

**Nishorgo Support Project
Third Annual Progress Report:
June 1 2005 to May 31 2006**



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Nishorgo Support Project Third Annual Progress Report: June 1 2005 to May 31 2006

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By:
International Resources Group (IRG)
With subcontractors:
Community Development Center, Chittagong (CODEC)
Nature Conservation Management (NACOM)
Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS)

with additional partners:
IUCN/Bangladesh
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(Previously known as "Co-management of Tropical Forest Resources in Bangladesh")



Implemented by IRG
With partners: CODEC, NACOM & RDRS

Executive Summary

The five year Nishorgo Support Project was designed jointly by the Forest Department and USAID to develop, test and refine a collaborative management process for the National parks and other protected forest areas under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. Project design called for testing and refining a co-management approach at six sites (Component 1), development of alternative income opportunities for stakeholders at those sites (Component 2), refinement of relevant policies (Component 3), building a constituency to support protected area conservation within civil society (Component 4), and steps to institutionalize the new protected area management system within the Forest Department (Component 5). The Project is implemented by a US environmental institution -- IRG -- with principal subcontractors CODEC, RDRS, NACOM. IRG's contract with USAID to implement the Project was signed in May 2003.

The initial five pilot sites for refining co-management model include: Lawachara National Park, Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, Satchuri National Park, Teknaf Game Reserve and the Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary, totaling roughly 22,000 hectares. Living within the landscape zone of these protected areas are an estimated 95,000 people. By comparison with national averages, the population in the landscape is characterized by higher levels of poverty, a higher proportion depending on agriculture, a higher proportion of ethnic minorities, lower levels of education and poorer health.

This Third Annual Progress Report for the Nishorgo Support Project covers the period from June 1, 2005 to May 31, 2006. The report covers the requirement for Quarterly reports from the Project, and can thus be considered to fill the requirement for the 4th Quarter progress report Year 3. The report will provide a detailed review of project implementation progress against the results and associated deliverables included in the approved Third Year Nishorgo Support Project Work Plan.

Component 1: Develop a Co-Management Planning & Implementation Model

- *Baseline Social & Environmental Context Established*

Comprehensive social and environmental baseline for tracking impact has been completed. The Project's monitoring system works at three levels. Level 1 includes a small number of easily recognizable indicators of change to the quality of the natural resource and to the local population. Level 2 includes programmatic indicators, such as those included in the Mission PMP. Level 3 is simply a Project impact achievement system. Notable elements and achievements of this overall monitoring system include the following:

- *Participatory Bird Surveys Engage Youth in Monitoring Progress*

The Project has worked with communities to identify and measure baseline values for eight unique bird species in each of the sites. Change in the populations of these eight birds will be a clear -- and easily comprehensible -- indicator of success or failure of efforts to conserve the forest ecosystems. These surveys have already worked to raise

local awareness of the status of their natural resources, and will continue to be helpful in raising awareness of changes to that resource base.

- *Illegal Felling Baseline Provides Definitive Evidence of Impact*

The Project has worked with detailed field level data dating back two years showing the numbers and types of trees felled illegally within the PAs. Such data makes it clearly evident that at sites where community patrolling is under way, illegal felling is slowing rapidly, most notably at Lawachara National Park and in the Shilkali section of the Teknaf Game Reserve.

- *Co-Management Councils formed at All PAs and Meeting Regularly:*

PA Co-Management Councils are beginning to serve as the local democratic platform for voicing concerns and contributing to management of the Protected Areas. The formation and activation of such participatory and representative Councils represents a stark break with the previous forms of local Government management of PAs, under which the Forest Department claimed near total authority. Already, the Councils are having an impact on PA governance, as the recent example involving corruption at Rema Kalenga made clear. There, community dissatisfaction with the illegal felling of teak trees by a FD Officer found a voice in the Council. As a result of speaking out in this forum to other community members and to more senior forest officers, the FD Officer was transferred out, along with two Forest Guards, in spite of their protection by senior members of the Government. At Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary, an external observer of one of the early Council meetings noted the aggressive verbal attacks on FD Officers by the local community, and praised the FD for calmly responding and for allowing such Councils as a means of constructively venting such concerns.

- *Community Patrolling with Forest Department Under Way and Showing Impact*

Without urgent and immediate protection of the mature trees found in all the PAs, then they will continue to be gradually cut and stolen, and local ecosystems will degrade accordingly. So while local governance and empowerment is important, if the fundamental natural resource assets upon which future growth depend and not protected and managed, then the potential for long run success will be compromised. Because of this importance to immediate conservation, the Project placed a strong emphasis at the end of the second year and into the beginning of the third year on joint patrols conducted by community members with the Forest Department. These patrols have already had impact, not only in bringing illegal felling at Lawachara, for example to a halt, but also because they have contributed to a change in the perspectives of the FD staff members.

- *Participatory PA Management Plans Revised and Extended, with Simplified Versions for Local Stakeholders*

Management Plans are the official guiding document -- approved by the Government -- that set the terms for what happens inside the Protected Areas. The Project has developed Management Plans for all five of the northern sites now, and all of them allow a degree of local benefit and participation -- via the co-management structures -- never before included in such management plans for forests in Bangladesh. The five plans have been presented to the Forest Department and are now ready to be forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and

Forests for official vetting and approval. In the meantime, the Project has also developed simplified versions of each of these plans, all of which are now in Bangla. These short version Management Plans are to be the principal means of engaging local stakeholders in the plan implementation. The simplified plans are being prepared with appropriate communication materials (posters, maps, etc.) so that they can be presented to and discussed with the Councils.

- *Initial PA Infrastructure Improvements -- Including Road Signs, Hiking Trails and Informational Signs -- Completed*

One important recommendation of the management plans is that basic information be available at the Protected Areas about where the PAs are located and what can be found in them. To that end, the Project has completed and installed road signs for all of the five PAs. In addition, three trails each at the five PAs (total of fifteen trails) have been identified, described and marked. At each of the rail entry points, signs have been installed showing hikers where the trail goes and what can be found there. In addition, large signs have now been posted in each of the PAs explaining a basic set of "do's and don'ts" for hikers.

Component 2: Improve Ecosystem Management

The purpose of this component is to ensure that a sufficient range of income generation and ecosystem management activities occur to serve as an incentive to PA conservation within core pilot PAs.

- *Household Alternative Income Generation (AIG) Opportunities Rapidly Expanding at All Sites*

The Project's approach to extending alternative income generation opportunities to key local stakeholders has been to work through Groups of low income households. During the first year and a half, a priority was placed upon group formation at all sites, and this has progressed considerably. With that work done, extension of the AIG opportunities is now rapidly expanding at all sites. Priority growth areas for these AIG opportunities have included home gardening, nursery gardens, milk cow rearing, and poultry rearing. The rapid expansion in this area of household AIG will continue in the third year, and is now being tracked on a monthly basis with the new "AIG Matrix" reporting tool.

- *Ecotourism Sector Enterprise Opportunities Developing*

One of the highly recommended tier one enterprises included in the Project's enterprise study was the ecotourism sector. Taking up that recommendation, the Project has in the third year prepared to expand ecotourism opportunities. A series of intensive training programs developed a basic corps of 25 EcoGuides (five from each site), all of whom have received training in forest knowledge and tourist interaction. In addition, a series of three coordination and planning meetings have been held with private Tour Operators and the Parjatan Corporation (the national tourism corporation).

- *Energy Alternatives Receiving Increased Attention in Partnership with GTZ*

Fuel wood demand places a burden on Protected Areas that is turning them from forests into grasslands. At the southern PAs, this pressure is most stark, principally due to brickfields

located in or near the PAs to household and commercial demand for fuel wood. For this reason, the Project has made alternative energy development a high priority for the southern sites.

Component 3: Enhance Co-management Policy Environment

Improving and setting the policy climate for long-term improvements in PA management has been an important focus of attention of the Project. Work has proceeded on a number of levels, and has generated the following key outputs:

- *Gradual Government Buy-in to the Co-Management Model Under Way*

The Vision, along with other Project activities, have now resulted in gradual Government buy-in to the co-management approach and to the need for consolidation and conservation of these Protected Areas. With two Steering Committee meetings now completed, the education process of senior Government officials is gradually taking place and critical or sensitive elements of the Project approach have been vetted. In mid 2005, another milestone was passed when the Vision document was formally printed and passed to the Prime Minister and other senior Government officials at the National Tree Fair.

The Forest Department is also gradually coming to accept and become advocates for the co-management approach to PA management. With the formal approval of the Project by both the Prime Minister's ECNEC and also by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (in the form of a Project Pro Forma, or PP), the Forest Department staff recognize and accept that this is an official and approved process of the Government. While many entrenched staff members of the Department would still prefer not to share any authority over the Protected Areas, others are gradually realizing the irony that the only way to regain sound management control is precisely by involving local stakeholders in the management process. They are gradually recognizing, added by these formal processes and also by a series of intensive orientation and training courses, that the only avenue to enhanced esteem of the Forest Department is precisely via this participatory approach.

- *Wildlife Act Re-Drafted with Technical Input from the Project*

The Wildlife Act revision process had begun just about the time the Project go under way, and Project staff have been able to provide a direct support to that process, notably in adding sections to the draft Act covering co-management, mechanisms for local benefits sharing from PA management, a revision of PA categories (to clear up confusion from new "Safari Parks" and "EcoParks") and other improvements. Due to Project input, the Act has been considerably revised, and is now being forwarded to the Ministry in English and in Bangla for review at that level.

- *New Wildlife Policy Receives Extensive Input from the Project*

Independent of the Project, the Ministry commissioned an independent unit to draft a Wildlife Policy. Once informed of the process, the Project has provided extension proposed revisions to the Policy, and has met with the Policy's authors to discuss and encourage acceptance of those recommendations. Work on this Policy will continue in the coming months.

- *Assessment of Options for Sustained Financing of PAs Completed*

Presently, none of the Protected Areas are financed in a way that is sufficient to cover recurrent costs over future years. Rather, allocations are made to protected areas via a disjointed budgeting process led by the Ministry of Finance. The Project believes that Pas cannot be sustained over the long run unless the financing mechanisms are clarified, and unless some mechanisms exist for local retention of benefits from PA conservation. To that end, a team of experts was commissioned by the Project to make recommendations for revisions to the current process for financial management and sustainability of Protected Areas. That study is now complete, and those recommendations are set for presentation to senior economists, Government officials and academics. The Project's goal is to put in place a number of mechanisms for local retention of revenue over the coming years.

- *Complementary Projects Leveraged to Further Nishorgo Goals*

The Project has been notably successful in its efforts to leverage resources and expertise from other complementary projects and programs. Most notable of these leveraging opportunities has been collaboration with the GTZ PURE Project, the USAID JOBS Project, the AED governance project (working on the Zones of Good Governance collaboration), and the GEF brick fields project. Opportunities still exist for closer collaboration between the NRECA Project and the new enterprise activity of USAID when that mechanism is put in place.

Component 4: Lay the Foundation for a Conservation Constituency

The Project has considered it essential to move rapidly in developing a clear and focused communication strategy that would begin to lay the foundation for a conservation constituency that will be essential for sustained multi-stakeholder support to PA conservation. In this area, a number of key outputs and milestones were achieved, including the following:

- *Nishorgo Image Expands with New Communications Materials*

A range of communication materials have been developed that further recognition of the Department's Nishorgo Program. Notable among these is the recent souvenir booklet prepared for the highly publicized National Tree Fair, the publication of which was entirely financed in a public-private partnership with the Radisson Water Garden Hotel.

Other important communication materials include: 3 newsletters, in both hard and email versions; Bangla and English brochures; banners; hats; pens; website; CDROM reference tool, and many others.

- *Public-Private Partnerships Program Designed and Under Way*

In many countries of the world, public private partnerships have been developed to support conservation efforts. In the Bangladesh Nishorgo Program and Support Project, these partnerships are being actively sought, not so much for the financial contribution of the private sector, but more importantly with the objective of building a private constituency that supports the goals of PA conservation.

One of the first Project milestones in this regard was the development of an innovative public private partnership approach called "Nishorgo Conservation Partnerships". Designed to establish a mechanism that would at the same time facilitate private participation in PA

conservation and provide a transparent mechanism for private contributions, the NCP was designed to include the Arannayk Foundation as a key partner supporting the FD.

- *Active Partnership with Bangladesh Scouts Assists in Raising Nishorgo Profile*

The Bangladesh Scouts exist in nearly every school in the country, and number nearly one million young people, of which 150,000 are girls and the rest are boys. The Project has developed and deepened a relationship with the Bangladesh Scouts, and to that end organized and held a national Scouts hike for three days. In addition, a number of activities are under way with young people, including Scouts, at the schools around the five pilot sites, principally for awareness raising about the co-management goals of the Project. This partnership will continue to deepen with a planned hike in the southern PAs and with other events.

Component 5: Ensuring Institutionalization of Co-Management

A number of important steps were taken to move towards a long-term institutionalization of co-management at the FD. Included among these are the following:

- *Critical Staff Positions Receive High Priority at Forest Department*

In the first year and a half of implementation, it was urgently recommended that key positions at PA level and in the management level of the FD be filled by persons capable of supporting change. In recent months, many of those key positions have been filled in a way that significantly supports Project implementation.

