



***Comprehensive Listing  
of all PMP Indicators  
for Tracking Impacts of the  
Nishorgo Support Project***



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*Prepared for:*  
International Resources Group (IRG)

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With Partners : CODEC, NACOP & RERS



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## Context and Logic of the Document

This document includes all those key indicators that NSP tracks for reporting to or managing different aspects of the Project. The indicators are related to forest resources management and conservation, environmental awareness and institutional strengthening of the five Protected Areas (PAs) in Bangladesh. These indicators are required for reporting or tracking against:

- *USAID Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Nishorgo-relevant Indicators:* These indicators have been proposed by the Environment Team of USAID/Bangladesh. A number of these indicators are forest PA specific, and has been reported on by NSP staff. Generally, these indicators come from the set of Common Indicators being used by USAID around the world. These indicators are designed to report against key Intermediate Results and sub-Intermediate Results in the USAID Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) framework.
- *IRG NSP Contract Indicators:* The contract, including IRG's final Technical Proposal, includes a number of indicators and target values for those indicators that are to be achieved by May 2008.

The document includes the summary results year wise of the above mentioned indicators themselves. For detail readers can refer to the following documents, all of which are available at [www.nishorgo.org](http://www.nishorgo.org):

- Core Indicators -- Level I of III in NSP Monitoring System
- Process Monitoring -- Level II of III in NSP Monitoring System
- Work Plan Monitoring -- Level III of III in NSP Monitoring System
- Participatory Monitoring and the Community Scorecard
- PA Management Monitoring and the Management Performance Scorecard

# USAID Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) Nishorgo-relevant Indicators

## 1. New-PMP-1: "Area under managed natural resource production systems"

Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> "New" PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #3.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> "Area under managed natural resource production systems"</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-1</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> "Managed ...systems" include those areas outside the core zones of the PAs but within the landscape that have been subject to management interventions from the Project. Included in the figures are the following:</p> <p>(1) "Sustainable timber": This includes all those social forestry activities that have been carried out within the landscape and with which the Project is directly working. It may include FSP social forestry plantations IF the members of those Forest User Groups have worked with NSP on PA related interventions, such as patrolling or other activities related to conservation. Also includes any social forestry timber plantations or woodlots that are supported by the Co-Mgmt Committees.</p> <p>(2) Reforestation/Aforestation: This includes reforestation/aforestation that would result in increased resources becoming available to the local communities. This is not very likely under NSP, as there are no mechanisms for communities to benefit.</p> <p>(3) Agroforestry: This includes all the areas under homestead improvements induced by the Project. These homestead improvements can be resulting from fruit tree inclusion, timber inclusion, and fuel wood tree inclusion.</p> <p>(4) "Sustainable agriculture" means environmentally sound agricultural that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. For NSP monitoring purposes, it includes all that small-scale agriculture that has been supported by the Project in the interface landscapes.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> hectares</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> (1) sustainable timber; (2) reforestation/aforestation; (3) agroforestry; (4) sustainable agriculture</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator includes all those direct natural resource management interventions that can generate increased income or livelihood opportunities for the people living within the interface landscape of the PAs.</p>
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP

**Data Collection Method:**

(1) Sustainable timber (all social forestry): For 2003 through 2005: Take from FSP records, since these are the only sources for available social forestry hectareage at each PA during the period. For 2006-2008: Include reports from Forest Department's new social forestry activities plus social forestry activities implemented/overseen by the Co-Management Council.

(2) Reforestation/Aforestation: PMO to check with Forest Department and local schools for any reforestation/aforestation activities within the landscape but outside the PA.

(3) Agroforestry: From 2006, data from NSP FUGs to be collected by FOs under guidance of PMO. Data for 2003-2005 to be collected by Jalil (AIGO/North).

(4) Sustainable agriculture: Agricultural data to be collected/estimated by Mr. Jalil for NSP north by year and by PMO south for NSP south.

**Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:** Materials/information sent directly to Nasim.

**Data Source(s):** Multiple sources from the field and Dhaka FD offices, as noted above.

**Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:** monthly.

**Survey Instrument for the data:** Random sampling for refor/afores category. For others field verification is done by SFs.

#### OTHER NOTES

**Relevant Reference Sources:** see report "Restoration of Degraded Forest Habitat: Monitoring Report (PA name) 2005-06 to 2006-07" for each protected area. This report entails evaluation of the all sorts of habitat restoration works (i.e., reforestation or afforestation works) done in five PA.

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Targets assumptions are shown in the "Notes" column below.

**Other Notes:** figures are cumulative.

#### PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004		data not collected under these PMP categories
2004-05	Sust Timber = 50ha Ref/Afo = 0ha Agroforest = 0ha Sus agr = 3ha TOTAL = 53 ha	see table below
2005-06	Sust Timber = 163ha Ref/Afo = 426ha Agroforest = 69 ha Sus agr = 6 ha TOTAL = 669 ha	

2006-07	Sust Timber = 306 ha Ref/Afo = 1201 ha Agroforest = 136 ha Sus agr = 24 ha TOTAL = 1667 ha
2007-08	Sust Timber = 306 ha Ref/Afo = 2123 ha Agroforest = 124 ha Sus agr = 29 ha TOTAL = 2581 ha
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008	
ADDITIONAL RELAVANT DATA (shown below)	

#### Detail

Year	Actual or targe	LNP	SNP	RKWS	CWS	TGR	TOTAL
2005	Sus timber (social Forestry)	38	0	90	35	0	163
	Re_af_forestation	150	45	66	60	110	431
2006	Agrofor (homestead)	25	9	8	2	25	69
	sus_agri (other farming)	3	1	1	1	0	6
	Total	216	55	165	93	135	669

Year	Actual or targe	LNP	SNP	RKWS	CWS	TGR	TOTAL
2006	Sus timber (social Forestry)	38	0	90	38	140	306
	Re_af_forestation	269	161.79	181.5	314	274	1201
2007	Agrofor (homestead)	26	9	8	30	63	136
	sus_agri (other farming)	7	4	8	4	0	24
	Total	340	175	288	387	477	1667

Year	Actual or targe	LNP	SNP	RKWS	CWS	TGR	TOTAL
2007	Sus timber (social Forestry)	38	0	90	38	140	306
	Re_af_forestation	478	320	232	578	516	2123
2008	Agrofor (homestead)	26	1	8	26	63	124
	sus_agri (other farming)	7	4	8	4	5	29
	Cumulative Total	548.66	324.54	338.33	646	723.76	2581



**2. New-PMP-2a: Use of approved management plans for protected area (PA) landscapes**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #1.2.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Use of approved management plans for protected area (PA) landscapes</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-2a</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Indicator concerns the presence and use of management plans to guide the proper/efficient use of resources within PA landscapes. By "management plans" are meant those plans proposed by the Forest Department as proponent and approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> # management plans</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> plans proposed; plans approved; plans understood and implemented</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> It is important to have management plans to guide the wise use of natural resources under the NSP. This indicator concerns the FD's participatory management plans for the pilot areas of the NSP, including the surrounding landscapes.</p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Assessment of the "understood and used" phase of management plan implementation is done by PA Management Scorecard. Other phases done directly by ESMS.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Direct from source at FD for first two phases (proposed and approved) and from local FD officers for third phase (understood and implemented).</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annually</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> None.</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b> See the five Nishorgo Participatory Management Plans at <a href="http://www.nishorgo.org">www.nishorgo.org</a> and various related documents at the same place.</p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b> figures are cumulative.</p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	Plans proposed = 0 Plans approved = 0 Plans implemented = 0	
2005	Plans proposed = 0 Plans approved = 0 Plans implemented = 0	

2006	Plans proposed = 5 Plans approved = 0 Plans implemented = 0	Plans for 5 NSP sites/landscapes approved by the FD but not yet by the MoEF.
2007	Plans proposed = 5 Plans approved = 5 Plans implemented = 5	We expect that in this year all five will be both approved and under implementation.
2008	Plans proposed = 5 Plans approved = 5 Plans implemented = 5	Additional Management Plan for Madhupur NP has not been done.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**Narrative:**

The Forest Department followed by Ministry of Environment and Forests has approved all five of Nishorgo's management plans for the pilot sites. At site level, Co-Management Committees (CMCs) have begun to implement the management plans. Preparation of Annual Development Plan (ADP) for this fiscal year (2008-09) will soon begin by CMCs and Forest Department with support from NSP.

### 3. New-PMP-2b: Population density of indicator bird species in areas of biological significance

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #1.2, under the language "specify any observed impacts on the status of biodiversity in the area"</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Population density of indicator bird species in areas of biological significance</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-2b / contractual indicator: Indicator 6c: Increased biodiversity in targeted areas</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Eight indicator bird species have been selected as indicators of biological diversity and forest health in Nishorgo pilot PAs. These eight species come from different parts of the forest. Increases in population of species from specific parts of the forest (e.g., under story, middle story, upper crown story) provide indication of change in health of the relevant habitat, and the likely change in biological diversity of that area.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> # birds per square kilo-meter</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> Species of bird and name of PA</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator is to be measured year by year. It provides a useful and easily comprehensible measure of forest habitat change, useful both to policy makers and to the local inhabitants, who are involved in the field data collection (via EcoGuides) done annually.</p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Annual bird surveys following pre-established transects in each of the five PAs. Local EcoGuides or other local residents and co-management participants take part in the survey process.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> Field survey teams forward their final report, under guidance of an appointed scientist/consultant, to the Dhaka office ESMS.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Direct field annual surveys from each PA.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annually</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> Field collection sheets..</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b> See the Monirul Khan reports titled "Participatory Bird Survey to Assess Protected Area Management Impacts: First, Second, Third Year Report".</p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b></p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes

2004		
2005	Red Jungle Fowl: 8/km <sup>2</sup> ; Oriental Pied Hornbill: 10/km <sup>2</sup> ; Red-headed Trogon: 2/km <sup>2</sup> ; Greater Racket Tailed Drongo: 30/km <sup>2</sup> White rumped Shama: 57/km <sup>2</sup> Hill Mayna: 17/km <sup>2</sup> White Crested Laughing thrush: 4/km <sup>2</sup> Puff-Throated Babbler: 20/km <sup>2</sup> ;	1st survey done in Apr/May 2005. Averages are calculated against all five PAs, although more accurate picture comes from PA-by-PA comparison.
2006	Red Jungle Fowl: 11/km <sup>2</sup> ; Oriental Pied Hornbill: 10/km <sup>2</sup> ; Red-headed Trogon: 2/km <sup>2</sup> ; Greater Racket Tailed Drongo: 30/km <sup>2</sup> White rumped Shama: 57/km <sup>2</sup> Hill Mayna: 17/km <sup>2</sup> White Crested Laughing thrush: 6/km <sup>2</sup> Puff-Throated Babbler: 24/km <sup>2</sup> ;	Averages are calculated against all five PAs, although more accurate picture comes from PA-by-PA comparison.
2007	Red Jungle Fowl: 13/km <sup>2</sup> ; Oriental Pied Hornbill: 9/km <sup>2</sup> ; Red-headed Trogon: 2/km <sup>2</sup> ; Greater Racket Tailed Drongo: 30/km <sup>2</sup> White rumped Shama: 57/km <sup>2</sup> Hill Mayna: 17/km <sup>2</sup> White Crested Laughing thrush: 5/km <sup>2</sup> Puff-Throated Babbler: 26/km <sup>2</sup> ;	Note that White Crested laughing Thrush's density figures were not averaged as only in one site it is found (2005-07).
2008	Red Jungle Fowl: 15.25/km <sup>2</sup> ; Oriental Pied Hornbill: 7.57/km <sup>2</sup> ; Red-headed Trogon: 2.13/km <sup>2</sup> ; Greater Racket Tailed Drongo: 31.04 /km <sup>2</sup> White rumped Shama: 57.08/km <sup>2</sup> Hill Mayna: 16.5/km <sup>2</sup> White Crested Laughing thrush: 1.03 /km <sup>2</sup> Puff-Throated Babbler: 28/km <sup>2</sup> ;	Significant increase in the density of Red Jungle Fowl and Puff-Throated Babbler. These two are lower story bird.  End of indicator bird survey.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

