

mn-e'e' 'vcbv g+Wj

Rjvf~wgi mn-e'e' 'vcbv g+Wj

G+ +ki Rjvf~wg HwZnvwmKfv+eB grm", Dw™ϕ` I Ab"vb" cÖvwb%ewP+í mg,,x Ges Zv wecyj GK Rb+Mvôxi Avq I cywói Drm| Kv+ji weeZ©+b AvR µgea©gvb gvby+li Pvc, RjR cÖvwbi Avevm~'j ¶wZMÖ~' nlqv Ges f~wg-e'envi cwieZ©b Kiv cÖf,,wZ Kvi+Y Rjvf~wgi Drcv`b¶gZv I Gi cÖvY%ewPí" ax+í ax+í ¶wqòz n+q Avm+Q| Rjvf~wg m+ú+í ¶wqòz GB Ae~'v +_+K D+Èvi+Yi Rb" ~'vbxq grm"Rxwemn miKvi I Dbœqb mn+hvMxiv mn-e'e' 'vcbv cxwZ+K +e+Q wb+q+Q Ges MVb K+í+Q grm"Rxwe+í m+ú` e'e' 'vcbv msMVb (AviGgl)|

grm" m+ú` e'e' 'vcbv+K +UKmB Ki+Z mn-e'e' 'vcbv mnsMV+bi g~j wfwÈ wn+em+e wZbwU Avf"š—ixb gy³ Rjvk+q M+o +Zvjv n+q+Q 17 wU m+ú` e'e' 'vcbv msMVb (AviGgl)| G+í g+a" +q+Q nvBj nvl+oi (12,490 +n±i GjvKvq) 8wU AviGgl, ZzivM-eskx b`x mswk-jó (4,370 +nt GjvKvq) 4wU AviGgl Ges Ksk-gvwjwS b`xi AeevwnKvq (8,210 +nt) 5wU AviGgl|

iw¶Z ebvÂ+ji mn-e'e' 'vcbv g+Wj

+ +ki ¶wqòz ebvÂj, +jvi g+a" wKQz GjvKv GL+bv Rxe%ewP+í mg,,x +q+Q hv iw¶Z GjvKv wn+em+e eb wefv+Mi e'e' 'vcbvq Av+Q| Ab"vb" ebvÂ+ji g+ZvB Gme iw¶Z GjvKv µgea©gvb RbmsL"vi Rb" KvV, Rjvjvbx, ~'vbxq Rb+Mvôxi Avevm~'j I ebf~wg+Z Ab" f~wg-e'envi mn bvbwea P"+j+Ai m+SyLxb| +aygví K+Vvi AvBb cÖ+qvM K+í iw¶Z eb Z_v +_+ki Ab"vb" ebvÂ+ji ¶wqòz Ae~'v +VKv+bv m+œe bq- GB Dcjwä n+Z miKvi, eb wbf©i Rb+Mvôx Ges Dbœqb mn+hvMx+í Kvh©Ki D+í+Mi d+í iw¶Z GjvKvq mswkjó me gnt+ji mwµq AskMÖn+Y Pvjy nq iw¶Z ebvÂj mn-e'e' 'vcbv cxwZ|

wbmM© +bUlqvK© bv+g iw¶Z GjvKv mn-e'e' 'vcbv Kvh©µ+gi AvLZvq AvR +_+ki 34wU iw¶Z ebvÂ+ji g+a" 18wU+Z 23wU mn-e'e' 'vcbv msMVb KvR Ki+Q hvi g~j wfwÈ wn+em+e +q+Q MÖvg msi¶Y +divig (wfwmGd)| GQvov +q+Q Z...Yg~j ch©v+qi eb wbf©i Rb+Mvôxi c-vUdg© wn+em+e wccjm& +divig (wcGd), Dc+`óv cwil` wn+em+e mn-e'e' 'vcbv KvDwYj Ges e'e' 'vcbv KwgwU wn+em+e mn-e'e' 'vcbv KwgwU|

BwmG mn-e'e' 'vcbv g+Wj

miKvi cw+ek msi¶Y AvBb-1995 g~+j +_+ki ,i"Zic~Y© Rxe%ewPí mg,,x 12wU GjvKv+K cÖwZ+ekMZ mskUvcboe GjvKv wn+em+e +Nvlbv K+í+Q hvi g+a" +q+Q



†`‡ki Ab`Zg GKwU Rjvf~wg - nvKvjywK nvlol cÖvq 18,386 †n±i GjvKvi GB Rjvf~wg GKw`‡K wekvj Rxe%ewP‡îi Avavi Ab`w`‡K cÖvq 190,000 ‡jv‡Ki cÖZ`¶ ev c‡iv¶ RxweKvq‡bi Drm`|

nvKvjywK nvl‡oi m±ú` mn-e`e`'vcbv Kvh©µ‡gi g~jwfwË nj mgvRwfwËK MÖvg msi¶Y `j (wfwmwR)| me©‡gvU 28wU wfwmwR Avevi BDwbqb ch©v‡q 11wU BDwbqb BwmG mn-e`e`'vcbv KwgwU Ges ciewZ©‡Z Dc‡Rjv-wfwËK 4wU Dc‡Rjv BwmG mn-e`e`'vcbv KwgwU wn‡m‡te nvKvjywK nvl‡oi m±ú` msi¶‡Y KvR Ki‡Q|

Co-management Models

Wetland PA Co-management Model

Home to a diverse range of fish, plants and other wildlife, Wetlands serve as a source of nutrition and income for a large population. In the face of increasing pressures from growing population, loss of habitats and land-use changes for the local fishermen, Government and development partners recognized options to reverse the trend. As collaborative management is considered a viable option, Resource Management Organizations (RMOs) have been developed.

Resource Management Organizations (RMOs) are the key building blocks for sustainable wetland resources management in three large wetland systems e.g. Hail Haor (8 RMOs; 12,490 ha), Turag-Bongshi floodplain (4 RMOs; 4,370 ha) and Kangsha-Malijhi (5 RMOs; 8,210 ha) River basin.

Forest PA Co-management Model

Protected areas are the remnants of biological hotspots in the Bangladesh forestry sector which are facing ever increasing challenges ranging from increased demands for wood and fuel, settlements and land-use transformation. With the realization that mere law enforcement cannot prevent the steady loss of forests, the Government, forest dependent communities and development partners came forward to introduce collaborative management of forest resources with active involvement of local stakeholders.

In the Nishorgo Network platform a total of 23 CMCs have been developed in 18 Forest PAs while community level Village Conservation Forums (VCFs) are the building blocks, Peoples' Forums (PFs) are grass-root peoples platforms, Co-management Councils are advisory bodies and Co-management Committees (CMCs) are developed as management bodies.

ECA CMO Model (Hakaluki Haor)

The Government of Bangladesh declared 12 sites of biological significance as Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) within the frame of Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act 1995. Hakaluki haor is one of the ECAs and a major wetland of Bangladesh with a land area of 18,386 ha which supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 190,000 people (MoEF 2006).

Village conservation groups (VCGs) are the building blocks of co-management in Hakaluki haor. Twenty eight VCGs are formed at community level which is further grouped into 11 union ECA co-management committees and finally into 4 Upazila ECA co-management committees. Village conservation groups are involved in implementation of field level conservation activities.