



# INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)

## A Summary Report on Inception Workshop at Sundarbans Cluster

**April 22, 2009**

This report is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of International Resources Group (IRG) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

# Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC)

## A Summary Report on Inception Workshop at Sundarbans Cluster

**April 22, 2009**

**USAID Contract N° EPP-I-00-06-00007-00**  
Order No : EPP-I-01-06-00007-00

*Submitted to :*  
**USAID/Bangladesh**

*Submitted for:*

### **International Resources Group (IRG)**

With subcontractors:

WWF-USA, dTS, East-West Center

Environmental Law Institute, Epler-Wood International

World Fish Center, CIPD, RDRS, CODEC

BELA, Asiatic M&C, Oasis Transformation

Module Architects, IUB/JU



### **International Resources Group**

12 11 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20036

202-289-0100 Fax 202-289-7601

[www.irgltd.com](http://www.irgltd.com)

# Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
PURPOSES .....	1
THE INAUGURATION .....	1
<i>Mr. Robert T. Winterbottom, CoP, IPAC.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC (SEALS project).....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Mr. Sirajul Karim, DD-DoF, Khulna.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, DoE, Khulna.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Mr. Md. Yunusur Rahman, Divisional Commissioner, Khulna.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Mr. Akbor Hossain, Conservator of Forest, Khulna Circle.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>VIDEO SHOW (VIDEO DOCUMENTARIES ON MACH AND NISHORGO) .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PROJECT PRESENTATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. <i>IPAC.....</i>	<i>6</i>
B. <i>Sundarbans Environmental and Livelihood Security (SEALS) Project:.....</i>	<i>6</i>
C. <i>Sundarbans Tiger Project:.....</i>	<i>6</i>
D. <i>Bangladesh Cetacean Development Project (BCDB):.....</i>	<i>7</i>
E. <i>PRA Findings:.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<b>OPEN DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Local Stakeholder.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>NGO, Project, Eco-tourism, University.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Government Officer.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>WORKING GROUPS.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Table-1: Outcome of the Group Work.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>DISCUSSION AFTER GROUP WORK PRESENTATION.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>CLOSING SESSION.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
ANNEX-1: INDIVIDUAL REMARKS OF OPEN DISCUSSION OF THE INCEPTION WORKSHOP.....	17
ANNEX-2: THE WORKSHOP SCHEDULE AND AGENDAS .....	20
ANNEX-3 GUIDANCE FOR WORKING GROUPS.....	21
ANNEX-3: GROUP WORK PARTICIPANTS .....	22
ANNEX-4: INCEPTION WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT LIST .....	22

## Introduction

Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC) Project organized an Inception Workshop at the Sundarbans Cluster on 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2009 at the Conference Room, Hotel Royal in Khulna. Representatives from various departments of the Government, NGOs, project personnel, university teachers, tourism operators, research organizations, UNOs, s/UFOs, Upazila Chairman & Members and primary beneficiaries of the Sundarbans were present at the meeting. More than 100 participants attended the day-long workshop which was moderated by Mr. Utpal Dutta, Governance Specialist Mr. Kazi M.A. Hashem, Institutional Capacity Building Specialist from IPAC.

The workshop provided an overview of IPAC and its work in the Sundarbans, and prioritized activities for the Sundarbans Reserve Forest (SRF). It also tried to build a common consensus among the participants on the need to protect Sundarbans with special emphasis on its biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, economic growth and livelihood improvement of the resource dependants.

The workshop had the following sessions:

- Welcome IPAC
- Introductory USAID  
Remarks
- Context for IPAC Video documentaries on MACH and Nishorgo
- IPAC Briefing Scope of work, targeted results and priorities for first year
- Presentations by Partners
- Local leaders Comment and reactions by Local Leaders
- Partners Perspectives Information sharing on progress achieved, lessons learned, and key challenges of participatory management of forests and other natural resources
- Working groups Group works and presentation
- Discussion Partnerships and Synergies for IPAC  
Priority interventions for IPAC
- Closing Conclusions and Recommendations

## Purposes

1. To convene representatives of key partners and stakeholders involved with IPAC implementation;
2. To reinforce understanding of scope and objectives of IPAC;
3. To take account of partner programs and local stakeholder priorities in the organization and planning of IPAC activities

## The Inauguration

During this session, Mr. Md. Yunusur Rahman, Divisional Commissioner, Khulna was present as the Chief Guest. Other participants included Mr. Md. Akbar Hossain, Conservator of Forest (CF), Khulna Circle; Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC; Mr.

Moazzem Hossain, ADC General, Khulna; Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, Khulna Division, DoE; Mr. Sirajul Karim, Deputy Director, Khulna Division, DoF; and Mr. Bob Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC. At the beginning of the session, all the participants introduced themselves.



Honorable guests at the Inception Workshop

### **Mr. Robert T. Winterbottom, CoP, IPAC**

He welcomed all the participants and thanked them for their participation. He also expressed his gratitude to see representatives from different institutions of the society. His speech comprised of a brief overview about IPAC and its objectives.. He mentioned that the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and different stakeholders including, NGOs and local communities are involved in achieving the goals/objectives of IPAC. He added that the workshop's aim was to have a good understanding about the Sundarbans Reserve Forest and the ideas which the participants would be sharing were very important for making management plans. He talked about Nishorgo Support Project and how it has helped in gathering lessons through its co-management approaches.



Mr. Robert T. Winterbottom, CoP, IPAC welcoming the guests and introducing IPAC

He included that the US Ambassador has emphasized that it is important to gain consensus of all the stakeholders involved in the project. He said, “We need to work together to reduce poverty and increase economic growth which is what IPAC is all about. It is important to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders involved with IPAC. It is a big mission and there is no alternative to working together”. He also added that he expected that the workshop would be useful with everyone's participation, and he is looking forward to working together.

### **Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC (SEALS project)**

He began his speech by briefly explaining the European Commission (EC) funded Sundarbans Environmental and Livelihood Security (SEALS) project; its goals, objectives and activities that will start soon in and around the Sundarbans.



Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC (SEALS project)

He said that the project aimed at maintaining ecosystem productivity, restoring stakeholder capacity for SRF management, sustainable resource extraction and livelihood improvement. He also mentioned that the SEALS Project will have the opportunity to compliment IPAC's work in SRF management. He wished success to the workshop and IPAC project.

### **Mr. Sirajul Karim, DD-DoF, Khulna**

He said, "IPAC is a new era for Sundarbans conservation and its socio-economic development". He gave an overview of the wetlands and fisheries status of the Sundarbans. He mentioned that the total SRF area in Bangladesh comprises of 40% wetlands with about 400 rivers & canals. There are about 210 species of fish and other aquatic species of commercial and food value. The SRF produces about 15-20,000mt fish and fisheries items per year and the generated around 10 billion taka. About 150,000 fishers are involved with fishing. There are 3 sanctuaries and 18 canals where fishing is prohibited all throughout the year.

He added that the fishery sector has shown a decreasing trend for various reasons such as: over fishing, PL collection, habitat degradation, increase of fisher number etc. He pointed out that the fisheries can be doubled in three years time with proper management. He suggestions included sanctuary establishment, ban of destructive gear, fishing ban in breeding & nursery time, awareness raising, capacity building, habitat restoration of silted up water bodies, cage culture, ensuring modest price of the fish to fisher and provide support to fisher with net & boat for sea fishing. He also pointed out the lack of marketing linkages and mentioned about poverty.

### **Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, DoE, Khulna**

He greeted everyone. He said that the inception workshop by IPAC is very important to ensure conservation of the Sundarbans. He added that with climate change, salinity increase, environmental degradation and reduction of biodiversity, IPAC is a timely approach and is welcomed. The Sundarbans is of national and international importance and is a great resource in several aspects of eco-tourism, livelihood, natural protection and others.



Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, DoE, Khulna

He hoped that IPAC will play an important role in protecting the SRF. He mentioned that the Government has declared up to 10km to the periphery around the SRF as an Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) in 1999 with an objective to protect the SRF. According to him, the country will be highly benefitted if SRF is protected considering the present context of environmental degradation. He believed that this would bring positive impact for the mainland as well.

**Mr. Md. Yunusur Rahman, Divisional Commissioner, Khulna**

He said that the workshop is special because it has representatives from different types of occupational strata from the Government, NGO, leading political party officials, Union Parishad resource users, project personnel, university teachers, tour operators etc. who has language and income diversity. Sundarbans is a World Heritage Site and needs to be protected. There is a need to improve the environmental condition and economical development of the dependent people of SRF. He emphasized on the coordination among the three departments (FD, DoF & DoE) and the participation of the beneficiaries for project implementation. He referred to a line mentioned by the US Ambassador that the Sundarbans did not belong to Khulna or Bangladesh only, rather it is a resource for the world.



Mr. Md. Yunusur Rahman, Divisional Commissioner, Khulna

He said that he had some idea about Nishorgo Support Project's (NSP) work, and it was good approach. He pointed out that it was a TA project which may lead to a large development project. He emphasized the importance of ownership feeling for any resource protection. He pointed out that only law was not enough for resource management; the condition of people needs to be considered simultaneously.

He added that alternative income opportunities should be created. According to him, the project will only work if the local community is involved and asked regarding what they

require so that they do not choose to go into the SRF, and this should include the real fisher, *mowali* and *bowali*. He pointed out that the environment of the Sundarbans is different from other forests, and people do not live inside it. The mechanism for management is important and needs to be appropriate. He gave importance to the necessity of raising environmental awareness related to the livelihood of local communities. Finally, he recommended being close to local communities, and setting activities in accordance to their suggestions.

### **Mr. Akbor Hossain, Conservator of Forest, Khulna Circle**

He thanked the Divisional Commissioner for his suggestion and assured him that they will be taken into account. He said that the forest was under management for more than 100 years, and changes are taking place in it due to climate change. Some projects have been implemented with partial success. He expressed his hope about good outcomes through IPAC in the Sundarbans. He said that the context of Sundarbans was different and people did not live inside it. About 3.5-4 million people depend on it. He emphasized on the high dependency of people on Sundarbans that needed to be reduced for its conservation which was also the main objective of the project.



Mr. Akbor Hossain, Conservator of Forest, Khulna Circle

He also mentioned that a workshop will be organized at local level which would help in identifying the activities needed for the local communities. This would ensure greater participation of local people and the three departments coordinate among themselves.

## **Video Show (Video documentaries on MACH and Nishorgo)**

During this session, two short videos were shown- one was on *Baikka beel* under MACH project and the other was on the forest sites under NSP supported by USAID. The former one was on wetland management and the other one on forest management. Both the projects were implemented using co-management approaches. They had good successes in resource management and livelihood improvement. In the video, the beneficiaries explained the situation of the forests and wetlands taking into account the condition they were in before the projects were initiated and then the improvements that were made later onwards. They also mentioned what work had been done and how they have benefited from it. Overall, it showed that good lessons could be learned through co-management that could be used in other areas. The workshop participants were encouraged after they saw the documentary and expressed that Co-Management approach could be used for SRF also.



## Project Presentation

In this session, presentations were given by some projects that were working in the SRF including IPAC. They were:

- A. IPAC:** Dr. Ram A. Sharma, DCoP, IPAC on behalf of the CoP, IPAC presented an overview about the project highlighting IPAC, its goal, objectives etc. He also showed the achievement, lessons learned and limitations of MACH & NISORGO projects. He talked about the expected results, stakeholders, possible interventions, opportunities and threats related to IPAC.



Mr. Ram Sharma, DCoP of IPAC.

- B. Sundarbans Environmental and Livelihood Security (SEALS) Project:** Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC presented about the project.. He said that SEALS is an EC funded project which will be working in 3 districts and 12 Upazalis for 7 years with a fund of 10.4m Euro and the focus area of the work will be SRF. The project is at its planning stage. The project's objective is to maintain or improve the ecosystem productivity and the environmental & social integrity of the north coastal area with the purpose of sustainable development at the SRF. The expected result is the establishment of sustainable management and sustainable resource extraction. The main activities under the project are: improvement of sustainability with respect to resource extraction, development of alternative livelihood for the SRF dependents and reduction of disaster risk to the Sundarbans Impact Zone (SIZ) communities. There are some risks and assumptions that may have impacts on the project. He said that SEALS has good link with IPAC.
- C. Sundarbans Tiger Project:** The presentation was given by Christina Greenwood on Tiger Action Plan. The Sundarbans Tiger Project is working under the umbrella of the Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh. The project is working for the last 3-4 years with the objective to support the FD for tiger conservation using co-management approach. It is getting support from the Zoological Society of London.