Detailed Presentation of Results of Indicator Bird Surveys:

**TEKNAF GAME RESERVE (TGR)**

Indicator species	2005	2006	2007	2008
Red Jungle Fowl	6.33	8.97	11.03	
Oriental Pied Hornbill	11.65	11.12	9.67	
Red-headed Trogon	1.06	1	1.18	
Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	37.28	37.34	37.31	
White rumped Shama	18.98	18.21	18.17	
Hill Mayna	32.23	32.51	32.44	
White Crested Laughingthrush	0	0	0	
Puff-Throated Babbler	14.35	17.39	19.28	

**CHUNATI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

Indicator species	2005	2006	2007	2008
Red Jungle Fowl	11.78	14.5	16.19	
Oriental Pied Hornbill	0	0	0	
Red-headed Trogon	0	0	0	
Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	9.96	10.03	10	
White rumped Shama	23.78	23.99	23.82	
Hill Mayna	7.57	7.32	7.27	
White Crested Laughingthrush	4.12	5.77	5.08	
Puff-Throated Babbler	9.76	12.57	14.6	

**LAWACHARA NATIONAL PARK**

Indicator species	2005	2006	2007	2008
Red Jungle Fowl	7.17	10.66	13.12	
Oriental Pied Hornbill	14.34	13.21	12	
Red-headed Trogon	3.87	3.9	4.01	
Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	31.07	31.93	32.2	
White rumped Shama	89.99	90.02	90.01	
Hill Mayna	21.51	21.19	21.46	
White Crested Laughingthrush	0	0	0	
Puff-Throated Babbler	26.29	29.55	32.38	

**REMA KALENGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

Indicator species	2005	2006	2007	2008
Red Jungle Fowl	8.32	12.02	14.33	
Oriental Pied Hornbill	9.25	8.31	7.06	
Red-headed Trogon	2.12	2.15	2.13	
Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	36.59	37.04	36.84	
White rumped Shama	64.87	64.94	64.9	
Hill Mayna	10.99	10.07	9.98	
White Crested Laughingthrush	0	0	0	
Puff-Throated Babbler	18.98	22	24.87	

**SATCHURI NATIONAL PARK**

Indicator species	2005	2006	2007	2008
Red Jungle Fowl	8.25	11.17	14.05	
Oriental Pied Hornbill	15.25	14.88	13.66	
Red-headed Trogon	3.44	3.56	3.51	
Greater Racket Tailed Drongo	33	33.69	33.78	
White rumped Shama	86.63	87.02	86.98	
Hill Mayna	12.38	13	12.22	
White Crested Laughingthrush	0	0	0	
Puff-Throated Babbler	33	36.16	38.91	

**Narrative:**

Survey has yet to complete, final report be available by first week of august. PA wise indicator bird density data will be updated then.

**4. New-PMP-3: Resources of biological significance managed under the Project**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #1, under the language "does your mission have a program addressing areas of biological significance"</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Resources of biological significance managed under the Project</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-3</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> All lands being managed under the Project, through both direct intervention (within the core zone) and the interface landscape.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> hectares</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> within core zone of PAs and within interface landscape</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> Gives an idea of the total area being managed by the Project over time.</p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> FD records and remote sensing data</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> From FD or NSP data sources.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> FD official records and / or NSP records of GIS maps.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Periodic</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> None.</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b> Generally, areas of Protected Areas are taken from official gazette notification of FD, MOEF, GOB. However, when field maps of PAs are digitized and projected, area differs than that of gazette notification. The following figures are taken from geo-referenced GIS maps. There are discrepancies in the gazette figures and figures calculated from FD GIS data bases. Figures are cumulative.</p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	Core zone of pilot PAs = 22,894 ha Interface landscape of pilot PAs = 82,080	Satchari will be added officially to the core after official approval to National Park category.
2005	Core zone of pilot PAs = 23,168 ha Interface landscape of pilot PAs = 90,179 ha	Satchuri (274 ha) added officially to the core zone figure in 2005.

2006	same	
2007	Core zone of pilot PAs = 31,604 Interface landscape of pilot PAs = 90,179 ha	6th NSP site in 2007 – Madhupur National Park. Interface landscape area has not been included.
2008	Core zone of pilot PAs = 31,604 Interface landscape of pilot PAs = 90,179 ha	Remains as it is in 2007. Work in Madhupur has started in a limited extent with little effect in the core or even in the interface landscape.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

Additional Detail on PA areas

Protected Area	Core Zone (ha)	Interface Landscape (ha)	Total Landscape (ha)
Lawachara NP	1221	16928	18149
Rema Kalenga WS	1785	11532	13317
Satchuri NP	274	8099	8373
Chunati WS	8444	33008	41452
Teknaf GR	11444	20611	32056
Mahdupur NP	8436	XXX	XXX
TOTAL	31604	90179	113347



**5. New-PMP-4: Number of beneficiaries of improved income or livelihoods associated with the Project.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #5.1, under the language "impacts on the environment and or communities" and also 6.2 "describe the economic impact on local communities."</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of beneficiaries of improved income or livelihoods associated with the Project.</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-4</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator includes beneficiaries of direct income increases associated with the Project as well as those benefiting from empowerment opportunities that may or may not be associated with income increases. It is assumed that if an individual benefits, then his/her family also benefit, so "beneficiaries" includes the entire immediate family where one person has benefited.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> # of persons</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Change in household production practices;</li> <li>(2) Beneficiaries of enterprise creation or growth;</li> <li>(3) Beneficiaries of employment (such as by the Committees for doing Committee work, or self-employment of Eco-Guides);</li> <li>(4) Beneficiaries from community livelihood changes associated with the Committee and the co-management process. These "livelihood benefits" could come from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>social forestry activities</li> <li>homestead planting material for fuel wood or logs</li> <li>any of the communal investments made by the Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>irrigation improvements</li> <li>libraries</li> <li>internet access, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>improved access to healthier stoves (via joint GTZ/NSP program)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator captures the overall number of people that have benefited from the Project throughout all sites.</p>
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> from AIG matrix, monthly progress report, half-yearly review and progress report.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> reports.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Field and Dhaka Office.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly, quarterly, half yearly.</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.</p>
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>

**Relevant Reference Sources:****Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Figures are cumulative.**Other Notes:** .To be entirely accurate, the number of "losers" from the conservation activity should be subtracted from this number of beneficiaries. The "losers" would include those who once had access to the PA and extracted from it directly but who no longer have access because of the Project, and have not been given a direct alternative economic activity.

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual/Target</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2004	0	
2005	# from household production = 710 # from enterprise creation = 0 # from employment = 25 # beneficiaries from community livelihood changes = 0 TOTAL = 735	
2006	# from household production = 3580 # from enterprise creation = 750 # from employment = 4195 # beneficiaries community livelihood changes = 34445 TOTAL = 42970	
2007	# from household production = 19517 # from enterprise creation = 1699 # from employment = 5986 # beneficiaries from community livelihood changes = 60569 TOTAL = 87655	
2008	# from household production = 23,641 # from enterprise creation = 2697 # from employment = 6450 # beneficiaries from community livelihood changes = 74872 TOTAL = 107,660	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2007		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**Narrative:**

The total beneficiaries include the direct beneficiaries plus their family members (average family size is 5.8 per household; based on survey – Socio-economic Field Surveys at Pilot Nishorgo Sites).

Table: Number of beneficiaries by support category at NSP sites.

Beneficiaries by category of support	Direct	With
	Beneficiaries	Families
<b>(1) Household production</b>		
Fish culture	98	568
Poultry rearing	112	650
Beef fattening	531	3080
Home gardening	3142	18224
Goat rearing	40	232
Pig rearing	78	452
Dried fish processing	18	104
Fish trading	57	331
Bamboo production	0	0
Handicrafts (bamboo, cane, baskets)	0	0
SUB TOTAL	4076	23641
<b>(2) Enterprise</b>		
Nursery	178	1032
Groceries / Glossary shops	148	858
Small tourist service enterprises	4	23
Eco-cottage	7	41
Toilet facility mgmt at kiosques	0	0
Food facilities / restaurants	0	0
Oven-making enterprise	20	116
Community "nishorgo label" sales		0
Elephant riding	0	0
Horse riding	0	0
Ethnic cloth production/mktg	108	626
SUB TOTAL	465	2697
<b>(3) Employment creation</b>		
Eco-guiding	41	238
Rickshaw puller / van	141	818
Eco-rickshaw puller	137	795
Salaried Patrollers	40	232
(Non-salaried patrollers)	753	4367
SUB TOTAL	1112	6450
<b>(4) Community livelihood changes</b>		
Fuel wood saving stoves	2959	17162
Social forestry plantation (PBSA)	178	1032
Social forestry strip plantation (PBSA)	0	0
Integrated Homestead mgmt	120	696
Plant distribution to (households)	8487	49225
Improved tree crop cultivation in Households	521	3022
Bamboo production in households	644	3735
SUB TOTAL	12909	74872
<b>TOTAL ALL BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>18563</b>	<b>107660</b>

## 6. New-PMP-5 Market and non-market revenue generated from pilot Protected Areas

Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #6, under the language "Does your mission have a program to generate monetary value from sustainable natural resource or conservation initiatives? What is USD value or equivalent?"</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Market and non-market revenue generated from pilot Protected Areas</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-5</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator includes the market value of outputs produced by the beneficiaries listed in the previous indicator. It also includes the non-market values that are generated from conservation of the core zones of forest areas.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> USD per year</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) USD from change in household production value (from the multiple NSP-supported technology improvements)</li> <li>(2) USD from enterprise creation or growth (this includes all ecotourism enterprises [Tour Guide companies; elephant enterprises; tribal cloths; restaurant/boutique sales at PA entry; sales of "Nishorgo-label" products by the Committee in the kiosk;</li> <li>(3) USD from employment (such as by the Committees for doing Committee work, or self-employment of Eco-Guides);</li> <li>(4) USD from community livelihood changes associated with the Committee and the co-management process. These "livelihood benefits" could come from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social forestry activities (USD calculated using PV of expected income stream)</li> <li>• homestead planting material for fuel wood or logs (again, PV is calculated)</li> <li>• any of the communal investments made by the Committee, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ irrigation improvements (impute community value)</li> <li>○ libraries (associate social value)</li> <li>○ internet access, etc. (associate social value)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>(5) USD generated from PA entry fee (total value is given, although 1/2 allocated to the Community.</li> <li>(6) USD equivalent imputed value for health benefits of improved access to healthier stoves as well as access to more secure source of NTFPs for medicinal purposes.</li> <li>(7) USD from carbon sink value offered by conserved forest (Dr. Sharma to advise on methodology for calculation.</li> </ol> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This is the comprehensive indicator that would show the major economic benefits of the investment</p>
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> from AIG matrix, monthly progress report, half-yearly review and progress report and sample survey.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> reports.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Field, survey and Dhaka Office.</p>

**Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:** monthly, quarterly, half yearly  
**Survey Instrument for the data:** actual or sample survey for revenue calculation.