When the Project began, there was not a single FD Officer at the level of Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) at the PA level. This has now been addressed, and four of the five pilot sites are benefiting from leadership of ACFs, with the fifth (Satchuri) being temporarily supported by the ACF from Chunarugat. In mid 2005, the Chief Conservator appointed 11 new field staff in supporting roles (Range and Beat Officer) to the Nishorgo sites.

Two Dhaka level changes have also provided greater impetus to Project sustainability. First, the National Project Coordinator has now also been officially assigned as the Conservator of Forests (CF) for Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation. Most of the PA management strategic decisions must be taken by this CF position, so it is extremely supportive to achievement of Project goals that the National Nishorgo Coordinator also be the CF/Wildlife. Also, it is worth noting that the new assignment of the Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) has also been a supporter of PA conservation and Nishorgo since its inception, and was in fact one of the three senior FD officials that led the Vision 2010 process.

- *Orientation & Training Program for All Nishorgo PA Field Officers Under Way*

With the official approval of the Nishorgo Project Pro Forma (PP) and PCP, the Project is now considered a central and official part of the Department. Such official approval is critical to reorientation of FD staff. With this approval now in place, the Project has been able to launch a series of orientation and training programs for all FD staff working in or around Nishorgo Project sites. While the coverage of this training will expand in future, the Project is now focusing on the Nishorgo site staff initially. In the process, all Range and Beat

Officers, as well as Forest Guard and Plantation Assistants, will receive training. In addition, all ACFs and DFOs involved with the Project will also receive training.

- *New "Code of Conduct" under Development by Forest Department*

The image of the Forest Department in recent years has been neither positive nor complimentary. In almost any forum, if one raises the name of the FD, people will accuse the Department of being the primary cause of forest loss. Although in fact the worst of the Department's behavior can be closely attributed to powerful political actors outside the Department, the fact remains that many Officers are engaged in illicit activities and that the image and performance of the Department is in need of improvement.

The FD Nishorgo Vision 2010 includes a description of what the "new" Departmental Officer working on Nishorgo and Protected Areas will look and act like. The document emphasizes this new Officer's emphasis on: dialogue with local citizens rather than executive decision-making; ecosystem management rather than plantation management; and transparency over secrecy, to name a few.

- *New FD Nishorgo Program Office Completed within FD Ban Bhaban Office*

Training and orientation courses help raise the profile and understanding of Nishorgo's aims within the Department. Such gradual buy in is also greatly supported when FD staff see that the Nishorgo program is physically present at the FD itself. Partially with this in mind, the Project has supported development of a new Nishorgo Program office space in one large room at the Department. Located in the wing of the Department's first floor at Ban Bhaban, this new "Nishorgo Program" office design is the same green, red and dark veneer wood used in the Nishorgo Project office in Banani.

- *East West Center Applied Research Program on "Livelihoods" Under Way*

Future and improved decision-making on protected areas requires that research be undertaken continuously at PA level, addressing critical questions of both social and environmental management of the PAs. To the end of both providing applied research inputs to the Nishorgo Program and building a cadre of young researchers interested in the PAs, the Project formalized a subcontract with the East West Center of the Honolulu, Hawaii under which the Center will provide advice and writing support to two series of ten case studies conducted on the Nishorgo Protected Areas. The case study program has now begun, with the first series of candidates submitting proposals for the competitive grant award process for the first series of studies.

- *Institutional Assessment of Protected Area Management Needs Completed*

In order to guide all its efforts in institutional strengthening and capacity building, the Project developed an institutional assessment of needs to put in place a viable PA management system. That in depth institutional "roadmap" continues to serve as a guide for future progress in PA management developments. While the Project has not yet been successful in engaging senior decision-makers from the Ministry in debating and taking on this assessment, we are confident that thee roadmap will be taken up at a later date, once these officials recognize that progress and success is being achieved.

Project Issues

Generally, the Project is progressing according to the plan and targets in the contract and subsequent work plans. However, a number of implementation issues are to be resolved for NSP's more effective implementation such as:

- *Corruption Continues to Exert Enormous Pressure Counter to Project Goals*

Corruption continues to be a real and present obstacle to achievement of Project goals. Clear and demonstrable progress has been made in combating corruption with the presence of Co-management Councils, but much more remains to be done, especially since the amounts of potential corrupt earnings are astronomical. As a corrupt field FD official recently told to his boss after harvesting a stand of teak, "I just made more money than you will make in your entire life." The resources at hand are exceedingly valuable teak trees and fuel wood sought after by powerful timber merchants, brick field owners and other commercial parties. The stakes are high, the level of violence is real, and thus the necessary counterforce required is significant. Corruption, in fact, poses the most significant challenge to the Nishorgo Support Project goals.

- *Arannayk Foundation Development Critical to Nishorgo*

The Nishorgo Support Project's technical and policy activities must be transferred in two directions before the Project closes. On the one hand, many of the activities are to be gradually integrated into the fabric of the FD's way of doing business. On the other hand, many activities are simply not appropriate for adoption by a government department. This second category includes support to public p-ivate partnerships, financial support for co-management councils and committees, specialized training or educational opportunities for the FD staff, and similar things. This exit strategy for this second category of activities is the Arannayk Foundation. For this reason, the Nishorgo Project's long-term success requires the success of the Foundation. The Foundation requires perhaps more flexibility in its ability to pick up new opportunities with potential for long-term contributions to PA management.

- *Policy/Political buy-in from the Government at Ministerial Level Critical*

Given the overt and covert involvement of political appointees even at low levels of Project implementation within departments, it is in fact extremely important to have support from those political arenas. Critical upcoming issues include the approval of all site management plans, the full acceptance of the public-private partnership approach, approval of the new Act and Policy, and the commitment to expand the Protected Areas system. The Project has begun a special communication effort targeted to such policy makers from the political side, and will continue to expand such efforts. But continued and targeted support in this area from USAID would be extremely beneficial.

- *Expanded Capacity Development Opportunities for FD PA Management Staff and Key Counterparts*

In order for the work of Nishorgo Project to continue expanding throughout the FD's PA management staff, a concerted and intensive capacity building and training program would be extremely beneficial. Any additional resources that would contribute greatly to the sustainability of Nishorgo.

- *Must deal with Activities in the Landscape Buffer Zone Reserve Forests and Expand Dominion of the PA managers*

At present, clear felling is still being planned in the interface landscape zones around Nishorgo PAs. Such clear felling in these forests poses a number of problems for core zone management. First, it fundamentally alters a landscape that is programmed in many cases to be expansion zones for the PA system. Secondly, it establishes a threat to wildlife and biodiversity conservation via such changes to habitats. Thirdly, it refocuses FD staff attention on these large-scale logging operations, which are executed with minimal input of local stakeholders. The net effect of this clear cutting is quite negative to the PA management goals, and it may be considered a high priority to find ways of altering this policy within the landscape zones. The PP language can be beneficial in this respect in helping to set a special policy for all lands within the landscapes around PAs.

- *Tea Estate Ownership Partnership Critical for Northern Sites*

Tea estate interaction with the northern sites is a critical factor in PA conservation. Much of the damage is being done by itinerant tea estate laborers, or unemployed people, who see the PAs as a zone that is unprotected or controlled. Thus far, the Project has been limited in the extent of interaction with the tea estates, principally because the tea estate owners restrict any such access without official permission from them. The Project is working in this direction, and achievement of this permission and buy-in from the tea estate managers and owners is critical to future success at the northern sites.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AIG	Alternative Income Growth
ATDP2	Agricultural Technology Development Program, Phase 2
BCCP	Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CF	Conservator of Forests
COP	Chief-of-Party
CS	Communication Specialist
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DCCF	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forestry Officer
DPA	Development Project Assistance
DPP	Development Project Proforma (same as DPP)
ECA	Ecologically Critical Area
EDS	Enterprise Development Specialist
ESMS	Ecological & Social Monitoring Specialist
EWC	East West Center
FC	Field Coordinator
FD	Forest Department
FSP	Forestry Sector Project
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
IRG	International Resources Group
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JOBS	USAID Project "Assisting Enterprises to Create Employment
LGCBS	Local Governance & Capacity-building Specialist
LGI	Local Governance Initiative
MACH	Managing Aquatic Systems through Community Husbandry
NPC	National Planning Commission
PAMS	Protected Area Management Specialist
PBSA	Participatory Benefits Sharing Agreement
PCP	Project Concept Paper
PP	Project Proforma
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center
RIMS	Resource Information Monitoring System
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SF	Site Facilitator
SOAG	Strategic Objective Grant Agreement
UP	Union Parishad
USAID	US Agency for International Development

Nishorgo Support Project Third Annual Progress Report: June 1 2005 to May 31 2006

1. THIRD ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT CONTEXT, METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION

The approach taken by the Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) distinguishes it from most projects. Early in its development, the Project team, with the support of USAID and the FD, made a conscious decision to begin weaving all aspects of the approach into the fabric and systems of the Forest Department. It was believed then, and is still now, that because of the resources at stake (National Parks and Protected Areas), the only way for the Project-induced institutional change to have a lasting impact was if the Project became closely linked to the FD. The resources of concern to the Project -- national parks and areas protected under the Wildlife Act -- presently cover 1.5% of the surface area of the country and represent a sovereign national patrimony. The Forest Department, at least in law, has an exclusive and total authority on these lands. Any progress towards co-management, or "collaboration" in the management and conservation of these lands, would require that the FD willingly relinquish some of its perceived authority in order to be more effective in managing the lands. It was assumed that unless the Project collaborated closely with the FD, it would not be possible to have the authority to propose changes to management of such lands.

This decision to ally the project closely with the FD has had a number of implications for the approach taken and allocation of resources. For example, the SOAG governing the Project was designed with a local currency component to complement the development project resources. It was assumed early on that these local currency resources would be directly managed by the FD itself, and the Project has worked to that end.

A Project Concept Paper (PCP) for the Nishorgo Support Project was developed in late 2003 to include all the Components covered under the IRG contract as well as two additional objectives to be covered by local currency resources. By moving towards a Development Project Proforma (DPP) rather than a Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP), the Project had situated itself in much closer alliance to the FD and MoEF than most donor funded projects.

This close alliance to the FD has assisted in achieving project impacts in many areas. The FD staff has been much more willing to take a leadership role in co-management activities than they would otherwise have been. Because the co-management concept is clearly stated in a PCP approved by the Prime Minister, we have been able to undertake such sensitive activities as beginning to form Councils of local stakeholders to assist in governance of protected areas, which until recently the FD considered their own exclusive domain. We have been able also to make progress on such issues as proposing institutional reform, sustainable financing activities and other sensitive developments. But the link to formal government planning systems has also brought about delays.

The approved Year Three Work Plan for the NSP includes discrete Milestones, organized under Activities, which are themselves organized under five Components and one generalized area entitled "Cross Cutting". Project Components are derived from the IRG contract with USAID. These Project Components map almost directly to the "Objectives" included in the Government's PCP. A detailed explanation of the full range of Project targets and outcomes is included in Annex 1.

Progress during the year is assessed in two ways: quantitatively using a scoring system for each of the milestones, and qualitatively using simple analytical description. Each of the milestones is scored between 0 and 5, where "5" indicates that the milestone is fully achieved and sustainable, and 0 indicates that work has not begun. These scores are then averaged first at the level of Activity and then at the level of Objective or Component. Results to the scoring are shown in the body of this Annual Report, and the detailed scoring is included in Annex 3.

Scores are set for each of the milestones as indicated here:

Categories	Stages	Scores
Preliminary work started	A	1
Development (half way through)	B	1
Consolidation (three fourth done)	C	1
Near Completion (Work finished)	D	1
Completion (Report Submitted)	E	1
Total		5

Each activity is measured under five "stages" starting from preliminary/staring phase to final report submission stage. Completion of each stage is marked "Y" equivalent to score 1, and hence the total score upon completion of an activity is 5. However, not all activities requires a report, in such instances, for similarity in scoring system, an activity is be given the full scores (i.e. 5). Stages are determined from Bi-Weekly Status Progress Reports. The total score (sum of scores of all activity) under a Milestone is be divided by the maximum number it can get. For example, if attained score is 15, and maximum score is 25 (5*5), then the progress would be 0.60. Fulfillment of all activities will lead to a score of 1 for that particular Project Milestone. Summation of scores from all Milestones is divided by the total number of Milestones under each Objective. Thus, the highest score one Objective can get is 1 and lowest is below decimal.