Mr. Adam Barlow (left) and Ms. Christina Greenwood (right)

Two Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACFs) are working for the project. The initiatives of the project include taking care of policy management, forest protection, tiger-human conflict mitigation, training, research & monitoring, education and awareness. The main objective of the project is to provide a control point of guidance to all those involved in tiger conservation. The project is trying to increase the number of tigers. One of the main problems in Sundarbans is the tiger-human conflict where both parties are involved in killing the other. The FD has good knowledge regarding this issue, and has the opportunity to improve the situation.

- D. Bangladesh Cetacean Development Project (BCDB):** Ms. Elisabeth Fahrni Mansur gave the presentation. The project has been working for the last four years for the conservation of dolphins which are a globally important.



Elisabeth Fahrni Mansur

There are 6 types of dolphins and the important species is *Irrawaddy*. Bangladesh has a high number of *Irrawaddy* dolphins and the estimated number is around 6,000 individuals. The dolphin habitat in Bangladesh is about 60 km off from the sea shore. The dolphins are facing a threat and are caught by fishing gears and other methods. The presence of dolphins works as an indicator of fish presence. The presence of dolphins in the SRF occurs in the East Coast area and in the Swatch of No Ground. The captain and crews of the Guide Tour Ltd vessels carry out the study. There are three hot spots of dolphins in the SRF. More study is needed on the dolphins and attempts should be taken to protect them.

- E. PRA Findings:** Mr. Faruque Biswas, Site Coordinator, Sundarbans Cluster, IPAC presented the basic PRA findings from Sarankhola. The presentation gave a brief overview on the number of villages in the landscape, primary stakeholders, and statistics of inhabitants, issues, opportunities, AIGAs and possible interventions for IPAC.



Mr. Faruque Biswas, Site Coordinator, Sundarbans cluster, IPAC

## Open Discussion

The session was facilitated by Mr. Utpal Dutta, Governance Specialist, IPAC. In this session people were asked to give open opinions on Sundarbans conservation.



Utpal Dutta, Governance Specialist, IPAC

There were 3 categories of people (a) Local stakeholders (b) NGOs, projects, Tour operators, Universities and (c) Government officials. The category-wise issues and recommendations are presented below. The individual discussion is given in Annex-1.



Local Stakeholders Speaking about their Issues

## Local Stakeholder

### Issues/Problems/queries

- The Sundarbans is very important for local communities living near it and Bangladesh.
- There is a need to protect the Sundarbans
- People are poor in the area, especially post larva (PL) collectors.
- Participants wanted to know how the project will be implemented.
- The fish are killed at source location.
- Supati, Katka, Berabunia are the locations of massive destruction.
- *Aton jal* (a type of local net used for fishing) is the cause of destruction and done during four months (*Kartic - Magh*).
- River erosion is a problem and is not mentioned in the project.
- Piracy is a big problem. The coast guards/navy only go to inspect the sea and not the west side of the Sundarbans.
- Political personnel are involved in causing Sundarbans deforestation.
- Canals have been silted up in Sarankhola area due to the embankment and the water flow has been reduced.
- The leaf deposition is increasing causing fire in the SRF. Water scarcity adds to the problem when forest fires occur.
- No tarmac road from Upazila to the forest causes limitation to Eco-tourism.
- Many fishers have been jobless and are involved in forest resource extraction.
- Money lenders (*Dadandar*) are rich in general and make money from the business while the poor fisher remains poor.
- The conservation of SRF is very important for many reasons like environmental protection, biodiversity conservation and for future generation.
- The rich are involved in stealing which is a threat for SRF.
- Increased population is a problem for SRF as it increases pressure on SRF resource extraction.
- Many people have migrated to India due to non-issuance of permit.

### Recommendations

- Discuss with beneficiaries while setting the IPAC activities.
- Need to conserve the SRF for the present and future generation.
- Stop issuing license for *Aton Jal*.
- Open permit to collect grass.
- AIGA support for fishers, PL Collectors and others.
- AIGA support (Agriculture, homestead gardening, vegetables).
- Support to *Mowalis* by AIGA like poultry, donation, employment generation, interest free loan etc.
- Home-based cottage industry support for women.
- Provide training to fisher & *bowali*.
- Training on agriculture.
- Training to fisher as per his/her capacity area.
- Fish marketing development.

- Improvement of road communication towards SRF from the Upazila headquarters.
- Allow PL collection to the real needy with conditions.
- Plan to protect people from tiger attacks.
- Only tourism can play significant role in poverty reduction.
- Activities for education enhancement so that the next generation can switch to other occupations.
- Ensure security of fisher & *Bowalis* especially for the west and south.
- Involve political leaders in the project.
- All parties should be involved with honesty and transparency.
- Rehabilitate the fisher especially for those who are sea going.
- Mass awareness raising is required.
- Special awareness for women would be useful.
- Awareness raising through *Imams* / (religious leader).
- Development of tourism (accommodation, guide, food supply).
- Fish culture in canals.
- Construction of cyclone shelters.
- Birth control measures.
- The *khas* land in Chars should be given to the poor.

## **NGO, Project, Eco-tourism, University**

### **Issues/Problems/Queries**

- Sundarbans is of great importance.
- Climate change (warming, sea level rise, salinity increase) affecting Sundarbans and adjacent areas.
- Scarcity of drinking water in the SRF area.
- Threat of pirates and insecurity of assets.
- Present tourism activities do not favor forest conservation.
- People will not come forward if they do not see their benefit.
- What would be the co-management approach to involve 177 Unions?
- How will co-management approaches work in such a huge area?
- The fisher do not get fair price of their fish.
- Poor road communication to the forest area.
- Birds (*hash Pakhi*) eggs are taken from the SRF.