**OTHER NOTES**

**Relevant Reference Sources:**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:**

**Other Notes:** One important focus of To be exact, this indicator should include some perspective on the net economic contribution of the conservation activity.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES**

Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003		
2004		
2005	(1) USD from household production = (2) USD from enterprise creation = (3) USD from employment = (4) USD from community livelihood benefits = (5) USD generated from PA entry fee = (6) USD from health benefits (stoves, NTFP access) = (7) USD from carbon sink = TOTAL =	
2006	(1) USD from household production = \$13,491 (2) USD from enterprise creation = \$17,594 (3) USD from employment = \$6,338 (4) USD from community livelihood benefits = \$31,290 (5) USD generated from PA entry fee = \$0 (6) USD from health benefits = \$10,430 (7) USD from carbon sink = \$0 TOTAL = \$79,143	
2007	(1) USD from household production = \$80210 (2) USD from enterprise creation = \$97682 (3) USD from employment = \$16331 (4) USD from community livelihood benefits = \$78550 (5) USD generated from PA entry fee = \$0 (6) USD from health benefits (stoves) = \$22430 (7) USD from carbon sink = \$0 TOTAL = \$295,202	
2008	(1) USD from household production = \$102,937 (2) USD from enterprise creation = \$267,535 (3) USD from employment = \$166,015 (4) USD from community livelihood benefits = \$160,186 (5) USD generated from PA entry fee = \$0 (6) USD from health benefits (stoves, NTFP access) = \$53,395 (7) USD from carbon sink = not calculated TOTAL = \$750,069	

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008

**ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)**

<b>Beneficiary Category</b>	<b>Total Beneficiary</b>	<b>Benefit per year</b>	<b>Total Annual Rev (Taka)</b>	<b>Total Annual Rev (USD)</b>
<b>(1) Household production</b>				
Fish culture	98	4063	398,174	
Poultry rearing	112	8179	916,048	
Beef fattening	531	4112	2,183,472	
Home gardening	3142	862	2,708,404	
Goat rearing	40	736	29,440	
Pig rearing	78	924	72,072	
Dried fish processing	18	5250	94,500	
Fish trading	57	7775	443,175	
Bamboo production	0		0	
Handicrafts (bamboo, cane, baskets)	0		0	
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>4076</b>		<b>6,845,285</b>	<b>\$102,937</b>
<b>(2) Enterprise</b>				
Nursery	178	37,889	6,744,242	
Groceries / Glossary shops	148	70,560	10,442,880	
Small tourist service enterprises	4	36,000	144,000	
Eco-cottage	7		50,000	
Toilet facility mgmt at kiosk	0			
Food facilities / restaurants	0			
Oven-making enterprise	20	5172	103,440	
Community "nishorgo label" sales			141,142	
Elephant riding	0			
Horse riding	0			
Ethnic cloth production/marketing	108		165,400	
Other	0			
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>466</b>		<b>17,791,104</b>	<b>\$267,535</b>
<b>(3) Employment creation</b>				
Eco-guiding	41	12,000	492,000	
Rickshaw puller / van	141	36,000	5,076,000	
Eco-rickshaw puller	137	36,000	4,932,000	
Salaried Patrollers	40	13,500	540,000	
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>1112</b>		<b>11,040,000</b>	<b>\$166,015</b>
<b>(4) Community livelihood changes</b>				
Fuel wood saving stoves	2959	3,600	10,652,400	
Social forestry plantation (PBSA)	178	0		
Social forestry strip plantation (PBSA)	0	0		
Integrated Homestead mgmt	120	0		
Plant distribution to (homesteads)	8487	0		
Improved tree crop cultivation in Households	521			
Bamboo production in households	644			
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>12909</b>		<b>10,652,400</b>	<b>\$160,186</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>18563</b>		<b>46,328,789</b>	<b>\$696,674</b>

<b>(5) PA entry fee revenue</b>				
<b>(6) Health benefits (stoves, NTFPs)</b>				
Stoves	2959	1200	3,550,800	<b>\$53,395</b>
NTFPs				
<b>(7) Carbon sink</b>				
			GT	<b>\$750,069</b>

Note: 66.5 Taka = 1 USD is used for conversion. None marketed revenue generated from all habitat restoration activities, distribution of plants, Improved tree crop cultivation in Households, Bamboo production in households were not calculated.

## 7. New-PMP-6: Number of changes to key policies

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #7, under the language "Do you have a program to address sustainable NRM and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations? If yes, how many were implemented...?"</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of changes to key policies</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-6</p>		
DESCRIPTION		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Relevant policy changes can include any new direction taken by Government in support of the objectives of the Project. This might include Government approval of laws, acts, policy approval of significant management plans for the PAs, key institutional changes, approvals of new financial mechanisms or changes in existing Government practices in a way that supports the program.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> # of policy decisions taken</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> None</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> These changes in policy direction at critical times in the Project provide necessary impetus to ensuring the success of the Project as a sustainable way of doing business for PA management.</p>		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Observations/reports.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Various</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annual and as needed.</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b></p>		
OTHER NOTES		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b> Government Gazette and other official documents.</p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b></p>		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004		
2005		
2006	2 - One is the GO establishing the Committees/Councils. The 2nd is the approval of the entry fee proposal by the FD and the MoEF, prior to its sending to the Min of Finance.	
2007	2	
2008	2	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		



## 8. New-PMP-7: Number of people trained

Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #8, under the language "Does your mission provide training related to NRM&amp;C? If yes, state the number of people trained..."</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of people trained</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New-PMP-7</p>		
DESCRIPTION		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Includes the number of people trained either directly by the Project or in training programs in which the Project took part.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> By gender and by type of training, including the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Training of <u>Forest User Group (FUG)</u> members in alternative incomes, rights/governance, empowerment or related issues</li> <li>(2) Training/orientation of <u>landscape stakeholders</u> (may <u>not</u> be FUG members)</li> <li>(3) Training of <u>Council/Committee members</u></li> <li>(4) Training of <u>Field-based Forest Department</u> staff members</li> <li>(5) Training of <u>Dhaka-based Forest Department</u> staff members</li> <li>(6) Training of <u>other professional staff</u> (e.g., applied research, economics, finance)</li> <li>(7) <u>3rd country training</u> (including regional networking or cross-visits, study tours and diploma programs)</li> <li>(8) Training of <u>NGO technical staff</u> (includes specialized courses for NGO or technical Project staff)</li> <li>(9) Training of <u>youth</u> (under 22)</li> <li>(10) Training <u>leveraged by the Project</u> (e.g., GTZ training in stoves)</li> </ol> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> Training is critical to the success of the Project, and we have invested heavily in it.</p>		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Training reports, periodic project reports</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> From periodic regular reports.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Reports from field.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Regularly.</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> no.</p>		
OTHER NOTES		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b> .</p>		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes

2004	Total Male = 30 Total Female = 20
2005	Total Male = 226 Total Female = 203
2006	Total Male = 1141 Total Female = 602
2007	Total Male = 578 Total Female = 564
2008	Total Male = 3522 Total Female = 3751
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 21 June 2008	
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)	

### **TOTAL TRAINING 2008 (2004 to June 2008)**

#	Trainee category	Women	Men	Total	Note
1	Forest User Group & Community Patrolling Group	3617	2890	6561	
2	Other local	19	104	130	
3	CMC member	10	130	140	
4	Field-based FD	1	86	87	
5	Dhaka-based FD	3	7	10	
6	Other Prof staff	2	12	14	
7	3rd country training	3	26	29	
8	NGO technical staff	24	72	96	
9	Youth	7	154	139	
10	Leveraged training	65	41	106	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3751</b>	<b>3522</b>	<b>7312</b>	

Note: Total number of training during the entire project period; includes training irrespective of number of days (previously only training equal to or greater than 3 days were reported; currently all training or workshop should be reported). For quarterly report for this year please see Trainet web.

**9. New-PMP-8: Jobs created (in excess of two weeks)**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> New USAID PMP with common environmental indicators. The original language of this indicator comes from the "USAID Common Indicator list, Section 23, #10, under the language "Does your NRM program support a job or employment creation program to increase livelihoods? Y/N If yes, how many full time jobs in excess of 2 weeks were created....?"</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Jobs created (in excess of two weeks)</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New PMP 8</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> The jobs to be created as a result of Nishorgo interventions are principally those related to the nature tourism industry. There will, however, be others. Likely employment areas to be included are the following: tourist shop/stall salespersons; eco-cottage employees; indigenous cloth production employees; eco-rickshaw drivers; eco-guides; and, restaurant employees.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of jobs</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> <i>gender</i></p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b></p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b></p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> PMOs and EDOs at regional level</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Quarterly, as per Project year quarters, ending 8/31, 11/30, 2/28 and 5/31</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> from monthly report.</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b> Need detailed table showing source data for each site and employment category.</p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004		
2005		
2006	Male = 50 Female = 2 Youth = 23	See detail in tables below.
2007	Male = 290 Female = 70 Youth = 23	See detail in tables below.

2008	Male =456 Female =120 Youth =37	See detail in tables below.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

### TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CREATION 2008 (June 1st '05 to 31 April '08)

#	Employee category	Women	Men	Youth	Total	Note
1	tourist shop/stall salespersons	1	151	0	152	Tourist shop 4, Grocery shops - 148.
2	eco-cottage employees	7	7	0	14	
3	indigenous cloth production employees	108*	0	0	108	These women now producing traditional cloths regularly.
4	eco-rickshaw drivers	0	137	0	137	
5	Rickshaw / Van		141		141	
6	eco-guides	4	0	37	41	
7	restaurant employees					
8	Improved stove making business		20		20	
9	Other 2					
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>613</b>	

Note: \* - a lot of these women are in youth category, however, could not be shown.