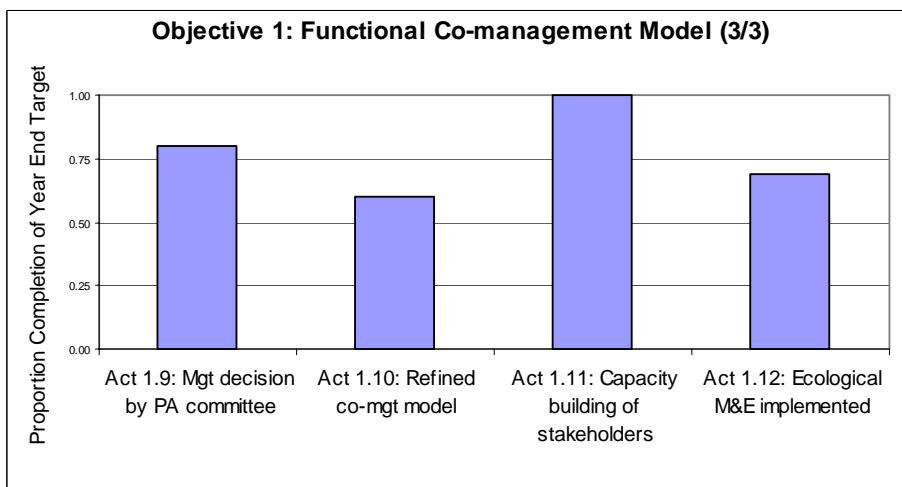
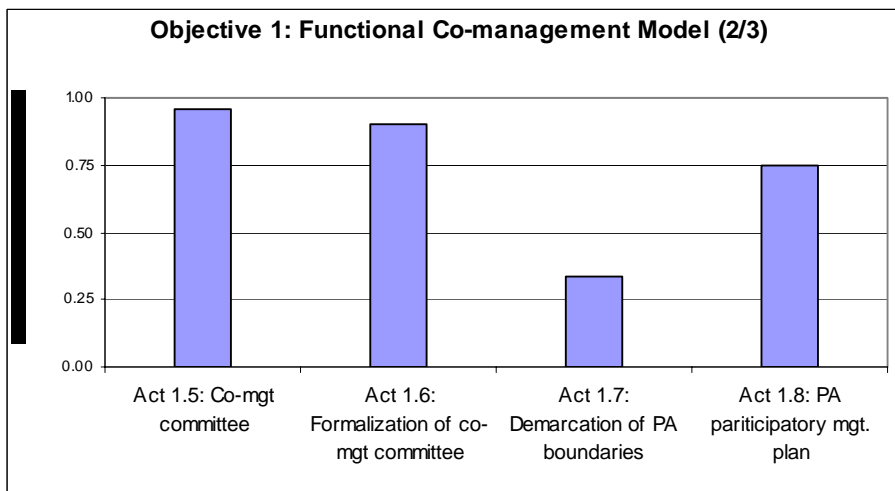
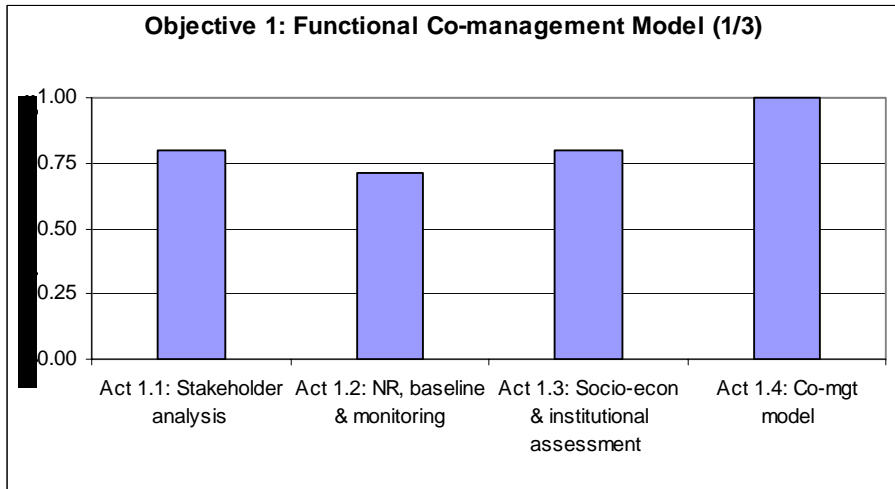
2. COMPONENT 1: DEVELOP A CO-MANAGEMENT PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

Summary Review of Progress Against Results

2008 Expected Outcomes and Year 3 Outcomes

1. At least one third of the Protected Areas will operate under a co-management model.
 - Participatory Management Plans for three PAs are agreed to by the FD and submitted to the MoEF for approval (These have been agreed to by FD, but not yet submitted to the MoEF.)
 - Two additional Participatory Management Plans are completed and submitted to the FD (All five have been completed and submitted to the FD)
1. At Protected Area sites employing the co-management model, local resource users and stakeholders will actively participate and collaborate in Protected Area management.
 1. Five Co-management Councils and Committees meet and begin doing business (Done)
2. Degradation will be slowed, halted or reversed to the extent feasible, as biodiversity is conserved and the productivity of forest is increased and ecosystem services are protected and enhanced in the Protected Areas managed under a co-management model.
 1. Illegal logging upward trends at LNP and SNP reversed (Done)
3. Ecological monitoring and M & E system in place and functioning effectively.
 1. Participatory bird surveys completed by communities with Bird Club at all five sites, and results discussed (Done)
4. Local co-management councils and committees will be recognized for their transparency, good governance, and used and trusted as a vehicle for conflict resolution and Protected Area oversight.
 1. Initial Council meetings highlight transparency as a necessary element of Council/Committee MOU (done)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



3. COMPONENT 2: IMPROVE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

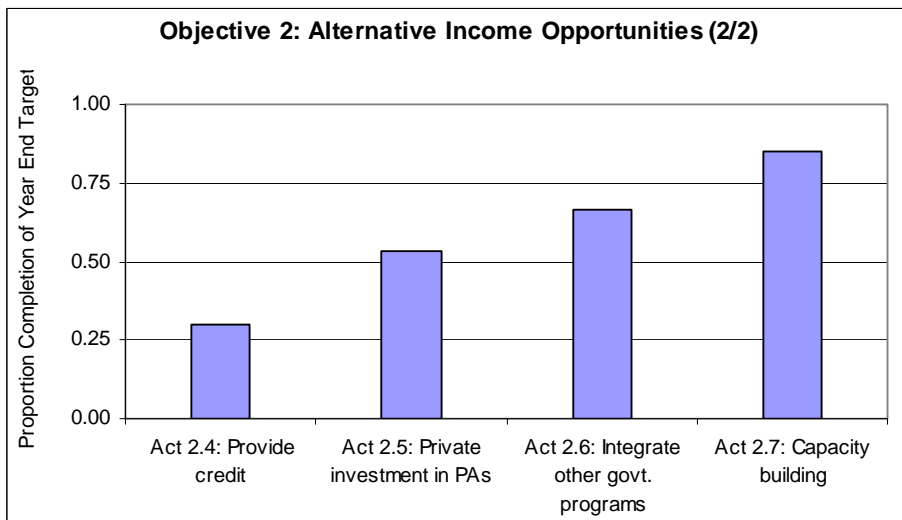
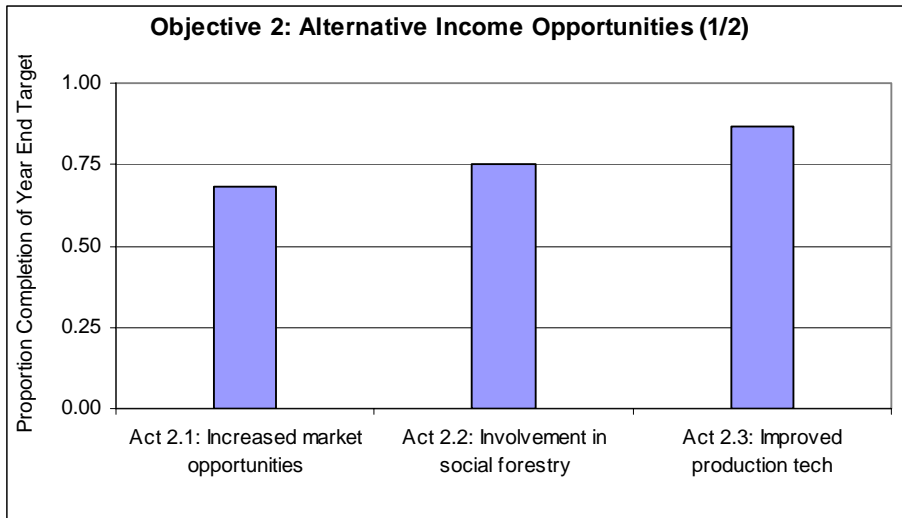
Summary Review of Progress Against Results

Objective #2: Create alternative income generation opportunities for key local stakeholders associated with pilot co-managed Protected Areas

2008 Expected Outcomes and Year Three Outcomes

1. Income-generating alternatives – consistent with Protected Area conservation – will be developed and extended for use by key Protected Area stakeholders in target landscapes.
 - 10 new local enterprise per site developed in areas of ecotourism, nursery, orchids, or export handicrafts (Done)
 - 50 individuals per site begin income enhancing activities due to Project support (done, as per AIG matrices)
2. Degradation in landscapes around Protected Areas will be slowed.
 - Heightened core zone patrolling also reduces degradation from commercial activity in the interface landscapes (done)
3. Livelihood improvement programs will be implemented within landscapes around Protected Areas.
 - New production technologies training for 240 (120 for each region) user group members will be provided for involving them in AIGAs (done)
4. Local Government of Bangladesh agencies will work to coordinate inputs within the Protected Area landscapes.
 - Partner Government agencies in the landscape work in Council to catalogue on-going and available activities/projects with potential synergy with PA conservation (done)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



4. COMPONENT 3: ENHANCE CO-MANAGEMENT POLICY ENVIRONMENT

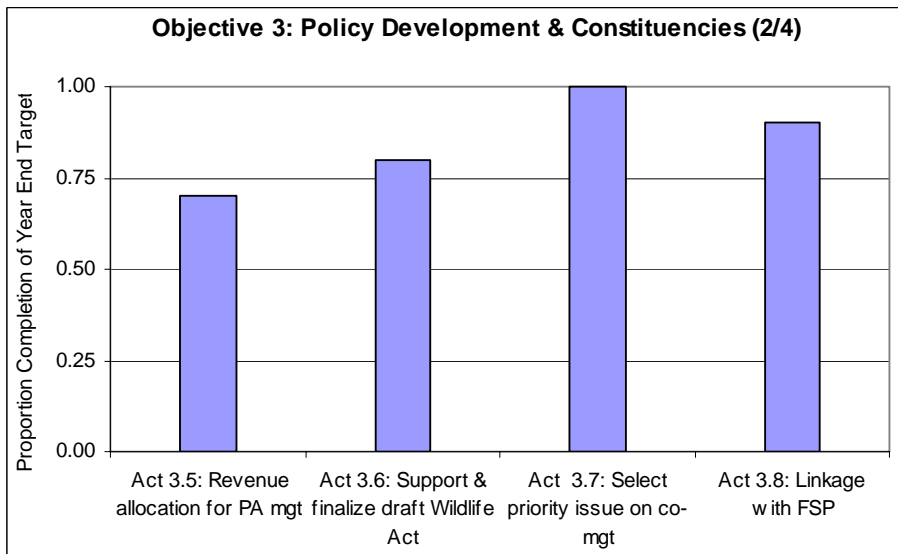
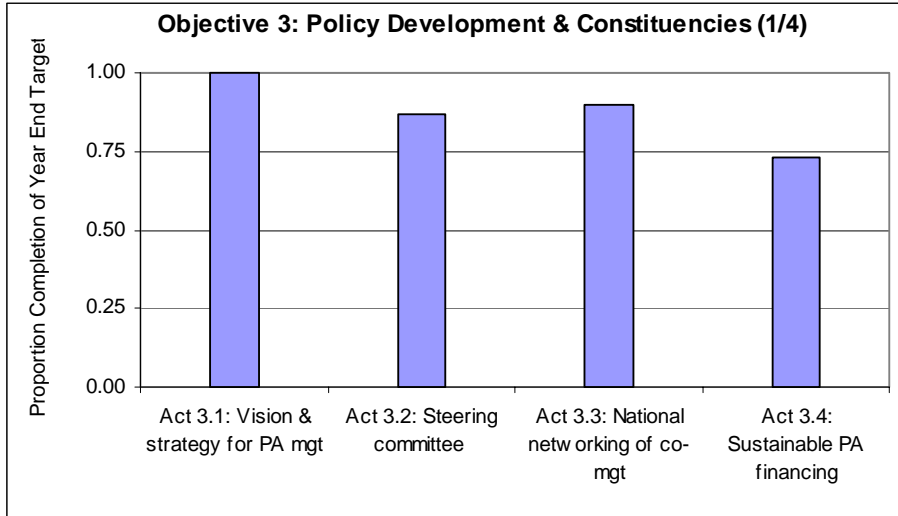
Summary Review of Progress Against Results

Objective #3: Develop policies conducive to improved PA management and build constituencies to further these policy goals

2008 Expected Outcomes and Year 3 Outcomes

1. Local stakeholders have a more active role in the collaborative management of Protected Areas.
 - Councils include local women, ethnic minorities, low income stakeholders and other often-marginalized groups (done)
2. Financing of Protected Areas management will be more secure and sustained.
 - Two options for extra-Revenue budget financing are explored and pursued (done)
3. Conflict resolution processes will be enhanced, particularly to resolve land tenure and land use conflicts in Protected Areas.
 - Councils/Committees will highlight conflict resolution role (done)
 - Local FD officials will receive training in conflict resolution processes (done)
4. Support will be provided, as necessary, to the policy-making developments of the Wildlife Advisory Board.
 - Support will be provided to re-drafting of the Wildlife Act (done)
5. The private sector will invest in conserving natural forest habitats.
 - At least one major new public-private partnership for conservation will be obtained (done)
6. Stakeholders will receive financial benefits generated from the management of the Protected Areas.
 - Mechanisms for retaining financial benefits locally will be vetted and agreed upon (Done, although agreement only at level of Steering Committee. Still requires the MoFinance approval.)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