### **Recommendations**

- Awareness building on the importance of SRF.
- Promotion of education by improving schools and colleges.
- Training on sustainable honey collection.
- AIGA support.
- Api-culture promotion.
- Vocational training.
- Cottage industry.
- Drinking water support to the people.

- Security improvement.
- Raised land for cattle shelter.
- Identification and promotion of saline tolerant crop.
- Eco-tourism can help in conserving SRF.
- Souvenirs can be developed for tourists.
- Cultural event development.
- Hut development for tourists.
- Eco-cottage development.
- Identification of actual fisher, *Bowalis* and *Mowalis*.
- Identify the actual forest users.
- Consideration of EIA.
- Stakeholder identification has to be accurate.
- Ensure the participation of the stakeholders.
- Check if the present forest law supports co-management.
- We should know the ecosystem health before ecosystem enhancement/habitat restoration.
- Undertake research on many lesser known issues.
- At which stage and how the three departments will be involved needs to be clarified, unless it may not work.
- The number of dependents and ways of dependency should be identified clearly.
- What would be the AIGAs and its coverage? The target needs to be set.
- Work in large scale and for long time.
- Integration of all stakeholders is a must for success of the project.
- A monitoring cell to review the progress and plan.
- Improvement of road communication
- Forestation in WAPDA land.
- CBO formation by *Bowali/Mowali*.
- Development of education center.
- Floating education center.
- Information center.
- Visitor's center.

## **Government Officer**

### **Issues/Problems/Queries**

- Local people are in favor of SRF protection.
- The people are very poor.
- The open water fisheries are in a fragile condition.
- The fisheries of the SRF are also vulnerable.
- PL collection is destructive.
- Fishing by poisoning is a great threat for SRF fisheries
- The actual fishers do not get the benefit out of it.
- Less manpower in protecting SRF.
- The rate of revenue for *golpata* is outdated and low.

## **Recommendation**

- Separate identity for breeding and nursing ground.
- Ways of creating ownership feeling among the users.
- Consideration for stopping royalty-base fisheries management.
- Consider for piracy reduction.
- Ensuring benefit to the stakeholder for participation in the project.
- Boat & gear support for fishing in the sea.
- Proper stakeholder identification is important and should be done
- Create roles and position for the participants.
- Strong linkage and coordination will be necessary.
- If no AIGA is produced, then the project will have less success.

## **Working Groups**

During this session, all the participants were divided in four groups to work on four questions.

The groups were from (1) Satkhira (2) Sarankhola (3) Chandpai and (3) Khulna –Bagerhat. The topics of the four questions were:

- (1) Key communities and stakeholder groups to be involved in field level implementation
- (2) High priority interventions to be supported for site level implementation
- (3) Priority areas for capacity building and training for supporting alternative income generation activities
- (4) Strategies for involving local communities in Sundarban's Biodiversity conservation

The outcome of the group work is presented in Table-1.

**Table-I: Outcome of the Group Work**

<b>Group Name &amp; Questions</b>	<b>Satkhira</b>	<b>Sarankhola</b>	<b>Chandpai</b>	<b>Khulna-Bagerhat</b>
<b>Q-1:</b> Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisher (fish, PL, Crab).</li> <li>• Bowali</li> <li>• Mawali</li> <li>• Day labor.</li> <li>• Local representative.</li> <li>• Involved GoB and NGO personnel.</li> <li>• Involved traders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisher</li> <li>• Bowali</li> <li>• Mawali.</li> <li>• Farmer</li> <li>• Laborer</li> <li>• Local representative.</li> <li>• Social workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FD.</li> <li>• Local public representative and Political parties.</li> <li>• Traders involved with SRF.</li> <li>• NGOs.</li> <li>• Different occupational groups (doctor, teachers, lawyers &amp; journalists).</li> <li>• Government officials.</li> <li>• Religious leader (<i>Imam</i>)</li> <li>• <i>Mowalis</i>, <i>bowalis</i>, Fisher communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisher</li> <li>• <i>Bowalis</i>.</li> <li>• <i>Mowalis</i></li> <li>• Boat traders</li> <li>• Trawler traders.</li> <li>• Forest resource traders.</li> <li>• <i>Chunari</i></li> <li>• Tour operators.</li> <li>• Dadondar.</li> <li>• Fish traders/<i>aratdars</i></li> <li>• Political leaders.</li> <li>• Local Government.</li> <li>• NGOs.</li> <li>• Media workers.</li> <li>• Respective departments.</li> </ul>
<b>Q-2:</b> Priority activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be effective coordination between concerned GOB departments and NGOs. FD has to take the role of coordination.</li> <li>• Sharing meeting with all stakeholders at field level.</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of local community in activity implementation.</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of political leaders.</li> <li>• Specify the roles and responsibilities of all implementing partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cottage industry</li> <li>• Fish culture</li> <li>• Poultry farm.</li> <li>• Dairy farm.</li> <li>• Agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Apiculture at local level.</li> <li>• Nursery of prawn and plants.</li> <li>• Social forestry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Eco-tourism.</li> <li>• Soft loan to SRF user fisher, <i>Mowalis</i> and <i>Bowalis</i>.</li> <li>• Freshwater fish culture.</li> <li>• Development of road communication.</li> <li>• Cottage industry.</li> <li>• Ensuring safe drinking water and health service.</li> <li>• Creation of research work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline survey.</li> <li>• Strategic planning.</li> <li>• Institutionalization.</li> <li>• Group, organization, Co-operative society formation.</li> <li>• Capacity building and training of the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Organic management planning.</li> <li>• AIGA</li> <li>• Forestation in <i>Khas</i> land.</li> <li>• Possible agriculture of apiculture, paddy, water melon.</li> <li>• Forestation/nursery of agriculture-base.</li> <li>• Cottage industry.</li> <li>• Crab, snail, mussel, sea weed.</li> <li>• <i>Mele</i>, mat, mushroom</li> </ul>
<b>Q-3:</b> Training, capacity building for AIGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crab fattening.</li> <li>• Apiculture.</li> <li>• Expansion of mat preparing activity.</li> <li>• Poultry &amp; livestock.</li> <li>• Block &amp; buttic work expansion.</li> <li>• Expansion of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Cottage industry- Bamboo, cane, <i>katha</i></li> <li>• Tailoring.</li> <li>• Goat rearing.</li> <li>• Poultry farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on fisheries management.</li> <li>• Training on hatchery and nursery development.</li> <li>• Training on animal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In all relevant aspects.</li> </ul>