**10. New-PMP-9: Number of community-based social groups established and functioning**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> This is <u>not</u> a USAID Common Indicator, but rather one that Azhar has asked for in his list from early September 2006. Also, it is akin to other indicators in the NSP contract TOR.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of community-based social groups established and functioning</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> New PMP 9.</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Number of groups established by the Project and functioning. Should include the following categories of possible groups: (1) Forest User Groups; (2) Co-Mgmt Committees/Councils; (3) Youth Groups (e.g., Nishorgo Clubs, Dhaka high school groups, Bird groups); (4) other groups.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> Disaggregated by the type of group.</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> By definition co-management requires the participation of local groups and communities. As such this indicator will measure progress toward attaining greater local participation. If procedures developed for co-management are functioning, this indicator will provide proof that local groups are participating and benefiting from the implementation of the procedure. Additionally this indicator will measure the effectiveness of the co-management model.</p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Reports.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> AIG matrix and other sources.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes</b></p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2006	Forest User Groups = 194 Co-Mgmt Committees = 6 Co-Mgmt Councils = 7 Youth Groups = 18 other groups = 0 Total = 257	Total member of these groups is = 6922. Total female number is = 2446.

2007	Forest User Groups = 255 Co-Mgmt Committees = 8 Co-Mgmt Councils = 8 Youth Groups = 26 Patrolling groups = 34 Total = 331	Total member of these groups is = 9460. Total female number is = 4095.
2008	Forest User Groups = 324 Community Patrolling Groups = 35 Co-Mgmt Committees = 8 Co-Mgmt Councils = 8 Youth Groups = 45 Total = 420	Total male members – 5398, total female members – 4417, Grand total - 9815
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

Types of Groups	Total Groups			Total Members		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
Community Patrol Groups	32	3	35	1103	64	1167
Forest User Groups	135	189	324	2966	3957	6923
Co-Mgmt Committees			8	131	20	151
Co-Mgmt Councils			8	401	124	525
Youth Clubs / Nishorgo Clubs	38	7	45	797	252	1049
total	205	199	420	5398	4417	9815

## Indicators from the USAID-IRG Nishorgo Contract

### 11. NSP Contract 1: Extent to which best practices from USAID funded projects is used elsewhere.

Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Extent to which best practices from USAID funded projects is used elsewhere.</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Contractual Indicator 6a.</p>
DESCRIPTION
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Number of occasions <b>and areas</b> where a new or innovative best practice, identified or supported by a USAID project, is used by other organizations (e.g. other donors, NGOs/communities or the GOB). <b>Case studies and surveys identify areas and document processes underway in areas outside of USAID funded target areas in which best practices being replicated.</b> Specific examples of best practices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Co-management of natural resources <b>in protected areas.</b></li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sanctuary development</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of occasions &amp; areas</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> not applicable</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This provides a sense of whether local best practices and models begin to be replicated more broadly. This is important because replication of the best practices nationwide will ensure a better sustainable management of natural resources resulting in increased production and enhanced biodiversity and, at the same time, rehabilitation of degraded ecosystem. In the case of co-management of protected areas, if sites outside of the targeted areas begin to use the co-management approach this will indicate that the approach is becoming institutionalized and spreading nation-wide.</p>
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Examples throughout the year will be collected and reported on an annual basis.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> Project reports from implementers and other donors.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b></p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> yearly</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none</p>
OTHER NOTES
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> no targets</p>

Other Notes: .

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003	Occasion - 1, area – 38354 ha	GEF-UNDP funded DOE project CWBMP. The project is working for conservation of Ecologically critically areas (sort of PA like entity under DOE) through co-mgt approach.
2004		
2005		
2006	Occasion – 2, area – 9700 ha	SDC funded, IUCN implemented Tanguar Haor Project. Like that of MACH project of USAID, this project also promoting co-mgt for wetland mgt.
2007	Occasion – 3, area – 16767 ha	Arannayk foundation funded - Conservation of natural forest at Inani, Cox's Bazaar. Implemented by local NGO as supporting partner of FD, the project is also to promote co-mgt for NR conservation.
2008	Occasion – 4: total area – 8139 ha (190 ha in Banskhalī Upazila; 174 ha in Naogaon Upazila, 7,000 hectares in Inani PAF; 400 ha area in Mirsharai, and 375 ha in Thakurgaon).	Arannayk foundation funded projects to spread NSP co-mgt model in the area stated. Note in 2007 the Inani PAF was proposed but not approved. Currently all 5 proposals is known to have been agreed by FD. Work may start at the end of 2008 or early of 2009.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**Note: area (ha) figures are not cumulative over years.**



**12. NSP Contract: Increased production of natural resources in targeted areas**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator		
<b>Indicator:</b> Increased production of natural resources in targeted areas		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6b		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator measures the natural and artificial regeneration of all kinds of tree species in target PAs. Initial target areas include core and buffer area of Lawachara National Park (LNP), Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (RMWS), Satchuri National Park (SNP) and the Chanuti Wildlife Sanctuary (CWS), and Teknaf Game Reserve (TGR).		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> area (ha) planted		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Area		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> With respect to the forestry sector, this indicator will provide indication on future biomass growth potential. Regeneration and plantation and subsequent survival of timber, fuel, fruit and fodder seedlings in the protected areas is a sign of improved community level need oriented production system (Indicator 6a) through better management practices which also contributes directly in reducing pressure on the PAs (IR 6.2).		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Monthly /quarterly/ half-yearly progress reports from field implementation units (especially FD) that include areas under plantation.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD's and implementing partner's report & field investigation by PMOs.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Yearly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> field visit.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> target cannot be set for this indicator		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are cumulative.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003	0	For more detailed information by PA, see re-forestation , afforestation figures under New-PMP -1;
2004	0	
2005	0	
2006	316 ha	
2007	971 ha	
2008	2042 ha	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		

ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)

**13. NSP Contract: One third of the Protected Areas network operating under a collaborative management model.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.1 b.		
<b>Indicator:</b> One third of the Protected Areas network operating under a collaborative management model.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.1 b:		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> To achieve co-management in one third of the current protected areas network, six protected areas will have to be operating under protected areas or natural resources co-management agreements.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of PA under Co-management.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> none		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This is a quantitative indicator to determine progress toward institutionalizing the co-management model. This serves as a proxy indicator of the Government of Bangladesh' commitment to this participatory approach to biodiversity conservation.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Annual count of protected areas with co-management agreements.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> Field office report.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Field office.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b>		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> Baseline number of PAs is 15 when NSP started (2003-04). One third would be 5 PAs under co-management model.		
<b>Other Notes:</b> An additional PA will be taken as sixth site.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003	0	
2004	0	
2005	0	
2006	5	5 PAs are under co-mgt model.
2007	5	
2008	5	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**14. NSP Contract: Existing Protected Areas network increased in size by 10 percent.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.1 d.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Existing Protected Areas network increased in size by 10 percent.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b>		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> The total number of hectares under the existing 15 protected areas (excluding eco-parks and safari parks) network is 241,280 ha. Therefore a 10% increase in the system will bring the total number of hectares in the protected areas network to 265,408 ha.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> New hectares under protection (cumulative targets)		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> none		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This is a quantitative indicator that allows to determine the commitment of the GOB and the FD natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. This indicator will measure GOB and DF progress in gazetting current proposed protected areas and identifying additional areas over the course of the forestry project. An increase in the area under protected status will increase the chances that targeted areas recover and improve and the biodiversity of the region has sufficient and healthy habitat to reproduce and expand.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> From FD's report & government gazette.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD reports.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Yearly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> baseline – 241,280 ha (15 PA), target – 265,408 ha.		
<b>Other Notes:</b> .		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003	241,280 ha	
2004	241,676 ha; 0.16 % increase in area	Inclusion of Medha Kassapia National Park in the system. Total PA – 16.
2005		

2006	242,598 ha; 0.54 % increase in area	Inclusion of Satchari and Khadim Nagar NP in the system. Total PA – 18.
2007	243,900 ha; 1.08 % increase in area	Inclusion of Fasia-Khali WS in the system. Total PA – 19.
2008		Proposed Hazarikhil WS with an area of 2908 ha. not approved yet.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

Note: Old and new Eco-parks and Safari Park are not included as these do not fall into any legal classification.

**15. NSP Contract: Number of hectares of forest covered by co-management agreements and covered by landscape investment plans for sustainable resource management.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.1 c.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of hectares of forest covered by co-management agreements and covered by landscape investment plans for sustainable resource management.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.1 c:		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator shows the area in ha under co-management agreement and also areas in ha or km covered by Landscape Development Fund by the CMC.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> ha and km.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> none		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Areas (ha) of protected areas with co-management agreements and subsequent landscape area (ha).		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> Field office report.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Field office.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b>		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> Generally, areas of Protected Areas are taken from official gazette notification of FD, MOEF, GOB. However, when field maps of PAs are digitized and projected, area differs than that of gazette notification. The following figures are taken from geo-referenced GIS maps for ease in calculation. There are discrepancies between GIS data base of FD & GOB gazette notification figures.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003	0	
2004	0	
2005	0	
2006	Ha covered by Co-mgt Agreement = 23,168 ha Km covered by landscape investment plan = 0	Area figures for 5 PAs are under co-mgt agreement.
2007	do	
2008	do	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		

ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)

Additional Detail on PA areas

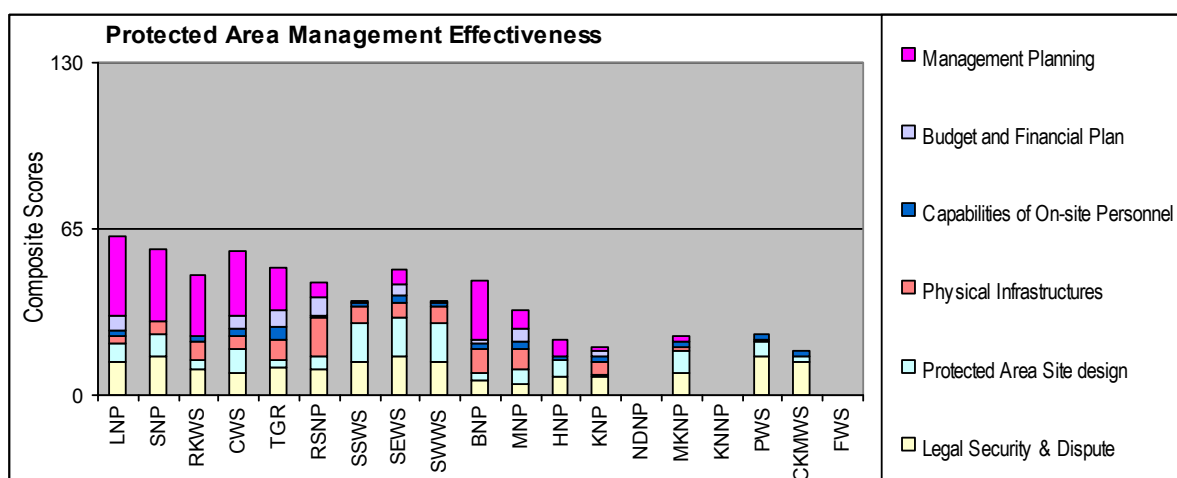
Protected Area	Protected Area (ha)	Interface Landscape (ha)	Total Landscape (ha)
Lawachara NP	1221	16928	18149
Rema Kalenga WS	1785	11532	13317
Satchuri NP	274	8099	8373
Chunati WS	8444	33008	41452
Teknaf GR	11444	20611	32056
TOTAL	23168	90178	113347