5. COMPONENT 4: LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR A CONSERVATION CONSTITUENCY

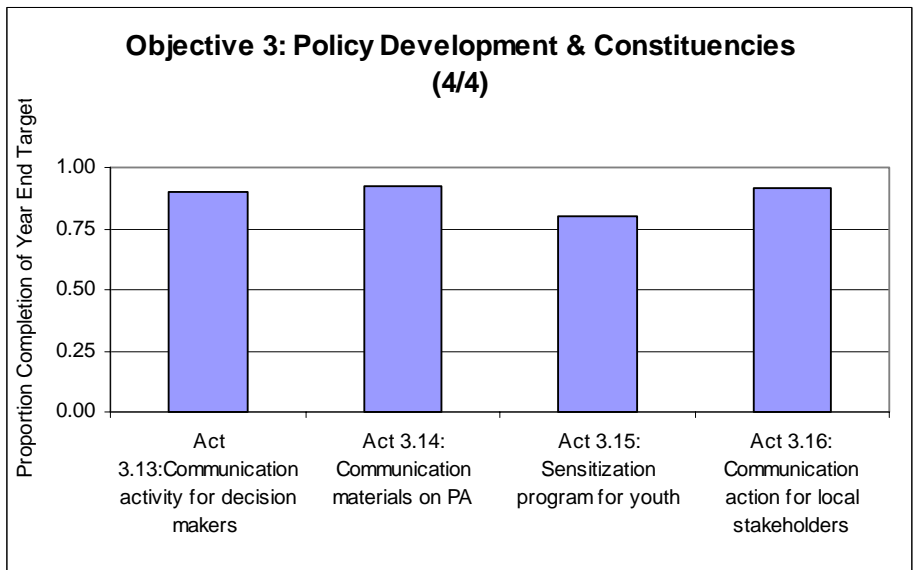
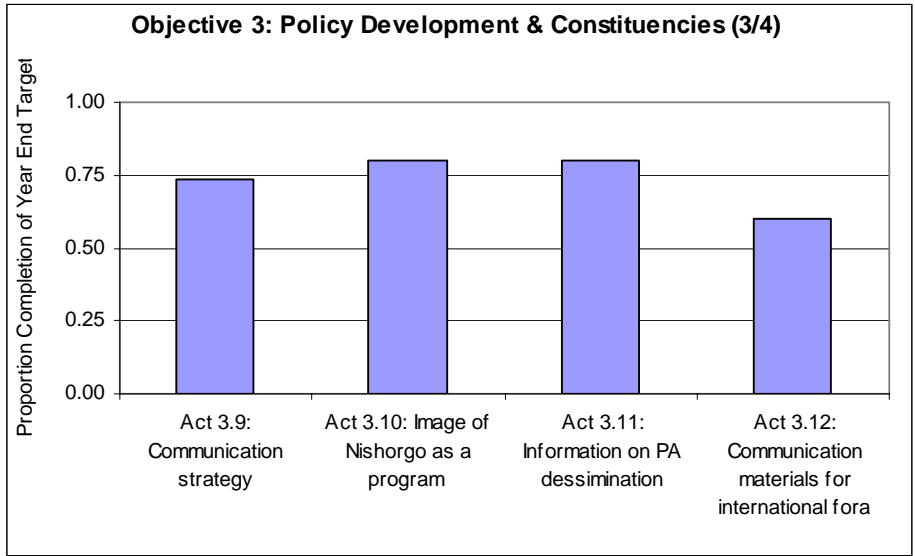
Summary Review of Progress Against Results

Objective #3: Develop policies conducive to improved PA management and build constituencies to further these policy goals

2008 Expected Outcomes and Year 3 Outcomes

7. The number of visitors to pilot Protected Areas will increase significantly soon after implementation of co-management plans and complementary investments.
 - Visitor number tracking systems will be put in place at all five PAs (done only at 2 of five, in light of small number of visitors at other sites.)
 - Numbers of visitors to Satchuri, Teknaf and Lawachara will double by year end. (Done)
8. A variety of institutions within civil society will become more vocal in their support for Protected Area conservation.
 - Bangladesh Bird Club members, working with Nishorgo Clubs, will be active in organizing efforts to slow or halt brick fields at southern PAs (was not done, as we are proceeding first with Councils on brick fields issue before opening it up too widely.)
9. The Forest Department and leading researchers and decision-makers will raise the profile of Bangladesh's Protected Area network within the international community of conservationists, donors, and researchers.
 - Five or more international refereed publications or papers will be submitted during the year (two prepared by Dr. Sharma)
10. Citizens living in and around target Protected Areas will become active partners in implementation of conservation actions.
 - Numerous training and orientation efforts will be executed during the year to explain conservation actions to local citizens (done)
11. The image of the Forest Department as an active partner of local stakeholders in Protected Area management will be improved.
 - Survey data shows that local percept of FD is beginning to improve (surveys not done yet, but will be done on context of Community Scorecard)
12. Synergy and coordination between the management of PAs and forests in the surrounding landscape will be encouraged and enhanced.
 - Position paper is prepared and vetted giving Council/Committee authority to pre-approve forest management actions in interface landscape (not yet done, as not yet appropriate)
13. On issues critical to Protected Area management, GOB ministries will collaborate to resolve obstacles.
 - Two specific examples of such collaboration evident at year end (Done)
14. The existing Protected Area network will increase by at least 10 percent in coverage.
 - The Satchuri National Park (proposed) will be gazetted as a new National Park officially (done)
 - One new area under consideration as new Protected Area (Medha Kachapia added, and new PA in Sylhet in gazetting process now)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



6. COMPONENT 5: ENSURE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CO-MANAGEMENT

Summary Review of Progress Against Results

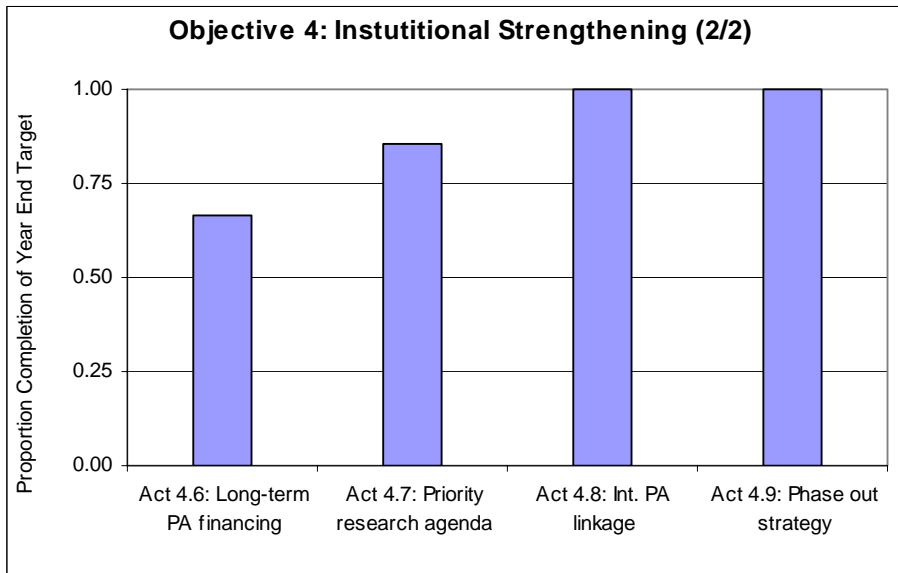
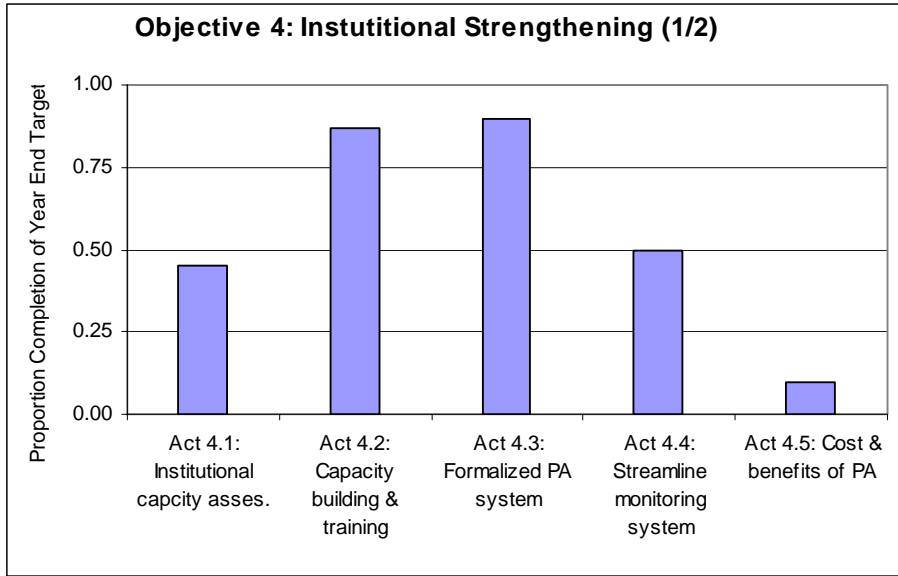
Objective #4: Strengthen the institutional systems and capacity of the Forest Department and key stakeholders

2008 Expected Outcomes and Year 3 Outcomes

1. The quality of management of Protected Areas will improve, in particular via the enhanced capability of Forest Department Protected Area staff.
 - Management Scorecard values are set as baseline for all five initial pilot sites (Not yet done in light of hesitation on part of FD to accept the Scorecard)
 - Independent "consumer survey" of community perceptions of FD demonstrates improved FD performance at field level during the year (Not yet done)
2. FD staff and other stakeholders fully engaged, professionally trained and motivated to carry out key, essential tasks related to the improved and collaborative management of targeted PAs.
 - Community Scorecard values concerning Forest Dept local staff are set (Scorecard concept clear but not yet extended to the communities.)
3. A Protected Area System will exist and be recognizable as such.
 - PA system presentation in written and electronic materials shows as integrated PA system (done, see recent "Guide to the PAs", etc.)
4. The Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation Circle will project a clear mandate and operational independence within the Forest Department.
 - By year end, key ACFs in the Wildlife Circle are prepared to take over PA management of five pilots (done)
5. A basic economic understanding of the costs and benefits of protecting natural areas will be generated and used in public policy decisions.
 - Results to new surveys on economic costs and benefits, including poverty implications, of PA management are being used by senior policy makers and circulated in the press (not yet done)
6. The quality and availability of in-country training in Protected Area management will improve.
 - By year end, model is proposed for improvements to in-country training of Forest Officers in PA management (proposal is initiated verbally for 3-4 month Certificate training, but not extensively pursued.)
7. Local participants in co-management agreements for Protected Areas will capture a portion of the financial and economic benefits derived from the Protected Areas.
 - Local communities at pilot sites will begin collecting a portion of PA visitor fees (groundwork is set for this in 50% retention GO draft)
8. Additional resources will be identified to further the goals of Protected Area management.
 - Proposal will be made to major donor for new funding round for PA management (door opened with Srimongal Week with donor interaction)
 - At least one PPP will be executed under the Nishorgo Conservation Partnerships program (done with Banglalink)

9. An increasing number of researchers -- from Bangladesh and around the world -- will conduct research within the Protected Areas network, generating in the process lessons learned for Protected Area managers, additional data on which to make future decisions and heightened exposure around the world to the Forest Department's efforts to improve Protected Areas.
 - o Ten applied research case studies by Bangladeshi researchers are launched focusing on one of the six pilot PAs (done)
10. Clearly established environmental and social indicators will make it possible to establish whether the Project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and which objectives should be reformulated.
 - a. Base values of the Management Scorecard, the Community Scorecard and the five "Core" indicators are set (not yet done, as Communities and FD not yet willing/engaged on self-scoring)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



7. CROSS-CUTTING PROJECT RESULTS

Summary Review of Progress Against Results

Cross-Cutting Project Results

CC1: Execute critical management and administrative activities in support of the Project

- a) Advertise and hire new Enterprise Development Specialist (EDS) in Dhaka to coordinate enterprise and AIG activities across the Project sites (done)
- b) 2nd Year Annual Report is completed and submitted (done)
- c) IUCN subcontract is signed. (done)
- d) Administrative issues relating to addition of sixth site for NSP are completed (not yet done with FD)
- e) Meet with partner institution Directors no less than once during the year (not yet done this year)
- f) Select NSP deliverables are formatted in PDF/Word with photos and submitted to the USAID/DEC by IRG/DC (done)
- g) Conduct mid-year Work Plan review in October, 2005 (done)
- h) Staff TOT training for SFs & FOs (5+20) of each site will be conducted (only half done)
- i) FOs (20) of each Site will be provided Conflict Management training courses (not yet done)

CC2: Support Project team works closely with, and is trusted by, the FD PA management staff members