	weaving ( <i>tat</i> ) activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homestead gardening.</li> <li>• One household one farm project implementation.</li> <li>• Nursery of Bagda and Golda.</li> <li>• Plant nursery and small gardening.</li> <li>• Project related training.</li> <li>• Provide food support form the Government (VGD/VGF) until AIGA established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish culture.</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	and poultry rearing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based eco-tourism development.</li> <li>• Training on water resource management.</li> <li>• Training on cooperative-based organization development.</li> <li>• Include local people in research activities</li> </ul>	
<b>Q-4: Strategy for involving local community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising through different media (print &amp; electronic), leaflet, poster, loudspeaker announcement, mobile video show, arrange local cultural events (jari gan, pot gan).</li> <li>• Activities for the school and college students for awareness raising on the need of SRF conservation.</li> <li>• Action for getting active support mentality of the local and national political leaders.</li> <li>• If the SRF can be well protected, the stake of the local community will be restored and people will come forward.</li> <li>• Creation of the sense to all people that the SRF is a World heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courtyard meeting.</li> <li>• Participation of representative of local government.</li> <li>• Participation of religious and social leaders.</li> <li>• Jari &amp; Pot song.</li> <li>• Awareness raising with the participation of educational institute and local NGOs..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising through art, essay, debate competition and through drama and song arrangement to the students of school &amp; college and general local people.</li> <li>• Awareness through poster, leaflet and billboard.</li> <li>• Public consensus (<i>janomat</i>) building through meeting, gathering, rally etc.</li> <li>• Ensure the participation of the local public representative.</li> <li>• Mosque-based awareness raising program.</li> <li>• Formation of Wildlife Conservation Committee at local level.</li> <li>• Involvement of schools, colleges and universities in research work.</li> <li>• Involve women in all activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group formation with stakeholders.</li> <li>• Capacity building.</li> <li>• Fishing rights to the sea.</li> <li>• Awareness raising.</li> <li>• AIGA support.</li> <li>• Local level management committee formation.</li> </ul>

## Discussion after Group Work presentation

An open discussion was held during this session with participation from all participants. The discussions are given below as a summary.



Left: Open discussion of the participants.

Right: Mr. Kazi M.A. Hashem, Institutional Capacity Building Specialist, IPAC

- Need to work with proper coordination
- A Forum formation with the participation of those who are working with SRF and the FD can take the lead. This forum will identify problems and propose for solution
- Need to involve other actors in project implementation
- The primary stakeholders are blamed for SRF destruction; the powerful people's role on SRF destruction should also be discussed
- Khulna University can be considered for research work
- Income can be earned through eco-tourism development
- Coast guards, navy and police can be considered as stakeholders
- Monitoring is crucial and a third party monitoring cell can be formed
- The aspects of Sundarbans can be considered for inclusion in the education curriculum
- Mongla port and BIWTA can be considered as stakeholders
- A website can be developed for the project
- Proper use of the forest guard for SRF conservation
- Find out the specific salinity range of different areas in order to promote aquaculture
- More AIGA support can be given by forming cooperative-base activities
- Identify the actual profession of the users of forest; organize training for their own profession. It will have impact on sustainable resource harvesting
- Provide ID card to actual SRF users and make a database for record and update.
- Consider the negative impact of Farakka Barrage in SRF conservation

## Closing Session

Mr. Goutam Biswas, Project Coordinator, CODEC-IPAC and Mr. Robert T. Winterbottom, CoP, IPAC took part in delivering speeches.

**Mr. Goutam Biswas** thanked all the participants for being present in the workshop and for making it fruitful. He thanked the IPAC members, the hotel authority, Sundarbans Cluster Team for their effort in organizing the workshop. He said that there will be more consultation at field level. Finally, he sought the cooperation of everyone to make the project successful.



Mr. Goutam Biswas, Project Coordinator, CODEC-IPAC

**Mr. Robert T. Winterbottom** thanked all the participants for attending the workshop and for their active participation. He said that it was very useful, and that the issues that were discussed and raised have been taken into consideration. He mentioned some of the issues and recommendations that will be given emphasis. He also said that the dialogue and discussion will be continuing and it is the beginning. The project personnel will go close to the ground and discuss with all the participants/stakeholders. He expressed hope that with the participation and cooperation of all concerned, the project will be successful and will achieve the goal and objectives. Finally, he closed the workshop thanking the participants once again.