**16. NSP Contract: Management performance scores improve at pilot protected area sites.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.1e		
<b>Indicator:</b> Management performance scores improve at pilot protected area sites.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.1e		
DESCRIPTION		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Management performance score was developed and applied for all PAs in Bangladesh, although contractually targeted to only five pilot PAs. The methodology was developed based on WWF's "Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management Methodology (Ervin 2003) and Site Consolidation Scorecard developed by The Nature Conservancy (1999). Adjustments were made to match local condition or reality to the extent possible.</p> <p>Protected areas is considered to be improved when they have the "management plans, proper infrastructure, staff with increased capacity, secure &amp; sustained budget, proper site design, legally secure and dispute is low. These aspects were measured through a number of verifies on a predetermined scale (1 –5, where 1 represents the minimum and 5 represents optimal management and protection conditions). Maximum score is 130 and lowest is 0. The higher the total score, the better the performance.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> score</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Areas</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b></p>		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> From FD's report &amp; field checking.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> FD reports.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.</p>		
OTHER NOTES		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b> Figures from 2004-05 to 2006-07 was carried by NSP. Later the scoring was modified and covered all PAs instead of five pilot PAs, where the scoring was done by respective PA managers (ACFs) under approval from the Forest Department (CF, Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Circle). The actual document is in the process of publication titled as "State of Protected Areas of Bangladesh".</p>		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual	Notes
2003-04		NSP has yet to start work in the field.



2004-05	36	scored by NSP
2005-06	45	scored by NSP
2006-07	100	scored by NSP
2007-08	See graph below.	<b>Revised method, scored by PA managers for all 19 PAs.</b>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		



**Table : Composite Scores of gazettee PAs in Bangladesh**

SI	Abbreviation	Full Name	Composite Score
PA1	LNP	Lawachara National Park	62
PA2	SNP	Satchari National Park	57
PA3	RKWS	Rema-Kalenga WS	47
PA4	CWS	Chunati WS	56
PA5	TGR	Teknaf Game Reserve	50
PA6	RSNP	Ramsagar National Park	44
PA7	SSWS	Sundarbans South WS	37
PA8	SEWS	Sundarbans East WS	49
PA9	SWWS	Sundarbans West WS	37
PA10	BNP	Bhawal National Park	45
PA11	MNP	Madhupur National Park	33
PA12	HNP	Himchari NP	22
PA13	KNP	Kaptai NP	19
PA14	NDNP	Nijhum Dweep NP	0
PA15	MKNP	Medha Kachapia NP	23
PA16	KNNP	Khadimnagar NP	0
PA17	PWS	Pablakhali WS	24
PA18	CKMWS	Char Kukri-Mukri WS	17
PA19	FWS	Fashiakhali WS	0

**17. NSP Contract: Habitat within targeted protected areas improved.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2c		
<b>Indicator:</b> Habitat within targeted protected areas improved		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.2c		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator measures the habitat restoration activities targeted in the pilot PAs - Lawachara National Park (LNP), Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary (RMWS), Satchuri National Park (SNP) and the Chanuti Wildlife Sanctuary (CWS), and Teknaf Game Reserve (TGR).		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> area (ha) planted		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Area and types of restoration activity.		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> this indicator will provide indication direct habitat restoration activities by the department through better management practices which also contributes directly in the overall.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Monthly /quarterly/ half-yearly progress reports from field implementation units (especially FD) that include areas under plantation.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD's and implementing partner's report & field investigation by PMOs.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Yearly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> survey of plantations.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> target cannot be set for this indicator		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are not cumulative.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003-04	0	For more detailed information by PA, see table below.
2004-05	0	
2005-06	431	
2006-07	769.59	
2007-08	922.26	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (shown below)		

### Summary of Restoration Activity by Types

SI	Plantation Types	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Total
1	Buffer Zone	96	269.42	602.52	967.94
2	Enrichment	190	123.5	158.89	472.39
3	Natural Regeneration	100	58.86	77	235.86
4	Coppice management	45	20	13	78
5	Special fruit tree	0	100.94	27.77	128.71
6	Fruit & Fodder	0	181.87	43.08	224.95
7	Fodder, grass	0	15	0	15
	Total	431	769.59	922.26	2122.85

### Types of Restoration Activity by Protected Areas.

SI	Plantation Types	2005-06					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone	20	10	30	10	26	96
2	Enrichment	40		100	30	20	190
3	Natural Regeneration		100				100
4	Coppice management			20	5	20	45
5	Special fruit tree						0
6	Fruit & Fodder						0
7	Fodder, grass						0
	Total	60	110	150	45	66	431

### Types of Restoration Activity by Protected Areas.

SI	Plantation Types	2006-07					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone	30	71.5	43.1	49.32	75.5	269.42
2	Enrichment	60.9		25.6	17	20	123.5
3	Natural Regeneration	58.86					58.86
4	Coppice management					20	20
5	Special fruit tree			50.47	50.47		100.94
6	Fruit & Fodder	89.22	92.65				181.87
7	Fodder, grass	15					15
	Total	253.98	164.15	119.17	116.79	115.5	769.59

### Types of Restoration Activity by Protected Areas.

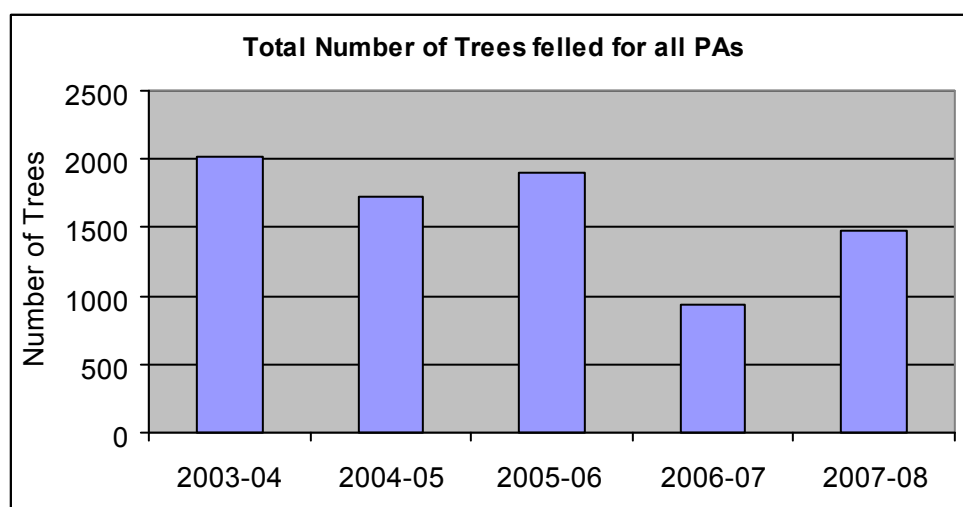
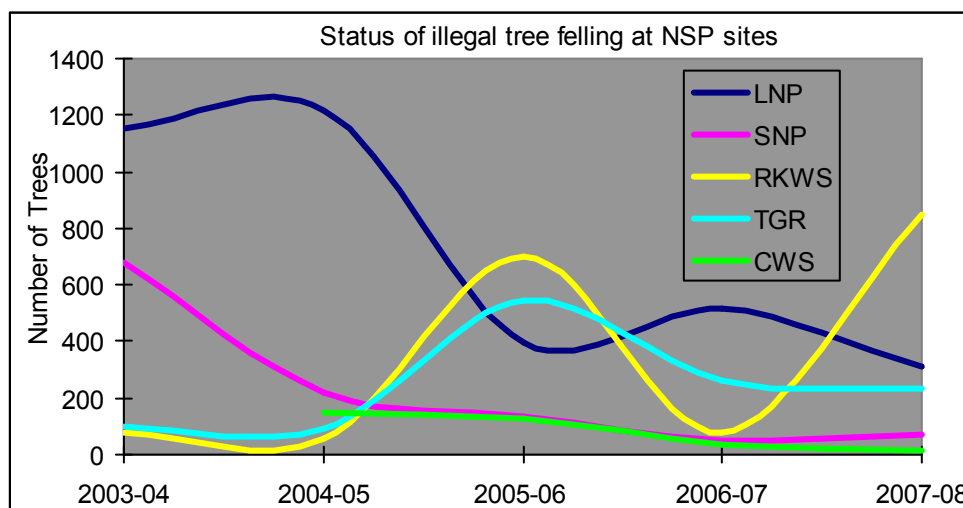
SI	Plantation Types	2007-08					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone	199.78	160	105.37	100.04	37.37	602.56
2	Enrichment	25.76		103.13	30		158.89
3	Natural Regeneration		77				77
4	Coppice management					13	13
5	Special fruit tree				27.77		27.77
6	Fruit & Fodder	38.08	5				43.08
7	Fodder, grass						
	Total	263.62	242	208.5	157.81	50.37	922.3

Note: CWS – Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary; TGR – Teknaf Game Reserve; LNP – Lawachara National Park; SNP – Satchari National Park; RKWS – Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary.

**18. Indicator 6.2 d: Declining incidence of unsustainable and illegal use of natural resources**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2 d.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Declining incidence in illegal logging at five pilot PAs.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b>		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will collect data on number of trees felled and number of cases from Forest Department's Offence Register on a monthly basis.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> number of trees (not cumulative)		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Areas		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> The illegal tree felling is the main threat to our PAs based on the five Site Level Field Appraisal Reports (Mollah et al 2004a, b., Mollah and Kundu 2004, Mollah et al 2004 a, b). This indicator will also indicate increased levels of protection resulting in part in improved capacity of FD and serve as proxy indicator that community groups are actively participating in the protection of the PA.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> From FD's report & field checking.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD reports and field verification.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> field checking.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are not cumulative.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual	Notes
2003-04	Total no of Trees illegally felled = <b>2011</b> ; LNP = 1152; SNP = 679; RKWS = 81; TGR = 99; CWS = no records found.	NSP has yet to start work in the field.
2004-05	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1732</b> ; LNP = 1218; SNP = 219; RKWS = 58; TGR = 89; CWS =148.	NSP in early months of 2005 started Community Patrolling at LNP.

