
- ☐ সরকার ও স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর যৌথ প্রয়াস
- ☐ সম্পদ ব্যবহারকারী জনগোষ্ঠীর অংশগ্রহণ
- ☐ স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর মাঝে সুফলের সুসম বন্টন ব্যবস্থা

৬. হাতি কোনবনে দেখা যায়?

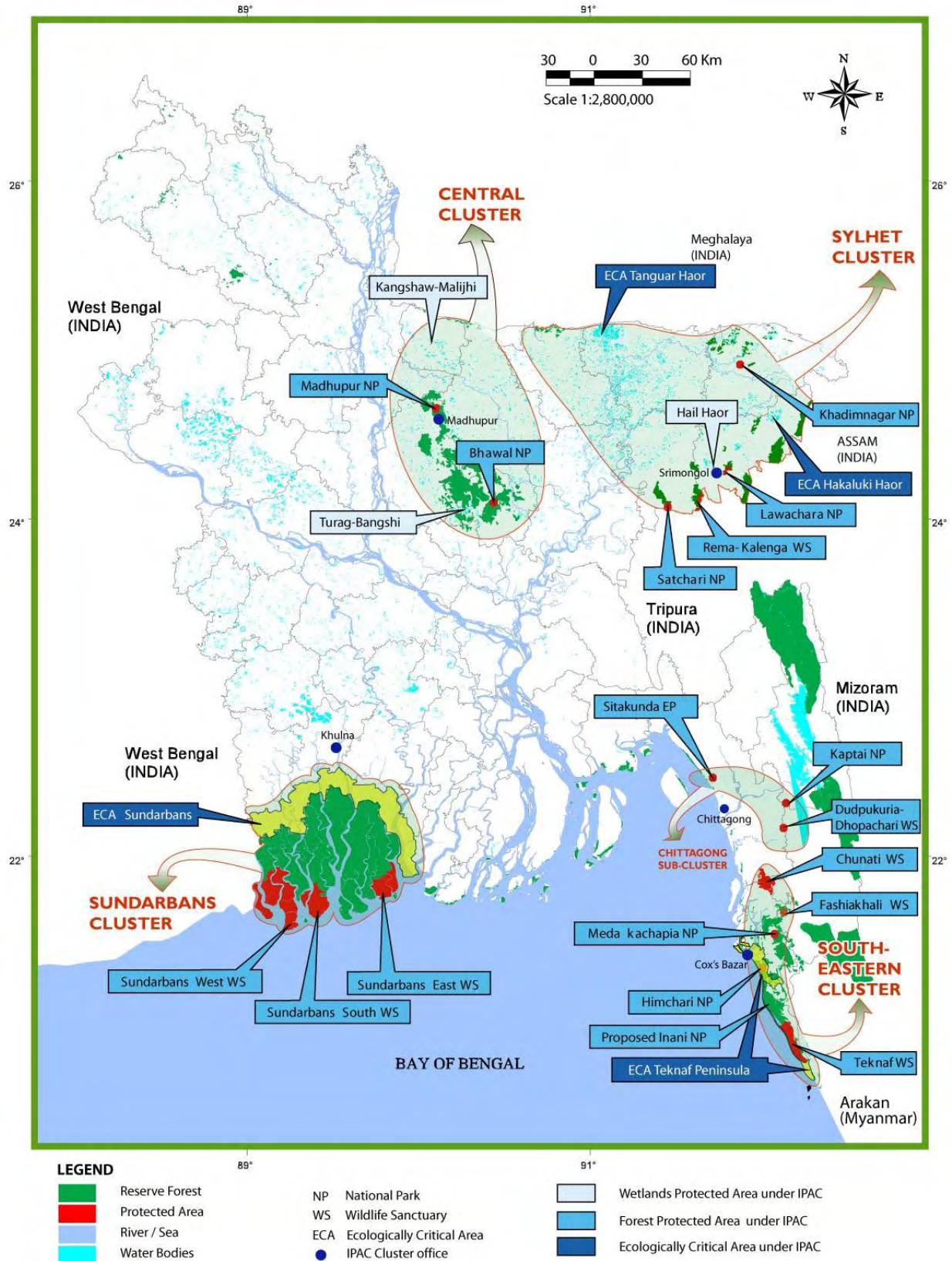
- ☐ চুনতি
- ☐ টেকনাফ
- ☐ ফাসিয়াখালী
- ☐ রেমা-কালেঙ্গা

৭. কোন গাছ বন্য প্রাণীর জন্য উপকারী?

- ☐ সেগুন
- ☐ আকাশমনি
- ☐ ইউক্যালিপটাস
- ☐ বটগাছ

৮. রক্ষিত এলাকার মানচিত্রে আপনার নিকটতম রক্ষিত এলাকা কোনটি?

IPAC Clusters and PA Sites



৯. কোন ধরনের বন বন্য প্রাণীর জন্য ভালো?