Closing session of the Inception Workshop

## Annexes

### Annex-I: Individual remarks of open discussion of the inception workshop.

<b>Category-1: Local Stakeholders</b>			
SI	Name	Issues/problems	Suggestions/Recommendations
1	Mr. Hazrat Ali, Fisher, Khurikhali, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fish are killed at source location.</li> <li>• Supoti, Kotka, Berabunia are the locations.</li> <li>• Aton jal is the cause of destruction</li> <li>• For four months (Kartic –Magh).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to conserve the SRF for us</li> <li>• Stop the license issue for <i>Aton Jal</i></li> <li>• Open the permit for grass collection</li> <li>• AIGA for fishers</li> <li>• Training on agriculture</li> <li>• Training to fisher as per his/her capacity area</li> <li>• Fish marketing development.</li> <li>• Improvement of road communication</li> <li>• Home-base cottage industry support for women</li> </ul>
2	Ashim Mridha, UP Chariman, Munshigonj, Satkhira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wanted to know the project will be implemented</li> <li>• River erosion is a problem and is not mentioned in the project</li> <li>• Piracy is a big problem. The coast guard/navy only go to sea not the west</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss with beneficiaries in setting the activities</li> <li>• Provide training to fisher &amp; bowali</li> <li>• Allow PL collection to real needy</li> <li>• Plan to protect people from tiger</li> <li>• Only tourism can play significant role in poverty reduction</li> <li>• Activities for education enhancement so that the next generation can switch to other occupation</li> <li>• Creation of AIGA</li> <li>• Ensure security of fisher &amp; Bowalis especially for the west and south</li> </ul>
3	Mr. Shajahan Dulal, UP Chairman, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political personnel are involved in Sundarbans deforestation</li> <li>• Canals have been silted up in Sarankhola area due to embankment. Water flow has been reduced</li> <li>• The leaf deposition is increasing causing fire in the SRF.</li> <li>• No tarmac road from Upazila to the forest limiting Eco-tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involve the political leaders in project.</li> <li>• Improvement of road quality from Upazila to forest</li> <li>• All parties should implement with honesty and transparency</li> </ul>
4	Mr. Wadul Hoque, Bowali, chalitabunia, Soutkhali, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are very poor</li> <li>• Many fisher have been jobless and involved in forest resource extraction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIGA</li> <li>• Rehabilitate the fisher specially for sea going</li> </ul>
5	Ms. Sagar Akhter, UP member, Rayenda, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PL collectors are very poor</li> <li>• Those who are dadandar are rich in general and make money from the business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIGA support to PL Collectors and stop PL collection</li> </ul>
6	Dulal Howlader, Mowali, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to protect the Sundarbans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to <i>Mowalis</i> through AIGA like poultry, donation, employment generation, interest free loan etc</li> </ul>
7	Mr. Nazrul Islam, Teacher &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of SRF is very important for many reason of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass awareness raising</li> <li>• Special awareness to women</li> </ul>

	Journalist, Sarankhola	environmental protection, biodiversity conservation and for future generation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The humanity has gone down and the rich do the thieving.</li> <li>• The poor thieve for survival.</li> </ul>	
8	Mr. Ali Haider, Volunteer, Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sundarbans gives us many type of protect and at a mother of the region. It needs to be protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIGA support (Agriculture, homestead gardening, vegetables)</li> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Development of tourism (accommodation, guide, food supply)</li> <li>• Fish culture in canal</li> <li>• Construction of cyclone shelter</li> <li>• Promotion of education by improving of schools and colleges</li> <li>• Training on sustainable honey collection</li> <li>• Api-culture</li> </ul>
9	Mr. Shahjahan Siraj, UP Chairman, Koikhali, Satkhira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase population is a problem.</li> <li>• Many have migrated to India due to non-issuance of permit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities for birth control</li> <li>• The khas land in the Char should be given to the poor</li> <li>• Awareness raising through <i>Imams</i></li> </ul>
<b>Category-2: NGO, Project, Eco-tourism, University</b>			
1	Mr. Ripon, Prodipon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change (warming, sea level rise, salinity increase) affecting Sundarbans and adjacent area</li> <li>• Scarcity of drinking water</li> <li>• Insecurity of assets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water support.</li> <li>• Security improvement.</li> <li>• Raised land for cattle shelter.</li> <li>• Identification and promotion of saline tolerant crop</li> </ul>
2	Mr. David, Rupantar Eco-tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present tourism in not in favor of forest conservation.</li> <li>• People will not come forward if they do not see benefit.</li> <li>• What would be the co-management approach to involve 177 UP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco-tourism can help in conserving SRF</li> <li>• Souvenir can be developed.</li> <li>• Cultural event development.</li> <li>• Hut development for tourist experience</li> <li>• Eco-cottage development.</li> <li>• Security ensuring</li> <li>• Identification of actual fisher, <i>bowalis</i> and <i>Mowalis</i>.</li> <li>• Consideration of EIA</li> </ul>
3	Mahfuzur Rahman Mukul, Bangladesh Mohila Aynjibi Somitee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the co-management will work in such a huge area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the actual forest users. The labor are the actual users.</li> <li>• Stakeholder identification has to be accurate.</li> <li>• EIA.</li> <li>• Ensuring the participation of the stakeholders.</li> </ul>
4	Prof. Fazlul Hoque, Forest Discipline, Khulna University		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check if the present forest law supports the co-management.</li> <li>• We should know the ecosystem health before ecosystem enhancement/habitat restoration.</li> <li>• Undertake research on many unknown issues.</li> <li>• At which stage and how the three departments will be involved should be clarified, unless it may not work.</li> </ul>
5	Mr. Sirajul		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of dependents and ways of</li> </ul>

	Karim, UCEP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dependency should be identified clearly.</li> <li>• What would be the AIGAs and its coverage need to be set.</li> <li>• Work in large scale and long time.</li> <li>• Integration of all stakeholders is a must.</li> <li>• A monitoring cell to review the progress and plan.</li> <li>• Awareness building on the importance of SRF.</li> <li>• Vocational training.</li> <li>• Cottage industry.</li> </ul>
6	Sk. Asad, Executive Director, UDAYAN Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road communication to the forest area.</li> <li>• The fisher do not get fair price of their fish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of road communication</li> </ul>
7	Mr. Goutam Mondal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestation in WAPDA land</li> <li>• CBO formation by Bowali/Mowali</li> </ul>
8	Dr. Gertrud Neumann Denzan, Researcher Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eggs of birds (Hash Pakhi) are collected by local people.</li> <li>• Children understand Sundabans as a place where poaching of deer and cutting trees (outcome of an art competition) take place</li> <li>• 50% people of Burigoalini area have eaten deer meat indicating the vulnerability.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of education center.</li> <li>• Floating education center.</li> <li>• Information center.</li> <li>• Visitors center</li> </ul>
<b>Category-3: Government Officer</b>			
1	Mr. Touhidur Rahman, AFO, Mongla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PL collection is destructive.</li> <li>• Fishing by poisoning is a great threat for SRF fisheries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIGA to PL collectors</li> </ul>
2	Prafulla Kumar Sarker, Marine capacity Building project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The open water fisheries is in a fragile condition.</li> <li>• The fisheries of SRF is also vulnerable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate identity for breeding and nursing ground.</li> <li>• Ways of creating ownership feeling among the users.</li> <li>• Consideration for stopping royalty-base fisheries management.</li> <li>• Consider for the piracy.</li> <li>• Ensuring the benefit to the stakeholder for participation in the project.</li> <li>• Boat &amp; gear support for fishing in the sea.</li> </ul>
3	Mr. Shahabuddin, ACF, Chandpai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local people are in favor of SRF protection.</li> <li>• They are very poor.</li> <li>• The actual fisher do not get the benefit out of it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper stakeholder identification is important.</li> </ul>
4	Mr. Sirajul Islam, SUFO, Shamnagar, Satkhira		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the role of each position.</li> <li>• Strong linkage and coordination will be necessary.</li> <li>• If no AIGA the will have less success.</li> </ul>
5	Mr. Almas, Ranger, Nalia station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less manpower in protecting SRF.</li> <li>• The rate of revenue for golpata is very old and low.</li> </ul>	