2005-06	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1900</b> ; LNP = 396; SNP = 135; RKWS = 697; TGR = 544; CWS = 128	Comm. Patrol successful at LNP, however, illegal felling shoots high at RKWS and TGR. Both Beat Officers were sacked after having pressure from CMC members.
2006-07	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>913</b> ; LNP = 486; SNP = 53; RKWS = 80; TGR = 260; CWS = 13	On avg. illegal felling reduces to 50% from last year.
2007-08	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1476</b> ; LNP = 312; SNP = 70; RKWS = 846; TGR = 235; CWS = 13	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		



**19. NSP Contract: The rate of deforestation is reversed in pilot co-managed PAs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2 e		
<b>Indicator:</b> The rate of deforestation is reversed in pilot co-managed PAs.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> indicator 6.2 e		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This will measure the reduction of deforestation over time in protected areas as a result of project interventions in pilot protected areas. Change in deforestation rates will be measured in the pilot protected areas.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> % reduction in the rate of deforestation from baseline.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Areas		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> The illegal tree felling is the main threat to our PAs based on the five Site Level Field Appraisal Reports (Mollah et al 2004a, b., Mollah and Kundu 2004, Mollah et al 2004 a, b). This indicator will also indicate increased levels of protection resulting in part in improved capacity of FD and serve as proxy indicator that community groups are actively participating in the protection of the PA.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> from FD's offence register, number of trees felled and subsequent ha is calculated (2500 trees = 1 hectare). Data for 2003-04 is taken as baseline figure where total number of trees felled -2011nos equals to 0.8 ha. Rate is determined from the number of trees felled divided by the equivalent number of trees in a hectare (2500 nos). Although this method is not accurate (as in natural or old plantations density is much less), however, no better method was found. RRA/PRA or comparison of old satellite data was not found effective.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD reports and field verification.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> field checking.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are not cumulative.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual	Notes
2003-04	Total no of Trees illegally felled = <b>2011</b> , deforestation rate - <b>0.8 ha per year</b>	Baseline
2004-05	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1732</b> ; Deforestation rate = <b>0.7</b>	NSP in early months of 2005 started Community Patrolling at LNP.

2005-06	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1900</b> ; Deforestation rate = <b>0.76</b>	Deforestation increased again.
2006-07	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>913</b> ; Deforestation rate = <b>0.4</b>	Lowest rate.
2007-08	No of Trees illegally felled = <b>1476</b> ; Deforestation rate = <b>0.6</b>	Deforestation rate increased.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		



**20. NSP Indicator: Households implementing improved land-use practices and activities within and surrounding pilot protected areas**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2 1c.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Households implementing improved land-use practices and activities within and surrounding pilot protected areas or / Indicator 6.2.2c: Number of households implementing alternative income generation activities in targeted landscapes.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> 6.2.1c		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator measures the number of households implementing alternative income generating activities in the surrounding landscapes of the four initial pilot protected areas.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of households (cumulative); households headed by males; households headed by females and or both.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> gender		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator complements indicator 6.2.2b in monitoring alternative income realized for targeted groups. Given the difficulty establishing income baselines and monitoring and attributing increases in income to specific activities, these two indicators were chosen to provide sufficient information to assess the success of developing alternative income opportunities for targeted populations.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> From field report & field checking.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> AIG matrixes		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> field checking.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are not cumulative.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual	Notes
2004-05	total household – 3407	
2005-06	Male household – 1243, female household – 452, both – 6889, total household – 8,588	
2006-07	Male household – 1499, female household – 316, both – 10,443, total household – 15,133	

2007-08	Male household – 1775, female household – 477, both – 12,909, total household – 18,563	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

<b>(1) Household production</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fish culture	66	32	98
Poultry rearing	42	52	112
Beef fattening	15	102	531
Home gardening	109	101	3142
Goat rearing	29	11	40
Pig rearing	2	68	78
Dried fish processing	18	0	18
Fish trading	57	0	57
Bamboo production	0	0	0
Handicrafts (bamboo, cane, baskets)	0	0	0
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>4076</b>
<b>(2) Enterprise</b>			
Nursery	152	26	178
Groceries / Glossary shops	146	2	148
Small tourist service enterprises	4	0	4
Eco-cottage	7	0	7
Toilet facility mgmt at kiosques	0	0	0
Food facilities / restaurants	0	0	0
Oven-making enterprise	20	0	20
Community "nishorgo label" sales	1	0	
Elephant riding	0	0	0
Horse riding	0	0	0
Ethnic cloth production/mktg	0	78	108
Other	0	0	0
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>(3) Employment creation</b>			
Eco-guiding	37	4	41
Rickshaw puller / van	141	0	141
Eco-rickshaw puller	136	1	137
Salaried Patrollers	40	0	40
(Non-salaried patrollers)	753	0	753
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1112</b>
	<b>1775</b>	<b>477</b>	
<b>(4) Community livelihood changes</b>			
Fuel wood saving stoves	n/a	n/a	2959
Social forestry plantation (PBSA)	n/a	n/a	178
Social forestry strip plantation (PBSA)	n/a	n/a	0
Integrated Homestead mgmt	n/a	n/a	120
Plant distribution to (homesteads)	n/a	n/a	8487
Improved tree crop cultivation in Households	n/a	n/a	521
Bamboo production in households	n/a	n/a	644
			<b>12909</b>
			<b>18563</b>
<b>Total number of households</b>			<b>18563</b>

**21. NSP Indicator: Number of Hectares outside of protected areas under community management agreements.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2.1.d:		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Hectares outside of protected areas under community management agreements.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.2.1.d		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator measures ha of plantation raised in the buffer zone (outside the PA in reserved forest) and came under PBSA agreement with the beneficiaries both under NSP and FSP project (FSP beneficiaries have been included in the NSP beneficiaries; as in sustainable timber of indicator 1) in the pilot PAs.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> area (ha) planted, cumulative		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Protected Area and types of beneficiary (NSP and FSP).		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> this indicator will provide indication direct habitat restoration activities by the department through better management practices which also contributes directly in the overall.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Monthly /quarterly/ half-yearly progress reports from field implementation units (especially FD) that include areas under plantation.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> FD's and implementing partner's report & field investigation by PMOs.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Yearly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> survey of plantations.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> target cannot be set for this indicator		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are cumulative.		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2003-04	0	For more detailed information by PA, see table below.
2004-05	0	
2005-06	259	
2006-07	671.42	
2007-08	1273.94	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (shown below)		

**Summary of buffer areas (ha) under Community Mgt agreement (cumulative)**

SI	Plantation Types	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Total
1	Buffer Zone, NSP	96	365.42	967.94	967.94
2	Sustainable timber (social forestry), FSP	163	306	306	306
	Out side PA	259	671.42	1273.94	1273.94

**Summary of buffer areas (ha) under Community Mgt agreement by Protected Areas (cumulative).**

SI	Plantation Types	2005-06					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone, NSP	20	10	30	10	26	96
2	Sustainable timber (social forestry), FSP	35	0	38	0	90	163
	Total	55	10	68	10	116	431

SI	Plantation Types	2006-07					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone	50	81.5	73.1	59.32	101.5	365.42
2	Sustainable timber (social forestry)	38	140	38	0	90	306
	Total	88	221.5	111.1	59.32	191.5	671.42

SI	Plantation Types	2007-08					Total
		CWS	TGR	LNP	SNP	RKWS	
1	Buffer Zone	249.78	241.5	178.47	159.36	138.87	967.94
2	Sustainable timber (social forestry)	38	140	38	0	90	306
	Total	287.78	381.5	216.47	159.36	228.87	1273.94

Note: CWS – Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary; TGR – Teknaf Game Reserve; LNP – Lawachara National Park; SNP – Satchari National Park; RKWS – Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary.

22. **NSP Contract: Number of income generating activities, introduced by the project, and consistent with protected areas conservation being implemented by targeted stakeholders in targeted landscapes.**

Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.2 2b.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of income generating activities, introduced by the forestry project, and consistent with protected areas conservation being implemented by targeted stakeholders in targeted landscapes		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> 6.2.2b		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator measures the number of alternative income generating activities being implemented in targeted landscapes. "Targeted stakeholders" are those communities and individuals living within and surrounding the four pilot PA sites (targeted landscapes).		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> number of activities		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> The degradation of forests cannot be reversed unless the livelihood needs of local people for food, fuel wood, fodder and small timber are met. Providing alternative sources of income that meet those needs can reduce the pressure on the resource base and improve sustainable management. This indicator along with indicators 6.2.2.c (number of people implementing alternative income activities) will provide USAID a good indication of progress toward realizing alternative income activities.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> From field report & field checking.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> AIG matrixes		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> field checking.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are not cumulative.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual	Notes
2004-05	Total AIG – 1: Home gardening	
2005-06	Total AIG - 3; home gardening, nursery and eco-guiding.	

2006-07	Total AIG - 15 - Eco-Guiding, Eco-Rickshaw Puller, Eco Cottage, Nursery Development, Fish Culture, Dry Fish Processing, Fish Trading, Poultry Rearing, Milch Cow & Beef Fattening, Goat rearing, Pig rearing, Home Gardening, Grocery/Small Trading, Rikshaw/Van, Improved Oven Making.	
2007-08	Total AIG - 25 - Fish culture, Poultry rearing, Beef fattening, Home gardening, Goat rearing, Pig rearing, Dried fish processing, Fish trading, Nursery, Groceries shops, Small tourist service enterprises, Eco-cottage, Oven-making enterprise, Community "nishorgo label" sales, Elephant riding, Ethnic cloth production/mktg, Eco-guiding, Rickshaw puller / van, Eco-rickshaw puller, Salaried Patrollers, Fuel wood saving stoves, Integrated Homestead mgmt, Improved tree crop cultivation in Households, Bamboo production in households.	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		






**23. NSP Contract: Co-management conceptual model developed and implemented in the pilot PAs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator		
<b>Indicator:</b> Co-management conceptual model developed and implemented in the pilot PAs.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.3c		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the number of protected areas operating under the co-management model, the principal approach to fostering improved management and conservation of tropical forests.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of protected areas with co-management agreements		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> none		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> Development and implementation of a co-management approach provides the policy and legal basis for engaging communities, individuals and other institutions with a stake in the natural resources of the area to participate more fully in the conservation and management of those resources, benefiting from them in a more sustainable manner. This is the first and most essential step in sustainable management of resources.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> GoB gazette Notification.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> official documents.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Direct from source at FD.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annually		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> None.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are cumulative.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	0	
2005	proposed = 5	
2006	approved = 5	Published on August 10, 2006 (nos - 32), Gazette notification no – NO. pabama/parisha-4/nishorgo-64/(part-4)/112).
2007	5	

2008	5	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		



**24. NSP Contract: Key operational procedures in place enabling the implementation of co-management of pilot protected areas.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Key operational procedures in place enabling the implementation of co-management of pilot protected areas</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.3d:</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the progress of establishing a more comprehensive procedures and legal framework for the institutional and financial sustainability of the co-management concept.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Identified key procedures developed, approved, and implemented.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> none</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> For the Co-management approach to be adopted at the national level specific key procedures should be in place enabling the field implementation of co-management in the pilot protected areas. Although specific procedural needs will be identified through the review of the existing policy context, interviews with DF personnel, and the analysis of the RRAs and economic assessments in each of the pilot areas, possible areas of policy development may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> operational procedures for co-management of protected areas (identifying the approaches to be used and the participation mechanisms, roles, and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved, but particularly local residents)</li> <li> procedures establishing a national protected areas system</li> <li> procedures creating local conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li> procedures that allow for local retention and management of PA revenues</li> <li> mechanisms to allocate rights to local communities.</li> </ul>
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b></p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> official documents.</p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Direct from source at FD.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annually</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> None.</p>
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes:</b></p>