- a) Regular briefings for CCF undertaken by Nishorgo Project Coordinator and Chief-of-Party (done)
- b) NSP Dhaka-based team continue to work one day per week at the Ban Bhaban FD offices (Done)
- c) New Project staff ID cards are issued with approval of the FD (done)

CC3: Project efforts are complementary to and supportive of the Arannayk Foundation

- a) Achieve at least two Nishorgo-related public private partnership contribution jointly brokered by NSP and the Arannayk Foundation (done)
- b) Include Arannayk as partner, if Arannayk accepts, in planning for the March 2006 "Encounter" on "Co-Management of Natural Resources in Bangladesh" (event scheduled for summer of 2006)
- c) Share office facilities with Arannayk in Banani office. (done)

CC4: Nishorgo implements a strategy benefiting women and minority groups and capitalizing on their distinct social roles

- a) Refined Site Strategies pay special attention to gender-differentiated recommendations for action (partially done)
- b) Gender roles and issues included explicitly in field level FD Officer and Guard/Mali training/orientation courses (done)

- c) Over 60 percent of new hires to the Project at all levels are women (need to calculate exact percentage)
- d) Discrimination Focal Person appointed in Dhaka office reporting to COP to cover gender, minority and other possible discrimination issues (not done)
- e) All RCs, FCs, FOs (35) and technical staffs will undergo three days gender awareness training for promoting gender neutral behavior. (not done, by decision of the COP, for time constraints)

CC5: The project actively engages environmentalist organizations from civil society in support of PA conservation goals

- a) Collaborate with the Bangladesh Bird Club and with other important environmental associations in civil society (done)

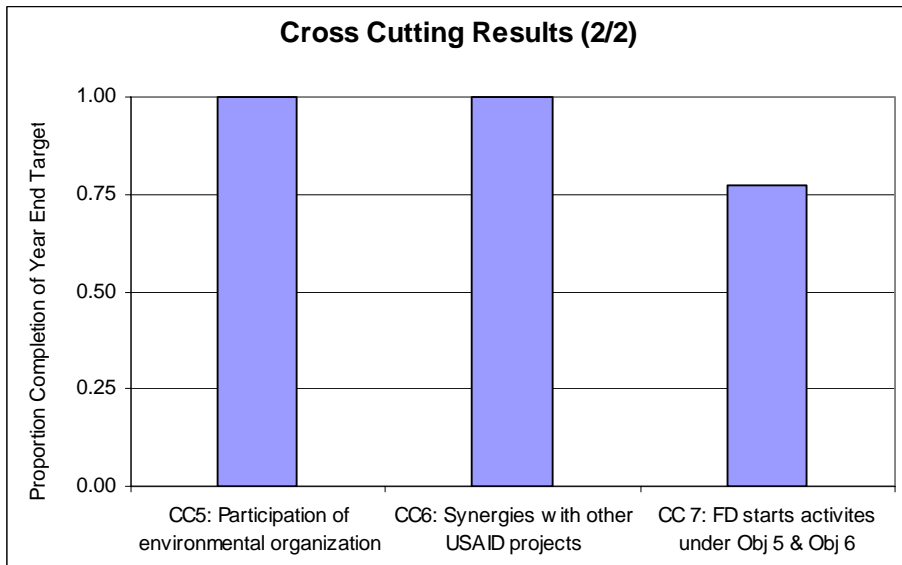
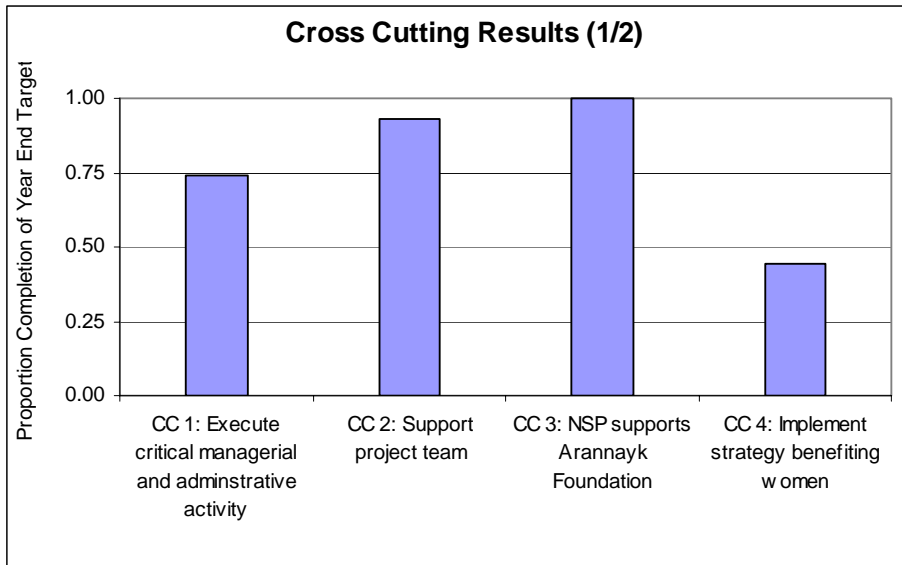
CC6: The Project benefits from synergies with other USAID projects

- a) Jointly plan for lessons learned "Encounter" on NR co-management with MACH Project (done)
- b) Assist in preparation and implementation of Shoshashoner Anneshonay (Zones of Good Governance) Initiative in the Srimongal District with other USAID Projects and partners (done)

CC7: The Project facilitates achievement of NSP Objectives 5 and 6 under the Forest Department

- a) Complete trail development for 15 trails, including putting up signs and identifying initial trail routing (FD to undertake additional improvements) (done)
- b) RIMS maps will be updated and rectified with 5 other GIS layers for each of the six NSP pilot sites and their interface landscapes (done)
- c) Additional remote sensing data will be purchased for one or more of the pilot sites (done)
- d) On basis of rectified and corrected maps of PAs, the NSP will provide assistance to the FD in boundary demarcation and pillar posting at site level. (not yet done, as communities not yet ready)
- e) Support core zone forest rehabilitation for 50 hectares (~10 at each site) as well as social forestry activities in buffer for 25 hectares (~5 at each site) (in process)
- f) (As required) Provide urgent basic nature tourism infrastructure (visitor booths, toilet facilities, entry gates, etc.) at two to three sites (under way)
- g) (As required) Provide expertise of architect/engineer to develop designs/plans for infrastructure improvements called for in the DPP (under way)

Graphical Presentation of Progress by Activity



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF CONTRACT AND PROJECT OUTCOMES FOR THE NISHORGO SUPPORT PROJECT

This Annex includes the following different categories of Nishorgo Support Project expected outcomes:

- *"USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR)"*: The collective activities of SO6 are designed to contribute to achievement of these outputs.
- *"Component"*: This is the brief statement of the Project component as included in the Nishorgo Support Project Contract between IRG and USAID. It is closely associated with the IR, but focused specifically on the forest co-management activity.
- *"Development Project Pro Forma (DPP) 2009 Expected Outcomes"*: These are the specific targets included in the Forest Department's DPP for the part of the Nishorgo Support Project overseen and managed by the IRG Team.
- *"DPP Activities"*: These are the specific Activities included in the Forest Department's DPP for the Nishorgo Support Project. Implementation of these activities is within the manageable scope of the Project.
- *"End-of-Contract Indicator(s)"*: These are the indicators included in the Scope of Work for this Contract. After each of these indicators, the specific targets included in the IRG Team's final proposal are shown. Achievement of these specific quantitative and qualitative targets are part of the IRG Contractual obligation.

USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR) 6.1: Effective Community Based Resource Management Mechanisms Implemented

Component #1: Development of a Co-Management Planning and Implementation Model

DPP Objective #1: Develop a functional model for formalized co-management of Protected Areas.

DPP 2008 Expected Outcomes:

1. At least one third of the Protected Areas will operate under a co-management model.
2. At Protected Area sites employing the co-management model, local resource users and stakeholders will actively participate and collaborate in Protected Area management.
3. Degradation will be slowed, halted or reversed to the extent feasible, as biodiversity is conserved and the productivity of forest is increased and ecosystem services are protected and enhanced in the Protected Areas managed under a co-management model.
4. Ecological monitoring and M & E system in place and functioning effectively.

5. Local co-management councils and committees will be recognized for their transparency, good governance, and used and trusted as a vehicle for conflict resolution and Protected Area oversight.

DPP Activities:

1. A stakeholder analysis and needs assessments will be developed and conducted for Protected Areas within six target landscapes.
2. Natural resource assessments, baselines and a monitoring system will be developed and implemented for the six target Protected Areas and their identified landscapes.
3. A socio-economic and institutional assessment will be conducted for Protected Areas and the surrounding landscapes.
4. Based on preceding activities, a model for co-management developed and refined taking into account the ecological relationships and stakeholders activities.
5. Co-management committees/councils will be created and given specific rights, responsibilities and authority for management of Protected Areas including access to benefits. Organization of joint patrols to control exploitative access and use within PAs may be arranged by co-management committees.
6. Introduce and formalize processes that will ensure the trust of local co-management committees as vehicles for conflict resolution, Protected Areas management support and local inter-governmental coordination.
7. Boundaries of Protected Areas will be demarcated, and recommended land use within Protected Areas will be proposed.
8. Protected Area participatory management plans will be developed for the pilot PAs including surrounding landscapes identified based on PRA/RRA reports. Micro-Plans may be developed by following the co-management process within the overall framework of PA level Participatory management plans. Micro-Plans will be fully vetted with local stakeholders with a view towards incorporating local knowledge, recognizing local priorities and stakeholders concerns, and promoting local understanding, ownership and commitment to the successful implementation of NSP.
9. Elaboration of locally enforceable management procedures with the aim of conserving biodiversity, developing sustainable uses, reducing illegal extraction, discouraging unsustainable practices, and empowering local stakeholders in the protection, conservation and improved management of the targeted areas.
10. The co-management model will be tested and refined at pilot sites, leading to a proposal for a model to be applied to remaining Protected Areas and new Protected Areas.
11. Build the capacity of local and national stakeholders to implement co-management through training courses in these areas.
12. An ecological monitoring and project M & E system will be developed and implemented to provide feedback and information required for adaptive management of NSP.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.1b – Number of protected areas and estimated overall total area in which sustainable co-management plans are being implemented

Four protected areas covering 2500 hectares will have sustainable co-management plans by 2008

Two additional protected areas will have draft co-management plans by 2008

Co-management plans, together with landscape development plans, impacting 25000 hectares, will be in place around four initial sites.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.1c- GOB agreements to expand protected areas as appropriate IRG Team will work with FD to evaluate current proposed areas for gazetting; to define additional sites over the life of the project; and to assess potential for expansion of current protected areas. This is likely to be only in the order of several hundred hectares per year over the life of the project.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.1d- Declining incidences of unsustainable and illegal use of protected areas

This indicator will be a proxy for customer satisfaction with the co-management approach. Percentage reduction (cumulative) over the life of the project for each year of implementation.

USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR) 6.2- Select Habitats and Ecosystems Improved
IR 6.2.1- Innovations and Best Practices Adopted
IR 6.2.2- Alternative Incomes Realized for Target Groups

Component #2: Interventions and Investments for Improved Ecosystem Management

DPP Objective #2: Create alternative income generation opportunities for key local stakeholders associated with pilot co-managed Protected Areas

DPP 2008 Expected Outcomes

1. Income-generating alternatives – consistent with Protected Area conservation – will be developed and extended for use by key Protected Area stakeholders in target landscapes.
2. Degradation in landscapes around Protected Areas will be slowed.
3. Livelihood improvement programs will be implemented within landscapes around Protected Areas.
4. Local Government of Bangladesh agencies will work to coordinate inputs within the Protected Area landscapes.

DPP Activities:

1. Identify and increase market development opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises pursuing clean and sustainable investments in natural products and services linked to Protected Areas.
2. Encourage involvement of select local stakeholders in participatory benefit sharing agreements signed under Forestry Sector Project on Reserve Forest land and other public land adjacent to Protected Areas, but only in return for agreement to conserve Protected Areas.
3. Provide assistance and make available information on improved practices and sustainable use as well as new or improved production technologies to households, user groups and stakeholders in and around the PAs in conjunction with their roles, responsibilities for PA management, protection, conservation and associated enterprise development activities.

4. Provide credit to households and/or communities in and around Protected Areas and identified landscapes in the context and under the terms of co-management agreements.
5. Clarify procedures for increasing clean and environmentally-friendly private investment in economic activities associated with Protected Areas.
6. Integrate on-going Government programs including Forestry Sector Project in the nearby areas of the PA with the Nishorgo Program.
7. Build the capacity of local stakeholders through appropriate training courses.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.2b/c - Upland forest habitat improved in targeted areas (hectare) 25,000 hectares within landscape over life of project. Improvements in this area will be both qualitative and quantitative. Initial estimate, in percentage terms, of the anticipated achievements over the life of the project will be site specific. An area with severe degradation, such as Chunati, will show a larger percent improvement of degradation than a less degraded area such as Lawachara.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.2.1d – Watershed management and/or buffer zone plans and practices in operation.
(Indicator is self-explanatory.)

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.2.2b – Increased income of targeted beneficiaries
50,000 people will benefit from increased incomes.
Net incomes of the poorest quarter of the population will increase by no less than 10 percent.

USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR) 6.3- Select Policies Implemented that Support IR's 1 & 2

USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR) 6.4: Public Awareness of Key Issues Increased

Component #3: The Enabling Policy Environment for Co-Management Enhanced

Component #4: Laying the Foundation for a Conservation Constituency in Bangladesh

DPP Objective #3: Develop policies conducive to improved Protected Area management and build constituencies to further these policy goals.

DPP 2008 Expected Outcomes:

1. Local stakeholders have a more active role in the collaborative management of Protected Areas.
2. Financing of Protected Areas management will be more secure and sustained.
3. Conflict resolution processes will be enhanced, particularly to resolve land tenure and land use conflicts in Protected Areas.
4. Support will be provided, as necessary, to the policy-making developments of the Wildlife Advisory Board.
5. The private sector will invest in conserving natural forest habitats.
6. Stakeholders will receive financial benefits generated from the management of the Protected Areas.

7. The number of visitors to pilot Protected Areas will increase significantly soon after implementation of co-management plans and complementary investments.
8. A variety of institutions within civil society will become more vocal in their support for Protected Area conservation.
9. The Forest Department and leading researchers and decision-makers will raise the profile of Bangladesh's Protected Area network within the international community of conservationists, donors, and researchers.
10. Citizens living in and around target Protected Areas will become active partners in implementation of conservation actions.
11. The image of the Forest Department as an active partner of local stakeholders in Protected Area management will be improved.
12. Synergy and coordination between the management of PAs and forests in the surrounding landscape will be encouraged and enhanced.
13. On issues critical to Protected Area management, GOB ministries will collaborate to resolve obstacles.
14. The existing Protected Area network will increase by at least 10 percent in coverage.

DPP Activities:

1. Develop a vision and strategy for improved Protected Area management, and begin implementing it.
2. Support the Project Steering Committee and the Wildlife Advisory Board, as requested, to advance the cause of improved Protected Area management.
3. Develop a national network of co-management practitioners, including PA managers, FD personnel responsible for the management of forests in surrounding landscape, civil society and community leaders and other key local and national stakeholders engaged in pilot co-management activities.
4. Develop a strategy for the sustained financing of Protected Areas management, and for the participation of local stakeholders in the financial benefits accruing that improvement management. Landscape Development Fund (LDF) will be set up.
5. Develop rules or directives allowing diversion of revenue generated by the activities of Nishorgo Support Project to distribution among the stakeholders as a means of ensuring long-term sustainability of the PA management program.
6. Provide technical assistance to Forest Department/MOEF for finalizing the draft Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act as developed by FD.
7. Prepare white papers on select priority issues relevant to co-management.
8. Assist FD with a review of management objectives and procedures related to forestry related activities in the surrounding landscape including linkages with Forestry Sector Project activities.
9. Develop and implement a communications strategy for Protected Area management.
10. Develop and implement a strategy for establishing a recognized and easily understood image of Nishorgo as a Program of the Forest Department designed to improve Protected Area management throughout the country.
11. Disseminate, via electronic and printed media, resources concerning the Protected Areas.
12. Assist researchers and decision-makers in the preparation of communication materials concerning the Protected Areas management program for international fora.
13. Design and implement a communications activity targeted to senior and key decision-makers within Bangladesh.

14. Ensure that the improvements in and attractions of the Protected Area system are widely communicated in the written press.
15. Develop and implement an education and sensitization program for young people that can directly impact PAs.
16. Develop and establish appropriate communication actions for local stakeholders in and around pilot sites.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.3c- Number of formalized co-management agreements in place with communities surrounding targeted protected areas

Number of protected area hectares covered by agreements

% of total protected area under agreements

Number of reduced legal, regulatory or administrative barriers to local sustainable co-management by communities adjacent to protected areas

Number of communities adjacent to protected areas that have engaged in formal co-management relationships with actors, institutions external to the community

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.3d- Inter-Agency agreements in place allocating usage rights to local communities

Number of communities that have developed plans, protocols, agreements and local codes governing and allocating usage rights.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.3e- Co-management policy agenda established and being acted upon by GOB

Improvements in the rules by which the Forest Department makes community based management agreements.

Tools and information systems developed to support policy process

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.4b- Number of communities and beneficiaries that participate in training cum planning sessions resulting in co-management agreements for protected areas

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.4c- Growing public awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity conservation and environmental services

USAID SO6 Intermediate Result (IR) 6.5: Improved Institutional Capacity

Component #5: Ensuring Institutionalization of Co-Management

DPP Objective #4: Strengthen the institutional systems and capacity of the Forest Department and key stakeholders so that improvements in co-management under the Project can be made permanent.

DPP 2008 Expected Outcomes:

1. The quality of management of Protected Areas will improve, in particular via the enhanced capability of Forest Department Protected Area staff.
2. FD staff and other stakeholders fully engaged, professionally trained and motivated to carry out key, essential tasks related to the improved and collaborative management of targeted PAs.

3. A Protected Area System will exist and be recognizable as such.
4. The Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation Circle will project a clear mandate and operational independence within the Forest Department.
5. A basic economic understanding of the costs and benefits of protecting natural areas will be generated and used in public policy decisions.
6. The quality and availability of in-country training in Protected Area management will improve.
7. Local participants in co-management agreements for Protected Areas will capture a portion of the financial and economic benefits derived from the Protected Areas.
8. Additional resources will be identified to further the goals of Protected Area management.
9. An increasing number of researchers -- from Bangladesh and around the world -- will conduct research within the Protected Areas network, generating in the process lessons learned for Protected Area managers, additional data on which to make future decisions and heightened exposure around the world to the Forest Department's efforts to improve Protected Areas.
10. Clearly established environmental and social indicators will make it possible to establish whether the Project has been successful in achieving its objectives, and which objectives should be reformulated.

DPP Activities:

1. Assess the existing and required capacity of the Forest Department and key stakeholders to co-manage Protected Areas.
2. Take account of co-management assessment and analytical exercise and evaluate training needs for FD staff as well as collaborating stakeholders and develop and implement appropriate training activities for FD and other stakeholders involved in PA management (activity 1).
3. Identify the key elements of a transformation of the existing Protected Areas into a formalized Protected Areas System.¹
4. Identify and put in place a streamlined and focused system for monitoring the environmental and social impacts - both positive and negative - of the Nishorgo Support Project.
5. Develop the detailed understanding of the economic costs and benefits of Protected Areas that is required in order to understand the contribution of the Protected Areas to the national and local economies and households.
6. Identify and implement strategies for ensuring the long-term sustained financing of Protected Areas.
7. Develop a prioritized applied research agenda for the Protected Areas, and assist researchers in addressing these priorities.
8. Build professional and communication networks between Bangladeshi Protected Area management experts and counterparts in other South Asian countries.
9. Develop a strategy for phasing out Project support.

End-of-Contract Indicator 6.5b- Forest Department skills and experience to promote co-management of protected area improved

¹ At present, the Protected Areas do not exist in a network or system, but are rather a selection of sites that have been delegated on a periodic basis. A formalized Protected Area system would include greater conceptual and administrative linkages between all the existing Protected Areas, and a clear roadmap for future growth to the system, based on conservation and biodiversity priorities.

Number of staff of FD trained, gender disaggregated
Number of training courses

End of Contract Indicator 6.5c- Enhanced GOB Agency capabilities for working together on integrated NRM programs
Number of agencies receiving training

End of Contract Indicator 6.5d- Local Govt. w/ improved land-use and NRM planning & governance capabilities
Number of government units receiving training in NRM planning and governance
Number of individuals receiving training in NRM planning and governance

End of Contract Indicator 6.5e- Improved local NGO capabilities to support ICDP
Number of local NGOs receiving training in integrated conservation and development
Number of individuals receiving training in integrated conservation and development
Number of NGOs participating in Roundtables, workshops and national or community meetings

ANNEX 2: SCORED PROGRESS AGAINST ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN YEAR THREE WORK PLAN

PCP Objective 1: Develop a functional model for formalized Co-mgt of PAs

Sl. No.	Milestones (Project Results)	Sub-scores
1.01	Act 1.1: Stakeholder analysis	0.80
1.02	Act 1.2: NR, baseline & monitoring	0.71
1.03	Act 1.3: Socio-econ & institutional assessment	0.80
1.04	Act 1.4: Co-mgt model	1.00
1.05	Act 1.5: Co-mgt committee	0.96
1.06	Act 1.6: Formalization of co-mgt committee	0.90
1.07	Act 1.7: Demarcation of PA boundaries	0.33
1.08	Act 1.8: PA participatory mgt. plan	0.75
1.09	Act 1.9: Mgt decision by PA committee	0.80
1.10	Act 1.10: Refined co-mgt model	0.60
1.11	Act 1.11: Capacity building of stakeholders	1.00
1.12	Act 1.12: Ecological M&E implemented	0.69
		0.78

PCP Objective 2: AIG opportunities for key local stakeholders associated with PAs

Sl. No.	Milestones (Project Results)	Sub-scores
2.01	Act 2.1: Increased market opportunities	0.68
2.02	Act 2.2: Involvement in social forestry	0.75
2.03	Act 2.3: Improved production tech	0.87
2.04	Act 2.4: Provide credit	0.30
2.05	Act 2.5: Private investment in PAs	0.53
2.06	Act 2.6: Integrate other govt. programs	0.67
2.07	Act 2.7: Capacity building	0.85
		0.66

Note

0-.25	start up
.25-.50	development
.50-.75	expansion/consolidation
.75-1	sustainable

PCP Objective 3: Enhance Co-Management Policy Environment

Sl. No.	Milestones (Project Results)	Sub-scores
3.01	Act 3.1: Vision & strategy for PA mgt	1.00
3.02	Act 3.2: Steering committee	0.87
3.03	Act 3.3: National networking of co-mgt	0.90
3.04	Act 3.4: Sustainable PA financing	0.73
3.05	Act 3.5: Revenue allocation for PA mgt	0.70
3.06	Act 3.6: Support & finalize draft Wildlife Act	0.80
3.07	Act 3.7: Select priority issue on co-mgt	1.00
3.08	Act 3.8: Linkage with FSP	0.90
3.09	Act 3.9: Communication strategy	0.73
3.10	Act 3.10: Image of Nishorgo as a program	0.80
3.11	Act 3.11: Information on PA dissemination	0.80
3.12	Act 3.12: Communication materials for international fora	0.60
3.13	Act 3.13: Communication activity for decision makers	0.90
3.14	Act 3.14: Communication materials on PA	0.92
3.15	Act 3.15: Sensitization program for youth	0.80
3.16	Act 3.16: Communication action for local stakeholders	0.91
		0.84

PCP Objective 4: Strengthen the institutional systems and capacity of the Forest Department and key stakeholders

Sl. No.	Project Results	Sub-scores
4.01	Act 4.1: Institutional capacity asses.	0.45
4.02	Act 4.2: Capacity building & training	0.87
4.03	Act 4.3: Formalized PA system	0.90
4.04	Act 4.4: Streamline monitoring system	0.50
4.05	Act 4.5: Cost & benefits of PA	0.10
4.06	Act 4.6: Long-term PA financing	0.67
4.07	Act 4.7: Priority research agenda	0.86
4.08	Act 4.8: Int. PA linkage	1.00
4.09	Act 4.9: Phase out strategy	1.00
		0.70

Sl. No.	Cross-cutting Results	Sub-scores
CC 1:	CC 1: Execute critical managerial and administrative activity	0.74
CC 2:	CC 2: Support project team	0.93
CC 3:	CC 3: NSP supports Arannayk Foundation	1.00
CC 4:	CC 4: Implement strategy benefiting women	0.44
CC 5:	CC5: Participation of environmental organization	1.00
CC 6:	CC6: Synergies with other USAID projects	1.00
CC 7:	CC 7: FD starts activities under Obj 5 & Obj 6	0.77

Nishorgo Support Project

Year Three Work Plan Detailed Progress Monitoring

Scoring Method for Work Plan Progress Monitoring

Note

Stages of Development	Stages	Scores
Preliminary work started	A	1
Development (half way through)	B	1
Consolidation (three fourth done)	C	1
Sustainable (Work finished)	D	1
Completion (Report Submitted)	E	1
Total		5

1 Each activity is measured under five “stages” starting from preliminary/staring phase to final report submission stage.

2 Completion of each stage is marked "Y" equivalent to score 1, and hence the total score upon completion of an activity is 5.

3 However, not all activities requires a report, in such instances, for similarity in scoring system, an activity is given the full scores (i.e. 5). Overall progress is shown by four stages. Stages are determined from Weekly Status Meeting.

4 The total score (sum of scores of all activity) under a Milestone is be divided by the maximum number it can get. For example, if attained score is 15, and maximum score is 25 (5*5), then the progress would be 0.60. Fulfillment of all activities will lead to a score of 1 for that particular Project Milestone.

5 Summation of scores from all Milestones is divided by the total number of Milestones under each Objectives. Thus, the highest score one Obective can get is 1 and lowest is below decimal.

