



Bangladesh Forest Department

Mihir Kumar Doe

Director

Wildlife Crime Control Unit &
Wildlife Center of Bangladesh



Protected Areas of Bangladesh



Total PA - 41 nos.

National Parks- 17 nos.

Wildlife Sanctuaries- 20 nos.

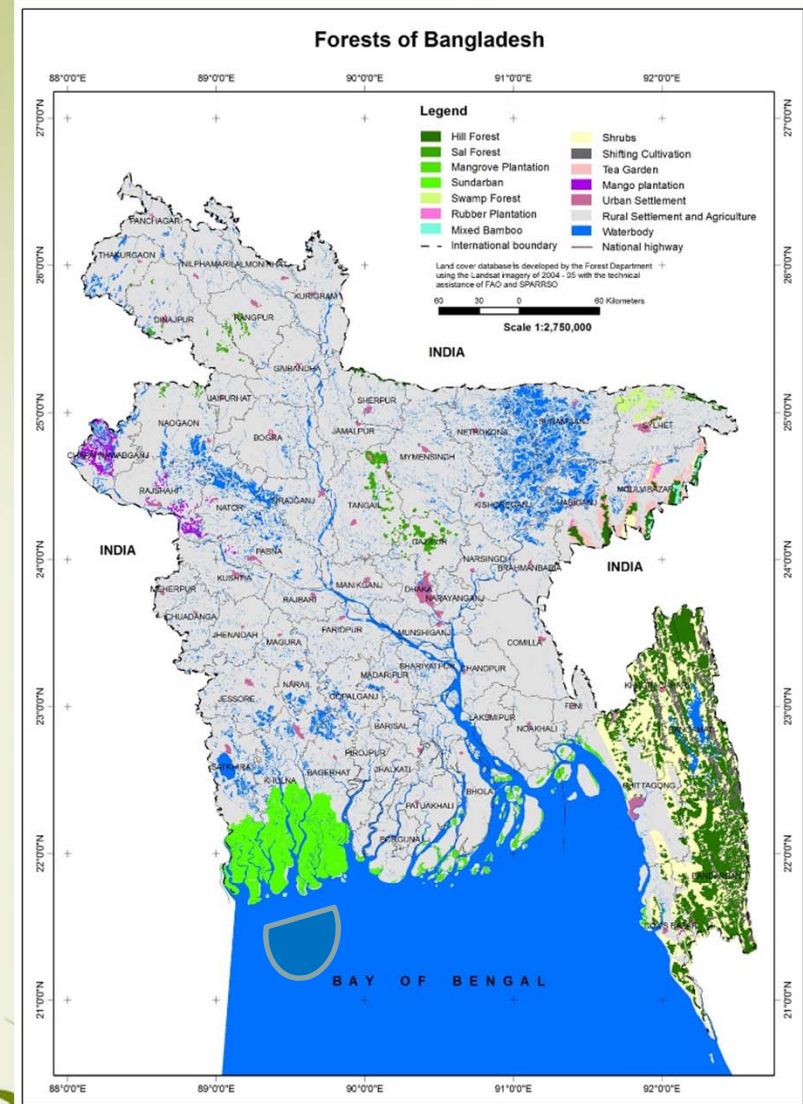
Marine PA- 01 no.

Special Conservation Area- 2 nos

Total Country area- 14.75 m ha.

Total Protected areas- 0.618 m. ha.

4.19% of the total country area





Section 01

PAME Methodologies/Tools in Bangladesh

- Many PAs were declared in different times yet there was no systematic system of assessing management effectiveness of the PAs.
- 1st time in 1010, under IPAC project, Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) methodology was conducted in 19 PAs.
- In 2015-16, under SRCWP Project, Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) was conducted to assess the management effectiveness of the protected areas of Bangladesh.
- METT covered 37 protected areas of the country.
- METT was formulated by WWF and supported by the World Bank



Benefits of using METT:

- Capable of providing a harmonized reporting system for forest protected area assessment;
- Suitable for replication;
- Able to supply consistent data to allow tracking of progress over time;
- Relatively quick and easy to complete by protected area staff, so as not to be reliant on high levels of funding or other resources;
- Capable of providing a “score” if required;
- Easily understood by non specialists;
- Nested within existing reporting systems to avoid duplication of effort.
- Result pointed laps and gaps in the effectiveness of PA magt. on the basis of which the authority can intervene for development of the PA magt.



- Challenges of using METT
 - The Tracking Tool also has strict limitations in terms of allowing comparison between sites;
 - Too limited to allow a detailed evaluation of outcomes and is really aimed at providing a quick overview of the management steps.
 - Limited knowledge of application in field level and budget.
- Country's plan for use PAME tools in future
 - Use the result of PAME in Implementation of Management Plans, Master Plans, Conservation Action Plan etc.;
 - Special attention to the low scoring PAs for management effectiveness;
 - Periodic METT application.