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual/Target</b>	<b>Notes</b>
2004	0	
2005		
2006	1 – Approval of Co-mgt council and committee, it's structure, roles and responsibilities and implemented.	
2007	1 – Local retention and management of PA revenue proposed, not approved or implemented.	
2008	1 – Rate of fee approved and Local retention and management of PA revenue principally approved by MoEF and Min Finance. 2 – Procedures in place for PA budgets to be publicly reviewed/discussed in CMC Annual Development Plans 3 - issues raised above on student dorm management by CMC, 4- Decisions about patrolling by CMCs, 5- Involvement in setting sites and participants for plantation work.	1- Final guideline for PA revenue management is under submission to ministries.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**25. NSP Contract: Co-management agenda established and being acted upon**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator		
<b>Indicator:</b> Co-management agenda established and being acted upon		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.3e		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the progress of the development and implementation of policy issues that are field informed and that strengthen the co-management approach.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of locally generated policy issues addressed at the national level.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> none		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> To fully operationalize the concept of co-management of PA, mechanisms should exist to improve or modify the approach based on the experience of the co-managers and other field practitioners, and on traditional management practices. To that end RMOs and CBOs should be able to work with the DFO to channel proposals for policy or operational changes through the FD and the inter-institutional Steering Committee. This indicator will measure the effectiveness of this approach in furthering the overall goal of institutionalizing the co-management approach.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> official documents.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Direct from CMC.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Annually		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> None.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes:</b>		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	0	
2005	0	
2006	0	
2007	6	Brickfield issue was raised by the 4 CMCs at the national level. The CMCs sent letter to DCs and DOE for action against brickfield. Organization of the Annual Development Plan (ADP) process by CMCs with FD.

2008	8	Share of 50% entry fee by the CMC, which has been principally agreed by MOF. Guideline is being submitted to the ministry for approval. Rohinga issue was taken up in the news papers and to the US ambassador. Organization of the Annual Development Plan (ADP) process by CMCs with FD.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 18 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**26. NSP Contract: Number of communities and resource management groups actively participating in the co-management of protected areas.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> : USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.3.1		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of communities and resource management groups actively participating in the co-management of protected areas.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> old Indicator 6.3.1, New PMP 9.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> Number of groups established by the Project and functioning. Should include the following categories of possible groups: (1) Forest User Groups; (2) Co-Mgmt Committees/Councils; (3) Youth Groups (e.g., Nishorgo Clubs, Dhaka high school groups, Bird groups); (4) other groups.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Disaggregated by the type of group.		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> The number of groups is an indicator of the develop of social cohesion in the civil society.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Reports.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> AIG matrix and other sources.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes

2006	<p>Forest User Groups = 194  Co-Mgmt Committees = 6  Co-Mgmt Councils = 7  Youth Groups = 18  Total = 257</p>	<p>Total member of these groups is = 6922. Total female number is = 2446.</p>
2007	<p>Forest User Groups = 255  Co-Mgmt Committees = 8  Co-Mgmt Councils = 8  Youth Groups = 26  Community Patrolling groups = 34  Total = 331</p>	<p>Total member of these groups is = 9460. Total female number is = 4095.</p>
2008	<p>Forest User Groups = 324  Community Patrolling Groups = 35  Co-Mgmt Committees = 8  Co-Mgmt Councils = 8  Youth Groups = 45  Total = 420</p>	<p>Total male members – 5398, total female members – 4417, Grand total - 9815</p>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**27. NSP Contract: Number of individuals reached by public awareness activities**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.4.a		
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of individuals reached by public awareness activities.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.4.a		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This process indicator will record the number of people attending or participating in selected awareness-generation activities. Public awareness activities include visit, tours and networking, publications, community-training activities, attendance at project-sponsored community theatre with NRM messages, participation in CBO and RMO activities and planning sessions, and similar events.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> cumulative Number		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will be a cumulative measurement taken periodically over the life of the project to gage public interest and link public awareness activities to knowledge of principles of conservation and resources management through behavior change.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b>		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	200	
2005	15,000	

2006	51,635	Nishorgo outreach efforts, at local and national level, have been extensive. The figure of 51,635 includes only those reached by public awareness activities at local level, and thus does not include such events as the Architectural Competition and others, which have reached a significant audience at the national level also.
2007	north – 12,650 south – 23,000 total – 35, 650	
2008	north – 7775 south – 24,000 Total – 31,775	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**28. NSP Contract: Increase in newspaper, television, and radio coverage of biodiversity and NRM issues.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.4b		
<b>Indicator:</b> Increase in newspaper, television, and radio coverage of biodiversity and NRM issues.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.4b		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will monitor the increase in media coverage of biodiversity conservation and natural resources management issues.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of newspaper articles, and radio and television segments.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will serve as a proxy indicator for greater awareness, with the assumption that more frequent and broader coverage of environmental issues in mass media will contribute to raising national and local level awareness.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> record of all coverage.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka and regional offices.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	National Newspaper = 5; Television = 2	
2005	Regional Newspaper = 66 National News Paper = 67 Television = 7	BTV, NTV, Channel I & ATN Bangla covered news on major events and various NSP activities.
2006	Regional Newspaper = 40 National News Paper = 25 Television = 8.	BTV, NTV, Channel I & ATN Bangla covered news on major events and various NSP activities.
2007	Regional Newspaper = 109 National News Paper = 78 International website = 1 Television = 15.	International Web site – <a href="http://www.wowntoearth.org">www.wowntoearth.org</a> about “Tree-fellers turn forest guardians in Bangladesh” on 2007/18/03.



2008	Regional Newspaper = 19 National News Paper = 21 Television = 28.	BTV, NTV, Channel I & ATN Bangla covered news on PAs (majority BTV). Daily news paper Prothom Alo, Daily star & others wrote article on eco-tourism, chevron 3d seismic survey etc.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**29. NSP Contract: Tenfold increase in the number of paying visitors to target PAs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual indicator 6.4.c.		
<b>Indicator:</b> Tenfold increase in the number of paying visitors to target PAs.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b>		
DESCRIPTION		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the increased interest of the general public to pay an entrance fee to visit national parks.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Annual numbers of paid visitors and annual percent increase of paid visitors.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will provide evidence of increased civil society awareness, and interest in natural areas. The planned communications campaigns should provide some of the stimulus for the increased visitation.		
DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Visitor registers. Visitors are requested to collect “ticket” with serial number (payment is not required to get a ticket or entry to the PA). A part of this “ticket” is kept with the information center and monthly register is maintained.		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b> from reports - Monthly sale and visitor data sheet of Lawachara National Park, Satchari National Park, and Teknaf Game Reserve.		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Visitor information centers of LNP, SNP & TGR.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> visitor register.		
OTHER NOTES		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b> baseline figure is about 5000, target is 50,000		
<b>Other Notes:</b> figures are <b>not cumulative</b> . It is clear that the number of visitors at three sites is increasing sharply. However, as the Min Finance has not yet approved the entry fee, the number of paying visitors is still 0, officially.		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual	Notes
2004	Total number of registered visitors – 5,428	Data for LNP only.
2005	Total number of registered visitors – 7,203	Data for LNP only.
2006	Total number of registered visitors – 38,940	Data for LNP only.
2007	Total number of registered visitors – 45,605	Data for LNP, SNP and TGR. See table below.

2008	Total number of registered visitors – 55,428	Data for LNP, SNP and TGR. Up to May 2008.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**Table: Number of registered visitors to three PAs.**

Year	Month	LNP	SNP	TGR	Total
2007	January	2952	1500	2000	6452
2007	February	6739	800	2500	10039
2007	March	6500	500	346	7346
2007	April	2200	700	500	3400
2007	May	1109	327	300	1736
2007	June	925	167	200	1292
2007	July	941	155	100	1196
2007	August	597	147	500	1244
2007	September	343	188	1000	1531
2007	October	1659	245	1000	2904
2007	November	1366	315	1000	2681
2007	December	3244	540	2000	5784
<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,575</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>11,446</b>	<b>45,605</b>

Year	Month	LNP	SNP	TGR	Total
2008	January	7576	1570	2000	11146
2008	February	11489	4580	3000	19069
2008	March	11156	4093	1000	16249
2008	April	1398	818	350	2566
2008	May	2614	830	350	3794
2008	June	1669	735	200	2604
<b>2008</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,902</b>	<b>12,626</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>55,428</b>

LNP – Lawachara National Park, SNP – Satchari National Park, TGR – Teknaf Game Reserve.

**30. NSP Contract: Increased capacity of local environmental NGOs, RMOs (civil society) capable of advocating for priority conservation issues.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.4d		
<b>Indicator:</b> Increased capacity of local environmental NGOs, RMOs (civil society) capable of advocating for priority conservation issues.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the strengthening of civil society to participate in local and national level policy dialog and formulation. Strengthening of advocacy capabilities defined as having the capacity to analyze and formulate policy alternatives, and to be able to articulate policy positions in public fora.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Number of policy initiatives identified and advocated by local organizations.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will provide evidence of increased civil society awareness, and capability to advocate for changes in conservation and co-management policy and legislation.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> .		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka and regional offices.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	0	
2005	0	
2006	8	Numerous local NGOs at pilot sites are taking up issues concerning the PAs, especially where these NGOs are effected by possible economic set backs from forest destruction.
2007	12	4 CMCs (Chunati, Banskhali, Teknaf and Whykheone) took actions at the national level on Brickfields.