6 Scores are depicted by graphs activities wise under a milestone, all milestones under objective(s).

No	Objective 1: A stakeholder analysis and needs assessments will be developed and conducted for Protected Areas within six target landscapes	Project activities completed this year Type Y for all that apply(see Note)	T o t a l
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Milestones Expected in Year Three
1.1 A stakeholder analysis and needs assessments will be developed and conducted for PAs within target landscape

Activities or Initiative		A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	
a	Field Appraisals published & circulated in & outside BD	y	y	y	y		4
b	Specific methodology for stakeholder needs ranking is developed	y	y	y	y		4
c	Methodology for stakeholder needs ranking is implemented, including social capital baseline (LGCBS)	y	y	y	y		4
d	Site Strategies are Refined and Clarified for Each of Five Sites	y	y	y	y	y	5

1
2

1.2 Natural resource assessments, baselines and a monitoring system will be developed and implemented for the six target Protected Areas and their identified landscapes.

a	Indicator bird species baseline population counts are described and published widely	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Indicator bird species counts are re-executed at all five PAs in May, 2006 by local populations with support from NSP and Bangladesh Bird Club members	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Photographic image baseline is clearly catalogue and archived, and photo points are shown on PA maps	y	y	y			3

d	Offense Register data from PAs continues to be tracked and reported on	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	Summary report on all baseline core indicators is presented to multiple fora	y	y	y	y		4
f	New indicator on economic activities in PA landscapes is developed and measured for all sites	y	y				2
g	New baseline surveys are begun for sixth site for NSP, at Sitakunda	y					1
							2
							5

A socio-economic and institutional assessment will be conducted for PAs and landscapes

1.3

a	Comparative data on poverty status in PA landscapes is developed for same indicators as in Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) poverty studies	y	y	y			3
b	Institutional infrastructure and characteristics in landscapes (markets, towns, etc.) are to be geo-referenced and then included in new maps of all landscapes	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Land use maps are to be developed based on new purchase of remote sensing information	y	y	y	y		4
							1
							2

Based on preceding activities, a model for co-management developed and refined taking into account the ecological relationships and stakeholders activities

1.4

a	Co-management Council/Committee structure is to be refined and tested	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Refined Site Strategy documents include distinct co-management approaches for each site	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Summary of NSP models for co-management is reported on and described by year end	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							5

1.5

	Co-management Committees and Councils will be created and given specific rights, responsibilities and authority for management of Protected Areas						
a	NSP proposes options/strategies for composing initial Council meetings, and options debated with FD	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Councils are invited for formation by FD with NSP input at all five sites	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Councils meet and are briefed/oriented on NSP and co-management, including their	y	y	y	y	y	5

	rights/obligations						
d	Councils elect Co-management Committees by year end	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	Co-management Committees receive initial orientation about modalities for use of LDF startup funds of 6 Lakhs (approximate)	y	y	y	y		4
							2
							4

Introduce & formalize process that will ensure the trust of local co-mgt committees as vehicles for conflict resolution, PA mgt support and local intergovernmental coordination

1.6

a	Councils and Committees review and discuss their MOU, which includes roles and modalities for conflict resolution and coordination	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Process agreed to for the public posting and dissemination of Minutes of 1st Council and Committee meetings (as per Articles)	y	y	y	y		4
							9

Boundaries of PAs will be demarcated, and recommended land use within PAs will be proposed

1.7

a	Upon completion of rectified maps of all five PAs (on/about 10/1/05), NSP will proceed to review boundary demarcation with FD	y	y				2
b	Demarcation of boundaries of PAs are completed with FD for three northern sites and Teknaf						0
c	Maps showing proposed land use within the PAs are prepared and discussed with local stakeholder groups	y	y	y			3
							5

Protected Area participatory management plans, including Micro-Plans, are developed for the pilot PAs including surrounding landscapes

1.8

a	Complete draft Management Plans for Teknaf and Chunati sites and submit to FD	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Management Plans for Lawachara, Rema-Kalenga and Satchuri are submitted to the MoEF for official Government approval						0
c	Simplified version of the three northern Plans are prepared for use in dialogue with local stakeholders	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Teknaf and Chunati draft Management Plans are discussed with local stakeholders prior to	y	y	y	y	y	5

	completion							
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1
5

Elaboration of locally enforceable management procedures for improving PA management undertaken

1.9

a	PA Committees at each site undertake first management decision at each site	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Initiate dialogue with Tea Estate managers and owners concerning how to minimize damage done jointly to tea estates and to the PAs resulting from illegal felling	y	y	y			3

8

The co-management model will be tested and refined at pilot sites, leading to a proposal for a model to be applied to remaining Protected Areas and new Protected Areas.

1.10

a	By year end, an analysis and recommendation will be made for adaptation of the model to the sixth NSP site, most likely at Sitakunda	y	y	y			3
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3

Build the capacity of local and national stakeholders to implement co-management through training courses in these areas

1.11

a	Implement five training courses for 100 Council/Committee members (10 at each site) on co-management, organizational development and management	y	y	y	y	y	5
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5

An ecological monitoring and project M & E system will be developed and implemented to provide feedback and information required for adaptive management of NSP

1.12

a	Translation of English version of "Community Scorecard" to Bangla version	y	y	y	y		4
b	Develop training materials on "Participatory M&E" in Bangla	y	y	y	y		4
c	Select trainees from the five PAs those are representatives of the society	y	y	y	y		4
d	Held training sessions as appropriate	y	y	y			3
e	Revise "Community Scorecard" and finalize	y	y	y			3
f	Finalize reports of all indicators	y	y	y			3

g	Prepare one journal article on bird monitoring, with focus on the participatory aspects of it	y	y	y				3
								2
								4

No **Objective 2: Create alternative income generation opportunities for key local stakeholders associated with pilot co-managed PAs**

Project activities completed this year
Type YES for all that apply (see Note)

T ot al

Milestones Expected in Year Three
Identify and increase market opportunities for enterprises pursuing sustainable investments in products and services linked to PAs

2.01

Activities or Initiative		A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	
a	Meet with select Tour Operators and local communities and develop action plan for pro-poor ecotourism development at five sites	y	y	y			3
b	Initiate 15 ecotourism enterprises	y	y	y			3
c	Make presentations at the private tour operator's association	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Establish at least one community-owned 4 bed guest house per site						0
e	Promote the local trained EcoGuides and ensure that they receive income at all sites for their services	y	y	y	y		4
f	Develop PA wise brochures to facilitate ecotourism	y	y	y	y		4
g	Provide support on demonstration basis to 6 entrepreneurs for fuel efficient wood stoves marketing/sale	y	y	y	y	y	5
h	Identify , specific modalities of production/training and sale for export quality natural product handicrafts made in PA landscapes	y	y	y			3
i	Develop an additional 25 nursery enterprises	y	y	y	y	y	5
j	Train 10 of the present nursery farmers on orchid and mushroom culture	y	y				2
							6
							8

Encourage involvement of select local stakeholders in participatory benefit sharing agreements signed under Forestry Sector Project on Reserve Forest land and other public land adjacent to Protected Areas, but only in return for agreement to conserve Protected Areas

2.02

a	Impart training to existing FSP social forestry Groups at Teknaf, Lawachara and Rema Kalenga	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Include representatives of FSP social forestry Groups in all NSP social mobilization activities	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Sign 7 PCBSAs for each of the five initial pilot sites, or 35 in total	y	y	y			3
d	Co-Management Council at two sites review PCBSA for that site	y	y				2

15

Provide assistance and make available information on improved practices and sustainable use to stakeholders around the

2.03 PAs

a	Undertake demonstration and extension activities on household energy efficiency at all sites, with emphasis on southern sites	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Extend information on improved practices for milk-cow rearing and two other priority technologies to 50 groups	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Train 240 user group members in new production technologies	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Extend water harvesting technology for key stakeholder groups, if appropriate	y	y	y			3
e	A three days awareness raising training on PA conservation processes for 1000 (200 for each site) user group members will be provided for PA management and protection.	y	y	y	y	y	5
f	Extend key health improvement activities through partner NGOs and Government agencies	y	y	y			3

26

Provide credit to households or communities around PAs in the context of

2.04 co-mgt agreements

a	Obtain approval from USAID on LDF modalities	y	y	y	y		4
b	Activate Landscape Development Fund (LDF) after approval by USAID	y	y				2
c	Train/orient NSP-North and NSP-South teams on LDF use						0
d	Initiate micro-loans through 25 Groups, 5 at each site, linked to conservation activities						0

6

Clarify procedures for increasing clean and environmental-friendly private investment in economic activities associated with PAs.

2.05

Activities or Initiative

a	Identify terms of use of the "Nishorgo-friendly" label for products made in the PA landscapes	y	y	y				3
b	Undertake local and national/policy efforts to remove most damaging brickfields from proximity to PA sites	y	y	y				3
c	Ensure compliance by sawmills in northern landscapes that they are complying with FD requirements for wood sourcing	y	y					2

8

Integrate on-going Government programs in the nearby areas of the PA with the

2.06 Nishorgo Program

a	Establish working linkages with similar projects, including UNDP's Coastal Biodiversity Project for work in Teknaf and the UNDP/FAO Community based Coastal Fisheries Project in Teknaf	y	y	y				3
b	Identify (in refined Site Strategies) and implement actions for leveraging existing activities with Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Education and Health	y	y	y	y			4
c	Identify (in refined Site Strategies) and implement actions for leveraging (1) financing from other NGOs (Grameen, BRAC, ASA, HEED, etc.), (2) existing development activities of these and other NGOs	y	y	y				3

1

0

Build the capacity of local stakeholders through appropriate training courses

2.07

a	Assess training needs on issues in PA conservation and management and co-management organization	y	y	y	y			4
b	Prepare training curriculum for PA conservation and management course and co-management organization development and management	y	y	y				3
c	Organize and implement five training courses for 100 Council/Committee members (20 at each site) on roles and responsibilities on PA conservation and management	y	y	y	y	y		5
d	Organize and implement one day orientation workshop in each region for 30 participants. Workshop will include regional NGO heads, selected journalists, academics, other influential people, and topics will cover the current status of PAs and approaches for improving them	y	y	y	y	y		5

No

Objective 3: Develop policies conducive to improved PA management and build constituencies to further these policy goals

Project activities completed this year
Type YES for all that apply
(see Note)

**T
o
t
a
l****Milestones Expected in Year Two**

3.01 Develop a vision and strategy for improved PA management, and begins implementing it

Activities or Initiative		A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	
a	Vision 2010 used in all training and orientation courses for FD staff, in which it is studied in detail	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Vision 2010 is presented to MoEF for approval as official policy document	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Vision 2010 is circulated to Policy makers, Environmentalists and other relevant groups	y	y	y	y	y	5

1
5

3.2 Support the Project Steering Committee and the Wildlife Advisory Board, as requested, to advance the cause of improved PA mgt.

a	3rd Steering Committee is held, with preparatory work assisted by the Project staff	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	4th Steering Committee is held, with preparatory work assisted by the Project staff	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Project provides technical preparation for Wildlife Advisory Board, and makes presentation on co-management activities to the Board	y	y	y			3

1
3

3.3 Develop a national network of co-management practitioners, including PA managers, FD personnel, civil society and community leaders.

a	Network development fully under way in form of IUCN subcontract on "Coalition in support of Protected Areas" activity	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	IUCN and FD/Nishorgo co-host at least three widely publicized events concerning network development on PA management	y	y	y	y		4

9

Develop a strategy for the sustained financing of PAs management, and for the participation of local stakeholders in the financial benefits accruing that improvement management. LDF will be set up

3.4 up

a	Sustainable financing plan and strategy is completed, in consultation with FD	y	y	y	y		4
b	Policy and analytical outcomes from Sustainable Financing strategy are presented to senior economists and financial policy-makers at seminar hosted by institution such as BIDS	y	y				2
c	Sustained financing strategy is vetted and recommendations are made to Steering Committee and MOEF on local participation in benefits and other funding sources for PA management	y	y	y	y	y	5

1
1

Develop rules or directives allowing diversion of revenue generated by the activities of NSP to distribution among the stakeholders as a means of ensuring long-term sustainability of the PA mgt program

3.5

a	Mechanisms and modalities are established for allowing some local retention of entry fees at PA level	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Initiate tracking system for all visitors to PAs, to be managed by the FD	y	y				2

7

Provide technical assistance to Forest Department/MOEF for finalizing the draft Wildlife (Preservation) (Amendment) Act as developed by FD

3.6

a	Act draft revision is completed after consultation with field staff and national staff of the FD	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Draft Act revision is made available to the public and comments/feedback are systematically compiled	y	y				2
c	Revised version of the Act is forwarded to the Wildlife Circle for review and forwarding to the Wildlife Advisory Board	y	y	y	y	y	5

1
2

3.7 Prepare analysis on select priority issues relevant to co-mgt

a	First of two special analyses -- support to the DPP development -- is conducted and completed	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Second of two special analyses is conducted and completed	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							0

Assist FD with a review of management objectives and procedures related to forestry activities in the surrounding landscape including linkages with Forestry

3.8 Sector Project activities

a	NSP FSP linkages will be reviewed and established in identified landscape zones	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	A review of management practices for the FD managed forests in identified landscape zone will be done taking into account conservation oriented forest management	y	y	y	y		4
							9

3.9 Develop and implement a communication strategy for PA management

a	Undertaken one-day observations at site level for special days such as Environment day or Victory day, as means of highlighting Nishorgo	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Implement opportunities to be present in mass communication media, particularly through public information access	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Undertake national photo competition covering Protected Areas and People	y					1
							1
							1

Develop and implement a strategy for establishing a recognized and easily understood image of Nishorgo as a Program.