- ☐ প্রাকৃতিক বন
- ☐ উডলট বাগান
- ☐ সামাজিক বন বাগান
- ☐ গ্রামীণ বন

১০. প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনায় স্থানীয় জনগনকে সম্পৃক্ত করার জন্য যে মডেল তার নাম কি?

- ☐ সামাজিক বনায়ন
- ☐ সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি
- ☐ গোষ্ঠী ভিত্তিক প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনা
- ☐ সমাজ ভিত্তিক বন ও জলাভূমি ব্যবস্থাপনা

১১. পাহাড় ধস কেন হয়?

- ☐ পাহাড় বৃক্ষশূন্য হওয়ায়
- ☐ অত্যধিক বৃষ্টিপাত
- ☐ পাহাড়ে বসতি গড়ে ওঠায়
- ☐ পাহাড় কাটার কারণে

১২. আপনার নিকটস্থ বনাঞ্চলে কোনবন্য প্রাণীরসংখ্যাবাড়ছে?

১৩. ছবির পাখিটির নাম কি?

- ☐ শ্যামা
- ☐ লাল বনমুরগি
- ☐ ময়না
- ☐ তিলা নাগঈগল



১৪. প্রাকৃতিক জলাভূমি থেকে মৎস্য আইন অনুযায়ী
মৎস্য আহরণ নিষিদ্ধ কোন সময়ে?

- ☐ জ্যৈষ্ঠ, আষাঢ়, শ্রাবণ
- ☐ কার্তিক, অগ্রহায়ণ, পৌষ
- ☐ ভাদ্র, আশ্বিন, কার্তিক
- ☐ মাঘ, ফাল্গুন, চৈত্র

১৫. প্রাকৃতিক জলাভূমি ও বনাঞ্চল ধ্বংসের প্রধান কারণ কি?

- ☐ সচেতনতার অভাব
- ☐ সরকারী ব্যবস্থাপনার অভাব
- ☐ জনসংখ্যার ক্রমবর্ধমান চাহিদা
- ☐ রাজনৈতিক কারণ

১৬. প্রকৃতি বান্ধব চূলাব্য বহারের প্রধান উপকারীতা কি?

- ☐ জ্বালানী স্বাশ্রয়
- ☐ ধোঁয়া ঘরে থাকেনা
- ☐ শ্বাসজনিত রোগ হয় না
- ☐ ঘণ্ডে কালি হয় না

১৭. নিসর্গ নেটওয়ার্কে ইকোট্যুরিজম (প্রকৃতি-পর্যটন)-এর স্লোগান কোনটি?

- ☐ দেখা হয় নাই চক্ষু মেলিয়া;
- ☐ জাল যার, জলা তার;
- ☐ জলে জঙ্গলে, পথে- প্রান্তরে;
- ☐ দেখি প্রকৃতি রাখি শুধু মনে, রাখি না চিহ্ন আর কোনখানে;

১৮. পর্যটন হতে প্রাপ্ত আয়ের কত ভাগ রাজস্ব সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠন পাবে?

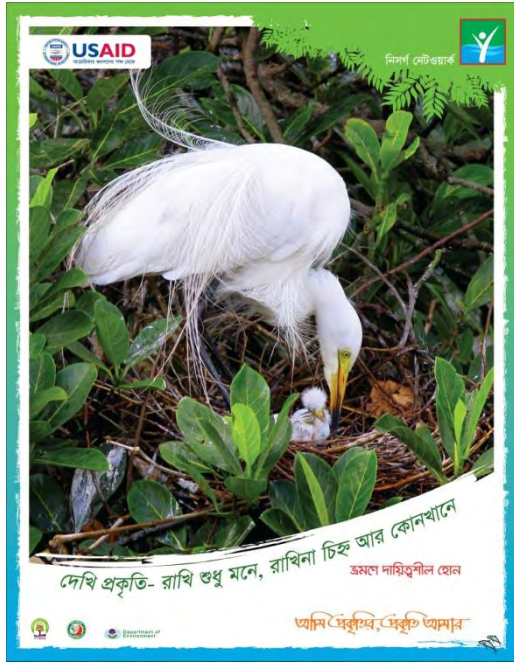
- ☐ ১০%
- ☐ ৩০%
- ☐ ৫০%
- ☐ ৭৫%

১৯. মৎস্য আইনেআইনত দন্ডনীয় কাজ কোনটি?

- ☐ ডিমওয়ালা মাছ ধরা
- ☐ পোনা মাছ ধরা
- ☐ অভয়াশ্রমে মাছ ধরা
- ☐ কারেন্ট জাল দিয়ে মাছ ধরা

২০. প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ সংরক্ষণে সহ-ব্যবস্থাপনা কার্যক্রমে কারা কাজ করে?

- ☐ সিএমসি সদস্যরা
- ☐ পিপলস্ ফোরামএর সদস্যরা
- ☐ আরএমও(জলাভূমিতে) সদস্যরা
- ☐ ভিসিএফ সদস্যরা



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