2008	13	CMC of Lawacara organized human chain, protested against the harmful effect of 3-D seismic survey on the wildlife of LNP.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**31. NSP Contract: Forest Department skills and experience improved to promote co-management of PAs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.5a		
<b>Indicator:</b> Forest Department skills and experience improved to promote co-management of PAs.		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.5a		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure the institutional strengthening of the FD and its ability to shift its operating paradigm by increasing its internal capacity to promote co-management. This indicator will measure improved working conditions of Wildlife Circle staff relative to other DF personnel and the creation of clear mandates and operational autonomy for the Wildlife Circles.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Recording of administrative changes within the DF and observation of field operations.		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> Raising staff conditions and authorities of the Wildlife Circles will be crucial to institutionalizing the concept of protected areas management in the DF which has traditionally focused on production forestry. Documenting these changes will provide evidence that the FD considers PA management an integral part of its operations and is committed to PA management in the long term.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> .		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka and regional offices.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> Monthly		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	0	
2005	8	

2006	12	The Department has now issued numerous orders / directives establishing the Wildlife Division as the new managers of the northern PAs, including posting of senior staff with responsibilities to oversee the sites. Lawachara and Satchuri are already in hands of the Wildlife Circle, along with Chunati.
2007	13	4 PAs under Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Circle, recent addition is Bhawal NP.
2008	15	During 2008, one PA has been included in the PA system of the country, making the total number of PA 19. The PA is named as – Fasiakhali Wildlife Sanctuary under Cox’s Bazaar Zila with an area of 1302 hectare. The Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Circle has agreed to use PA Management performance scorecard yearly basis as their report on “State of Protected Areas in Bangladesh”.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**32. NSP Contract: High level inter-agency Government Steering Committee functioning and advancing the cause of improved PA management and NRM programs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<p><b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.5b</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> High level inter-agency Government Steering Committee functioning and advancing the cause of improved PA management and NRM programs.</p> <p><b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.5b</p>		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure improved institutional capacity to manage PA s by providing evidence that the Government has the capability to work together on multi-sectoral complex NRM issues.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> Committee meeting minutes and recording of actions taken by the Committee.</p> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> The ability of the Government of Bangladesh to work in a multi-sectoral manner to address complex land-use issues in a coordinated and consultative manner is fundamental to improving the Government’s institutional capacity in conservation and NRM. This indicator will provide evidence that inter-institutional coordination is occurring thereby enabling and facilitating field implementation of co-management. This indicator complements the indicators of IR 6.3 Selected Policies Implemented, as it provides evidence that a high level coordinating body will take up and advance an environmental policy agenda.</p>		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<p><b>Data Collection Method:</b> Meetings, decisions, and actions taken by the Steering Committee will be recorded, tracked and presented in IRG reports.</p> <p><b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b></p> <p><b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka offices.</p> <p><b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> yearly.</p> <p><b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.</p>		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b></p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p> <p><b>Other Notes</b></p>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004	1st meeting of SC	
2005	2nd meeting of SC, including support to public private partnerships (NPC)	
2006	3rd and 4th SC meeting undertaken	Steering Committee has been briefed on developments and has now weighed in to support the Project in a number of ways.



2007	5 <sup>th</sup> SC meeting held	Revise proposal for 50% local retention of entry fee, co-mgt approach for Madhupur NP, raising fund for LNP Visitor Interpretation Center.
2008	6 <sup>th</sup> SC meeting held	Modalities for sharing PA Entry fee, brickfield, Madhupur, modalities for management and maintenance of building constructed by private companies discussed.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

**33. NSP Contract: Improved local government, CBO and RMO capabilities to support integrated conservation and development programs.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>																
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.5c																
<b>Indicator:</b> Improved local government, CBO and RMO capabilities to support integrated conservation and development programs																
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.5c																
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>																
<p><b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure CMCs with respect to factors as the extent of Organizational development (within the CMCs); Leadership development; Formation and nurturing of (human, financial and social) capitals; Development of self reliance; Soundness in the conduct of routine tasks and operations; Women and gender development; Participatory planning; and Networking and relations with relevant agencies/organisations.</p> <p><b>Unit of Measure:</b> composite scores</p> <p>Score and Indicative Status</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Score less than 19</td> <td>means</td> <td>Critical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score between 20 – 39</td> <td>means</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score between 40 – 59</td> <td>means</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score between 60 – 79</td> <td>means</td> <td>Satisfactory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score between 80 – 100</td> <td>means</td> <td>Very well performing/Sustainable</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a</p> <p><b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will measure yet another aspect of improved institutional capacity, that of civil society capacity. The ability of the CMCs to effectively co-manage PAs and other NRM programs is a fundamental aspect of effective co-management. It is key that local institutions are strengthened and that at end of the forestry project they are capable of functioning independently.</p>		Score less than 19	means	Critical	Score between 20 – 39	means	Weak	Score between 40 – 59	means	Moderate	Score between 60 – 79	means	Satisfactory	Score between 80 – 100	means	Very well performing/Sustainable
Score less than 19	means	Critical														
Score between 20 – 39	means	Weak														
Score between 40 – 59	means	Moderate														
Score between 60 – 79	means	Satisfactory														
Score between 80 – 100	means	Very well performing/Sustainable														
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>																
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> survey.																
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>																
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka offices.																
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b>																
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> Empirical Investigation based on assessment framework																
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>																
<p><b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b> An Exploratory Study on Performance and Capacity of Nishorgo Support Project (NSP) Co-Management Committees, by Niaz Ahmed Khan, Utpal Dutta, Md. Modinul Ahsan, Michael Mrong, Rafiq Sultana, and Abdur Rahman. Available at: <a href="http://www.nishorgo.org">www.nishorgo.org</a>.</p> <p><b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b></p>																

Other Notes		
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004		
2005		No assessment done.
2006		
2007		
2008	The table below gives a broad (indicative) impression of status of the studied CMC as a 'local institution', and with an average score 71.5, the CMCs fall within the 'Satisfactory' band.	Assessment completed.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		

Name of CMC	Average score of each CMC assigned to the indicators related with												Full mark	Assigned Score
	Organisation	Leadership	Capital	Skill	Dev project	Poorest HH	Self reliance	Women Gender	Part. planning	Conflict Benefit				
Chunati	9	7	4.5	7.5	5	4	5	6	6.5	8			100	62.5
Jaldi	8.5	8	5.5	8.5	7	4.5	4.5	6	8	7.5			100	68
Teknaf	9	7	5.5	6.5	6	5.5	4.5	8	9.5	7.5			100	69
Whykong	9	9	6	7.5	7	5.5	5	7	9	7.5			100	72.5
Shilkhali	9.5	6.5	6	7.5	8	5.5	6	7	9	7.5			100	72.5
Lawachara	8.5	8	8	6.5	8	5	6	7.5	7.5	9.5			100	74.5
Satchari	8.5	9.5	6.5	6	8	6.5	5.5	7.5	6	10			100	74
Rema Ka	9.5	10	7.5	7	10	6	6.5	6	7	9			100	78.5
<b>Total</b>	71.5	65	49.5	57	59	42.5	43	55	62.5	66.5			800	571.5
<b>Avg.</b>	8.9	8.1	6.2	6.9	7.4	5.3	5.4	6.9	7.8	8.3			100	71.4

### Lawachara

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	Indicator	Full mark		#	Indicator	Full mark	
1	Organisation Development	10	8.5	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	5.0
2	Leadership Development	10	8	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	6.0
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	8.0	8	Women and Gender Development	10	7.5
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	6.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	7.5

5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	8.0	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	9.5	
						<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>74..5</u>

### **Satchari**

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		
1	Organization Development	10	8.5	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	6.5	
2	Leadership Development	10	9.5	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	5.5	
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	6.5	8	Women and Gender Development	10	7.5	
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	6.0	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	6.0	
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	8.0	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	10	
						<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>74.0</u>

### **Rema Kalenga**

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		
1	Organization Development	10	9.5	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	6.0	
2	Leadership Development	10	10.0	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	6.5	
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	7.5	8	Women and Gender Development	10	6.0	
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	7.0	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	7	
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	10.0	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	9	
						<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>78.5</u>

### **Chunati**

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>	
1	Organisation Development	10	9	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	4
2	Leadership Development	10		7	Development of Self-reliance		

			7			10	5
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	4.5	8	Women and Gender Development	10	6
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	7.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	6.5
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	5	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	8
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>62.5</b>

### **Jaldi**

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>	
1	Organisation Development	10	8.5	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	4.5
2	Leadership Development	10	8	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	4.5
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	5.5	8	Women and Gender Development	10	6
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	8.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	8
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	7	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	7.5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>

### **Teknaf**

#### *Summary of Assessment*

#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		#	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>	
1	Organisation Development	10	9	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	5.5
2	Leadership Development	10	7	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	4.5
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	5.5	8	Women and Gender Development	10	8
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	6.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	9.5
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	6	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	7.5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>100</b>	<b>69.0</b>

## **Whykong**

### *Summary of Assessment*

<i>#</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		<i>#</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		
1	Organisation Development	10	9	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	5.5	
2	Leadership Development	10	9	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	5	
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	6	8	Women and Gender Development	10	7	
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	7.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	9	
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	7	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	7.5	
						<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72.5</b>

## **Shilkhali**

### *Summary of Assessment*

<i>#</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		<i>#</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Full mark</i>		
1	Organisation Development	10	9.5	6	Status of poorest household in the locality	10	5.5	
2	Leadership Development	10	6.5	7	Development of Self-reliance	10	6	
3	Capital Formation & Transparency	10	6	8	Women and Gender Development	10	7	
4	Skills & Awareness Enhancement	10	7.5	9	Participatory Planning/Linkage	10	9	
5	Handling of Development Work/Projects	10	8	10	Conflict Management and Benefit Sharing	10	7.5	
						<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72.0</b>

**34. NSP Contract: At least \$1 million dollars of additional funds raised from national and international donors.**

<b>Nishorgo Key Indicator Reference Sheet</b>		
<b>Source of Requirement for this Indicator:</b> USAID-IRG winning contractual Indicator 6.5d		
<b>Indicator:</b> At least \$1 million dollars of additional funds raised from national and international donors		
<b>Indicator Reference Code:</b> Indicator 6.5d		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		
<b>Precise Definition(s):</b> This indicator will measure improved institutional capacity of local organizations to effectively administer and manage community based NRM activities. The term capacity is defined as the technical, administrative skills to plan, design, execute, evaluate, and financially sustain local NRM programs.		
<b>Unit of Measure:</b>		
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> n/a		
<b>Justification/Management Utility:</b> This indicator will measure yet another aspect of improved institutional capacity, that of civil society capacity. The ability of the local governments, NGOs and other local organizations to effectively co-manage PAs and other NRM programs is a fundamental aspect of effective co-management. It is key that local institutions are strengthened and that at end of the forestry project they are capable of functioning independently. This indicator will measure the progress toward that objective. This complements the indicators listed for IR 6.3 Selected Policies Implemented as it provides evidence that local capacity is being built to implement natural resources policies and operational procedures.		
<b>DATA ACQUISITION PROCESS OF NSP</b>		
<b>Data Collection Method:.</b>		
<b>Method of Acquisition by NSP Dhaka Monitoring Unit:</b>		
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Dhaka offices.		
<b>Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition:</b> yearly.		
<b>Survey Instrument for the data:</b> none.		
<b>OTHER NOTES</b>		
<b>Relevant Reference Sources:</b>		
<b>Notes on Baselines/Targets:</b>		
<b>Other Notes</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES</b>		
Year	Actual/Target	Notes
2004		
2005	\$100k	
2006	\$150k	Includes GTZ/PURE (\$75k) for oven/stove expansion plus leveraged support from ADB FSP Project (\$75k).
2007		

2008	<p>1 – GEF Coastal Afforestation &amp; Co-Management Project approved at \$3m</p> <p>2 – UNDP forest project on co-management at about \$1m</p>	<p>These two Projects both of which were partial result of borrowing from co-management model</p> <p>Both now approved and in progress.</p>
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: 22 June 2008		
ADDITIONAL RELEVANT DATA (may be shown below)		