3.10

a	Continue to promote the use of the Nishorgo Program logo in all communications activities	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Organize national level competition to identify name for "Protected Areas" in Bangla	y					1
c	Participate in national and site level Tree/Conservation Fair to acquaint people with Nishorgo and the flora of the country	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Ensure that all new PA signboards and communication materials use the standard Nishorgo logo	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							6

3.11 Dessiminate, via electronic and printed media, resources concerning the PAs

a	Maintain www.nishorgo.org and link directly to the FD website	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Bi-monthly E-News Nishorgo Khobor is circulated to no less than 300 interested persons	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Version of Nishorgo Khobor is published in paper format in Bangla and in English	y	y	y			3
d	Additional promotional materials such as hats, folders leaflets, posters and stickers are developed	y	y	y			3
e	CD Rom containing information on Nishorgo Program is prepared and circulated	y	y	y	y		4

2
0

Assist researchers and decision-makers in the preparation of communication materials concerning the PA mgt program for international fora

3.12 international fora

a	5 new papers/articles are submitted to international refereed journals or meetings for publication and dissemination	y	y	y			3
b	Four NSP staff members submitted articles/papers to international refereed journals	y	y	y			3

6

Design and implement a communications activity targeted to senior and key decision-makers within Bangladesh

3.13 within Bangladesh

a	Organize and hold -- jointly with the fisheries and wetlands sector representatives -- a high level "Encounter" on NRM Co-Management in Bangladesh, planned for March, 2006	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Undertake workshops/meetings under IUCN subcontract targeted to senior and key decision-makers	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Implement at least three VIP tours of PAs with senior decision-makers	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Implement a one day national level orientation workshop in Dhaka for 100 participants from civil society and private groups or Projects with environmental linkages	y	y	y			3

1
8

3.14 Ensure that the improvements in and attractions of the PA system are widely communicated in the written press

a	30 news articles in national dailies disseminated	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	30 news articles in local newspapers are disseminated	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Movies/shows on Nishorgo pilot sites are shown on national television	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Training/orientation workshop is conducted for local press about PA management and Nishorgo	y	y	y			3
e	Press conferences are conducted for all major events of the Project and Nishorgo Program	y	y	y	y	y	5

2
3

3.15 Develop and implement an education and sensitization program for young people that can directly impact PAs

a	Memorandum of Understanding with Bangladesh Scouts is signed by Scouts and NSP	y	y	y	y		4
b	2nd PA-to-PA Hike of the Bangladesh Scouts is organized for the southern Nishorgo PAs	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Nishorgo Clubs are formed jointly by Scouts and other local youth at each of the five initial pilot PAs	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	Nishorgo Club youth undertake at least two widely publicized events at each PA	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	School program briefings conducted jointly with Scouts at principle schools within PA landscapes	y	y	y	y		4
f	Inter School Quiz/ Debate Competition is organized by the Project	y	y				2
g	Video clippings shown to local youth/ children at all sites	y	y	y			3

5
6

3.16 Develop and establish appropriate communication actions for local stakeholders in and around pilot sites

a	Movie in Video-CD is made from West Bengal trip	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	West Bengal movie is shown and discussed throughout all five pilot site areas	y	y	y	y		4
c	"Three Little Forests" movie is finalized with Bangla voice-over	y	y	y	y		4
d	"Three Little Forests" movie is shown throughout northern sites for awareness raising	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	Nishorgo's "Local Flora" exhibit (developed for 2005 Tree Fair) is used as part of local fairs for young people at all five sites	y	y	y	y	y	5

f	Theater events developed and implemented at site level (see site targets)	y	y	y	y	y	5
g	Radio events developed and implemented at site level (see site targets)	y	y	y	y		4

6
4

No	Objective 4: Strengthen the institutional systems and capacity of the Forest Department and key stakeholders	Project activities completed this year Type YES for all that apply(see Note)					Total
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Milestones Expected in Year Three
Assess the existing and required capacity of the FD and Key stakeholders to co-

4.1 manage PAs

Activities or Initiative

A* B* C* D* E*

a	At least one session is organized at which Mitchell/Alam/Bari report is presented to senior Government and donor representative	y	y				2
b	Follow on opportunities for co-financing are identified with specific donors	y	y	y			3
c	New "Code of Conduct" is developed for local FD Officers and Guards at PA level	y	y	y			3
d	Distribute Bangla version of "Management Scorecard" to all FD staff of five PAs.	y	y				2
e	Conduct survey of stakeholder perceptions of FD in target landscapes as baseline for comparing changes to FD performance over time	y	y				2
f	Revise and finalize the Management Scorecard.	y	y				2
g	Enter data collected by NSP South and North, data analysis and report writing on Management Scorecard	y	y				2
h	Management Scorecard values set at each site and reviewed with FD PA staff	y	y				2

1
8

Take account of co-management assessment and evaluate training needs for FD staff as well as collaborating stakeholders, then develop and implement

4.2 appropriate training activities

a	Design and implement minimum two sessions of 3 days each training and reorientation program for local FD Guards/Mali at all five initial pilot PAs	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Design and implement minimum two sessions of 3 days each training and reorientation program for local FD Officers at all five initial pilot PAs	y	y	y	y	y	5

c	Special session is organized for all available ACFs to focus on PA management and co-management	y	y	y	y		4
d	Special training strategies focus on ethnic minority and gender sensitivity training and implications	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	Baseline values and survey conducted concerning community perceptions and trust of Forest Department staff	y					1
f	15 Assistant Conservator of Forest & Deputy Conservator of Forest will be given two days NSP Planning Sessions	y	y	y	y	y	5
g	35 Range Officers, Deputy Range Officers and Beat Officers will be given three days Orientation Training	y	y	y	y	y	5
h	50 Forest Guard & Mali will receive Skill Development Training for three days on tasks related to PA management.	y	y	y	y	y	5
i	35 Range Officers, Deputy Range Officers and Beat Officers as well as 50 Forest Guard & Mali will be provided three days community mobilization processes and social development training	y	y	y	y		4

3
9

4.3 Identify the key elements of a transformation of the existing PAs into a formalized Protected Area System

a	Marketing and awareness of "System" is heightened through preparation of "Your National Parks" communication package	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	NSP-specific guidelines concerning use of local citizens for PA work and tourism opportunities are adapted PA-wide	y	y	y	y		4

9

4.4 Identify and put in place a streamlined and focused system for monitoring the environmental and social impacts - both positive and negative-of the NSP

a	Translation of "Community Scorecard" to Bangla.	y	y				2
b	Develop training materials on "Participatory M&E" in Bangla.	y	y	y			3
c	Select trainees from the five PAs and hold training sessions as appropriate	y	y	y			3
d	Revise "Community Scorecard" and finalize starting scores.	y	y				2
e	Community Scorecard scores generated for all sites	y	y				2

f	Poverty baseline data collected for all sites in concordance with BBS Poverty study reports and survey outputs	y	y	y				3
								1
								5

Develop the detailed understanding of the economic costs and benefits of PAs that is required in order to understand the contribution of the PAs to the national and

4.5 local economics and households

a	Initial site-specific study at Lawachara National Park of costs/benefits of PA management improvements is completed and presented	y	y					2
b	Results of this LNP study published in international forum							0
c	Second site-specific study on economic costs and benefits of PAs is begun							0
d	Results of second study are presented							0
								2

Identify and implement strategies for ensuring the long-term sustained financing of PAs

4.6

a	Results of the sustainable financing strategy are presented and discussed by economists and policy-makers at high level forum (likely to be at BIDS)	y	y	y				3
b	Support FD in preparation of proposal to GEF for PA financing	y	y					2
c	Obtain additional funds for PA management under the "Nishorgo Conservation Partnership" program	y	y	y	y	y		5
								1
								0

Develop a prioritized applied research agenda for the PAs, and assist researchers in addressing these priorities.

4.7

a	Vet draft Applied Research Policy and Agenda of the Forest Department	y	y	y	y			4
b	Revise and Present to Steering Committee	y						1
c	Identify modalities for 10 initial applied research case studies on PA management social/economic issues (under subcontract with EWC)	y	y	y	y	y		5
d	Applied researchers identify subjects	y	y	y	y	y		5

e	Applied researchers receive training in writing	y	y	y	y	y	5
f	Applied researchers begin field work	y	y	y	y	y	5
g	At least two researchers from outside Bangladesh begin doing applied research inside the pilot sites	y	y	y	y	y	5
							30

Build professional and communication networks between Bangladeshi Protected Area mgt. experts and counterparts in other

4.8 South Asian Countries.

a	Under "PA Coalition" subcontract, South Asian PA management experts come to interact with Bangladeshi counterparts	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Follow up exchange undertaken with co-management personnel in India	y	y	y	y	y	5
							10

Develop a strategy for phasing out Project Support

4.9

1	Develop and put in place offices of the Nishorgo Program at the Forest Department	y	y	y	y	y	5
							5

No

Cross-Cutting Project Results

A*

B*

C*

D*

E*

**T
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**CC
1:**

Execute critical management and administrative activities in support of the Project

a	Milestones are included in northern region Activity Plan are met	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Advertise and hire new Enterprise Development Specialist (EDS) in Dhaka to coordinate enterprise and AIG activities across the Project sites	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	2nd Year Annual Report is completed and submitted	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	IUCN subcontract is signed.	y	y	y	y	y	5
e	Administrative issues relating to addition of sixth site for NSP are completed	y					1
f	Meet with partner institution Directors no less than once during the year	y	y	y			3
g	Select NSP deliverables are formatted in PDF/Word with photos and submitted to the USAID/DEC by IRG/DC	y	y	y	y	y	5

h	Conduct mid-year Work Plan review in October, 2005	y	y	y	y	y	5
i	Staff TOT training for SFs & FOs (5+20) of each site will be conducted	y	y				2
j	FOs (20) of each Site will be provided Conflict Management training courses	y					1
							3
							7

CC 2: Support Project team works closely with, and is trusted by, the FD PA management staff members

a	Regular briefings for CCF undertaken by Nishorgo Project Coordinator and Chief-of-Party	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	NSP Dhaka-based team continue to work one day per week at the Ban Bhaban FD offices	y	y	y	y		4
c	New Project staff ID cards are issued with approval of the FD	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							4

CC 3: Project efforts are complementary to and supportive of the Arannayk Foundation

a	Achieve at least two Nishorgo-related public private partnership contribution jointly brokered by NSP and the Arannayk Foundation	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Include Arannayk as partner, if Arannayk accepts, in planning for the March 2006 "Encounter" on "Co-Management of Natural Resources in Bangladesh"	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Share office facilities with Arannayk in Banani office.	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							5

CC4 Nishorgo implements a strategy benefiting women and minority groups and capitalizing on their distinct social roles

a	Refined Site Strategies pay special attention to gender-differentiated recommendations for action	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Gender roles and issues included explicitly in field level FD Officer and Guard/Mali training/orientation courses	y	y	y	y		4
c	Over 60 percent of new hires to the Project at all levels are women	y	y				2
d	Discrimination Focal Person appointed in Dhaka office reporting to COP to cover gender, minority and other possible discrimination issues						0

e	All RCs, FCs, FOs (35) and technical staffs will undergo three days gender awareness training for promoting gender neutral behavior							0
								1
								1

The project actively engages environmentalist organizations from civil society in support of PA conservation goals

CC5

a	Collaborate with the Bangladesh Bird Club and with other important environmental associations in civil society	y	y	y	y	y	5
							5

The Project benefits from synergies with other USAID projects

CC6

a	Jointly plan for lessons learned "Encounter" on NR co-management with MACH Project	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	Assist in preparation and implementation of Shoshashoner Anneshonay (Zones of Good Governance) Initiative in the Srimongal District with other USAID Projects and partners	y	y	y	y	y	5
							1
							0

The Project facilitates achievement of NSP Objectives 5 and 6 under the Forest Department

CC7

a	Complete trail development for 15 trails, including putting up signs and identifying initial trail routing (FD to undertake additional improvements)	y	y	y	y	y	5
b	RIMS maps will be updated and rectified with 5 other GIS layers for each of the six NSP pilot sites and their interface landscapes	y	y	y	y	y	5
c	Additional remote sensing data will be purchased for one or more of the pilot sites	y	y	y	y	y	5
d	On basis of rectified and corrected maps of PAs, the NSP will provide assistance to the FD in boundary demarcation and pillar posting at site level.	y					1
e	Support core zone forest rehabilitation for 50 hectares (~10 at each site) as well as social forestry activities in buffer for 25 hectares (~5 at each site)	y	y	y	y		4
f	(As required) Provide urgent basic nature tourism infrastructure (visitor booths, toilet facilities, entry gates, etc.) at two to three sites	y	y	y			3

g	(As required) Provide expertise of architect/engineer to develop designs/plans for infrastructure improvements called for in the DPP	y	y	y	y		4
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ANNEX 3: PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARY FOR NORTHERN FIELD SITES

[Digital copy not available – only hard copy.]

ANNEX 4: PROGRESS REPORT SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN FIELD SITES

[Digital copy not available – only hard copy.]