## Annex-2: The Workshop Schedule and Agendas

*Facilitator invites guests at front stage:*

1. *Mr. Md. Yunusur Rahman, Divisional Commissioner, Khulna Division*
2. *Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC*
3. *Mr. Md. Akbar Hossain, Conservator of Forests, Khulna Circle*
4. *Mr. Moazzem Hossain, ADC General, Khulna*
5. *Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, Khulna Division, DOE*
6. *Mr. Sirajul Karim, Deputy Director, Khulna Division, DOF*
7. *Mr. Bob Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC*

### **Session 1 – Chair: Conservator of Forests**

9h30	Welcome Speech	IPAC (Bob Winterbottom)
9h45	Introductory Remarks	EC (Arham U Siddique)
9h50	Introductory Remarks	DOF (Sirajul Karim)
9h55	Introductory Remarks	DOE (Ashok Kumar Biswas)
10h	Introductory Remarks	ADC General (Moazzem Hossain)
10h05	Introductory Remarks	Div C (Yunusur Rahman)
10h10	Introductory Remarks	CF (M. Akbar Hossain)
10h15	Context for IPAC	Video documentaries on MACH and Nishorgo (Facilitator)
10h45		Tea Break

### **Session 2**

11h15	IPAC Briefing	IPAC, Dr. Ram Sharma
11h35	SEALS Briefing	Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC
11h45	TAP Briefing	Ms. Christina Greenwood, Program Manager, Wildlife Trust

13h	PRA/RRA Report	Mr. Md. Faruque Biswas, SC
13h15	Lunch	

### **Session 3**

14h15	Local leaders	Comment and reactions by Local Leaders
15h15	Partners Perspectives key challenges of participatory management	Information sharing on progress achieved, lessons learned, and of forests and other natural resources Forest, Fisheries, Environment Dept. Local NGOs
16h00	Break out Sessions	4 Working Groups (guidance from Facilitator) Chadpai – site specific implementation Saronkhola Range - site specific implementation Satkhira Range - site specific implementation Khulna – Overall Involvement

### **Session 4**

16h45	Plenary	Presentation by Working Groups (10 minutes each)
17h25	Discussion	Questions and Answers (facilitator)
17h45	Closing Comments	Dr. Giasuddin Khan, Technical Coordinator, WFC/IPAC Mr. Iqbal Kabir, BELA Mr. Sirajul Karim, Deputy Director, Khulna, DOF Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas, Director, Khulna, DOE Mr. Arham U Siddique, Rural Development Advisor, EC Mr. Md. Akbar Hossain, CF, Khulna Circle Mr. Bob Winterbottom, Chief of Party, IPAC
18h	Closing	Word of Thanks (Mr. Goutam Biswas, PC, CODEC)

## **Annex-3 Guidance for Working Groups**

### **Formation of Working Groups**

Please sign up to participate in one of 4 Working Groups.

Chandpai  
Saronkhola Range  
Satkhira Range  
Khulna

Try to ensure balanced participation in each of the three working groups.

### **General Guidance**

For each Working Group, please designate a Discussion Leader, and a Rapporteur.

Please address the assigned topics and tasks, as outlined below, during a one hour working period.

For the Rapporteur, please plan and prepare a short summary (maximum of 10 minutes) of the discussions and recommendations to share with other participants in the plenary session.

### **Assigned Tasks**

For each of these site specific working groups, please discuss and develop recommendations for:

- (a) key communities and stakeholder groups to be involved in field level implementation
- (b) high priority site level interventions to be supported
- (c) recommendations for the most promising and needed areas of skills development training for Alternative Income Generation (AIG) and other priority areas or topics for Training and Capacity Building
  - Non timber related AIGAs
  - Fisheries related AIGAs
  - Other AIGAs
- (d) What would be the mechanism for involving people for conserving Sundarbans



### Annex-3: Group Work Participants

Sl	Group Name	Name of participants
1	Satkhira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Ashim Mridha</li> <li>• Shahajin Mridha</li> <li>• Sirajur Rahman</li> <li>• Bijoy proshad</li> <li>• Rajesh Chakma</li> </ul>
2	Sarankhola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shajahan Dulal</li> <li>• Sheikh Asad</li> <li>• Obidul Hoque</li> <li>• Nazrul Islam</li> <li>• Ali Hayder</li> <li>• Dulal</li> <li>• Hazrat Ali</li> <li>• Mohbaksher</li> </ul>
3	Chandpai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No name available.</li> </ul>
5	Khulna-Bagerhat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Hiru, group leader</li> </ul>

### Annex-4: Inception Workshop Participant List

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Mr. Younus Ali	Ranger	FD
2	Md. Shaidul Islam	Ranger	FD
3	Rajesh Chakma	ACF	Forest
4	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Program Coordinator	CCEC
5	Md. Kamruzzaman	UNO, Batiaghata	Deputy Commissioner's office, Khulna.
6	Christina Greenwood	Project Manager	Wildlife root of Bangladesh
7	Adam Barlow	do	do
8	Mihir Kumar Das	DFO	Sundarbans East division
9	M.G. Kuddus Bhunyan	ACF	Do
10	Mr. Sahabuddin	Range officer, Chadpai	Sundarban East division
11	Md. Modirul Ahsan	Co-ordinator	WTB
12	A. N. M. Hossaon	ACF	FD
13	Nazrul Islam Badal	Director	The Guide Tour
14	M. A. Halim	Program Officer	Rupantar
15	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Forest ranger, Sunderbans Weat Division	FD
16	Md. Moazzam Hossain	ADC general	DC office, Khulna
17	Mina Halder	ED, SEBA	SEBA
18	K.M. Nadim Haider	S.F.	CODEC, IPAC
19	Md. Rafiqul Islam	CSPC	Do
20	Goutam Biswas	PC-CODEC, IPAC	CODEC-IPAC
21	Ram Sharma	DCoP	IPAC
22	Kanailal Devnath	PMARA	IPAC
23	Utpal Dutta	IPAC-Dhaka	IPAC
24	Narayan Chandra Mondal		

25	Goutam Mondal	C&P.A	CCEC
26	Mahfuzur Rahman Mukul	Divisioner Coordinator	BELA
27	A K Hiru	President	Khulna Press Club
28	Ripon Ghos	Project Coordinator	Prodipon
29	Md. Iftekharul Alam	Upazila Fisheries officer, Sarankhola	DoF
30	Md. bakhtiar Nur Siddique	DFO, SDF, Bagerhat	FD
31	Md. Sirajul Karim	Divisional Deputy Director	DoF
32	Syed Abdul Quayum	Scientific officer	Dept of Eco
33	Md. Masum khan	U.F.O	DoF
34	Nilu Roy	UP Member	
35	Setara begum	UP member	
36	Sheikh Obayadul Huq	Timber business	
37	Noorjahan	UP Member	
38	Alya Begum	UP Member	
39	Sofarof Hossain	Shrimp Firm Owner	
40	Emdadul Huque	Local Leader	Mongla
41	Md. Hazrat Ali	Fisherman	
42	Giasuddin Khan	Technical coordinator- IPAC	
43	Shah Zaman khan popul	Manager	The Bengal tours
44	Aly Hyder	Teacher	
45	Md. dulal Chah	Honey collector	
46	Elisabeth farah Mansur	Education and training coordinator	BCDP/ WCS
47	Dr. M.G. Mastafa	Bio-Physical advisor	IPAC-World Fish
48	Chitta Rangen Paul	AFO	DoF
49	Md. Aslam Majumder	Forest Ranger	FD
50	Abani B Chakma	DFO(w)	FD
51	Md. Arham Uddin Siddique	Rural development Advisor	European Commission Delegation
52	Anowar us Saleh	TA & DFO	FD
53	Goutam Kumar Ghos	Site Coordinator	IPAC-CODEC
54	M.Nazmul Azam Devid	M.D.	Rupantar, Eco-Tourism Ltd.
55	SK. Abdul Majid	M/O	UCEP Bangladesh
56	Bipul Krisna Das	ACF	Sarankhola
57	Ferdaushi Ali	Journalist	
58	Kimberly Debriansky	STP, WTB	WTB
59	Profulla Kumar Sarkar	DNPD, marine fish	DoF
60	Binay Krisna Rana	S.F.	CODEC-IPAC
61	Ashok Kumar Biswas	Director, Khulna	DoE, Khulna
62	Md. Sirajur Rahman	Sr. Upazila fisheries officer	DoF
63	Abu Naser Md. Yasin Nowroz	DFO	DOF
64	Md. Faruq Biswas	SC	IPAC
65	Kamrul Uddin Ahmed	Range officer	Forest division
66	Khaled Mahmud	CAO	IPAC
67	Sharif Shariful Hasan	S.A.	IPAC
68	M.A. Hasan	Photo Journalist	Purbamahal
69	Md. Sarwar Hossain	Site Facilitator	CODEC-IPAC, Khulna,
70	Suriya Ferdaus	Intern	IPAC
71	Mamunor Rashid	Divisional officer	BELA, Khulna
72	Md. Abdur Rahman	DFO, Bagerhat	DoF

73	Mojibur Rahman	Director	DoF, Dhaka
74	Md. Sabur Hossain	UNO	Paikgassa Upazila,
75	Md. Rafiqul Islam	T.O.	Shaplaful, Bagerhat
76	SK Asad	E.D	Udayan
77	Sahajahan Dulal	Chairperson	U.P,Phasayer
78	Md. Rezaul Karim	Forest Ranger	FD
79	Laily	U.P. member	3 no, Union
80	Sagar Akter	UP Member	
81	G.N. Shahjahan Siraj	Chairman	5 no. Kaikhuli UP.
82	Bijoy Prosad Biswas	UP Chairman	UP
83	Nazrul Islam	Teacher	
84	Sk yakub Ali	SUFO	DoF
85	Dr. Md. Mujibur Rahman	Assistant Professor	ES KU Discipline
86	Jahalmosab	UP Member	Chela
87	Md. Babul Hang.	Bawali	Chela
88	Md. Harun Gsazi	Secretary, Mongla Press Club	
89	Mrs. Salina Begum	Local Leader	Total bari.
90	Dr. Gertrud Neuman Denzam	Researcher	
91	Md. Eunusur Rahman	Divisional Commissioner	Khulna
92	Rajib Jones Mitra	COGF	IPAC
93	Mwdudur Rahman	Direction	CCEC
94	A.K. F. Haque	Professor	FWT Dicipline, Khulna.
95	Asim Mridha	Chairman	Munshigonj
96	Khan Md. Rezaul Karim	Add. District magistrate	D.C. office
97	A.Z.M. Touhidur Rahman	A.F.O.	DoF, Mongla, Bagerhat.
98	Zahangir	BCD Coordinator	Bangladesh, CDP.
99	Nadira Khanam	Communication Specialist, IPAC.	IPAC, DHAKA
100	Robert T. Winterbottom	CoP pf IPAC	IPAC, Dhaka.
101	Kazi M.A. Hashem		
102	Utpal Dutta	Government Specialist of IPAC.	IPAC, Dhaka.
103	Kazi M.A. Hashem	Institutional Capacity Building Specialist.	IPAC, Dhaka.
102	Nahid Ferdous	Intern	IPAC, Dhaka.