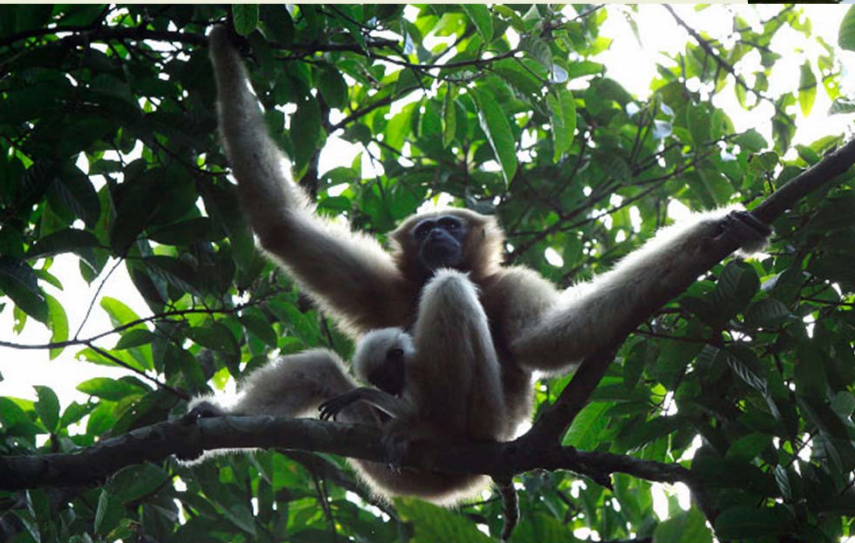
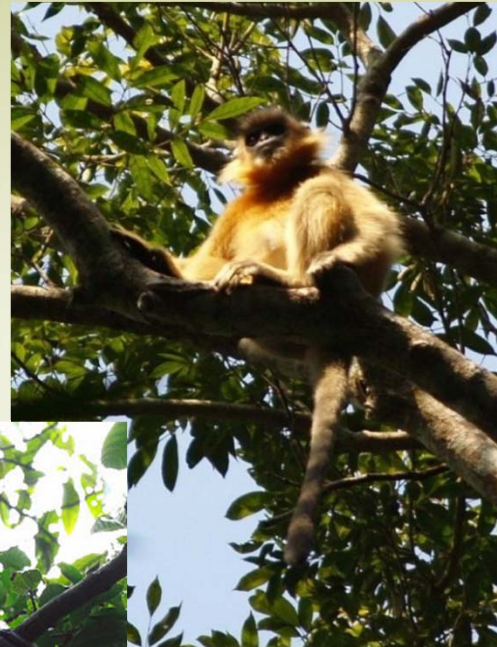


Section 02



Case Study of MEE Implementation

Lawachara National Park





○ Brief overview of site(Lawachara National Park)

- Type- Mixed evergreen forest
- Location- Moulvibazar (Northeast of Bangladesh)
- Area- 12.5 sq. km
- RF Declared in 1917 and PA declared in 1996
- IUCN Category- II
- WDPA site code- 142993
- Conservation focus-
 - Rich biodiversity
 - 35 spp. of Mammals, 216 spp. of Birds, 39 spp. of Reptiles; around 1000 spp. of Plants
 - Flagship spp.-Hoolock Gibbon
 - Education
 - Recreation
 - Community benefit etc.



○ Threats of LNP:

- Rail line and road has passed through the PA which causes wildlife killing.
- Dependency on Forest Resources by local people
- Encroachment.
- Tourists pressure.
- Commercial cultivation of betel and lemon.



- MEE process at the site(Lawachara NP):
 - METT has carried out from December 2015 to December 2016.
 - Field level Officers-staffs of Forest Department , members of Co-Management Committee, university faculty were involved in this process.
 - Training was conducted to conduct the MEE process.
 - The MEE process was conducted by the Forest Department with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh.



- Main findings from MEE process in Lawachara NP:
 - Management Effectiveness Score- 58
 - Threats score- 18 (Among the 12 threat categories, intrusion and disturbance (24%) is of main concern to human PA managers, followed by biological resource use (22%), agriculture and aquaculture (17%), and residential and commercial development within a PA (17%), geological events (15%))
 - Effectiveness Scores in Planning Issues- 43
 - Management Score of all Input Issues- 48
 - Effectiveness Score of all Process Issues- 57
 - Effectiveness Score of all Output Issues- 78
 - Percentage Effectiveness Score for Outcome- 67



- MEE result for Strengthening management of LNP:
 - Forest department identified the laps and gaps in the effectiveness of PA management and hence can take management decisions for the betterment of the PA conservation.
 - Several Eviction operations carried out by FD to reduce threat on land and biodiversity in PA.
 - Proposed to shift existing Rail line and road network outside PA areas to reduce threat of road killing of wildlife.



- Lesson learned from MEE of LNP:
 - The assessment found that the PA was enduring a wide variety of pressure and threats.
 - It was also found that this PA has very limited management capacity and manpower to tackle the pressure on the ground.
 - The management effectiveness is satisfactory but mostly lack of budget, capacity and infrastructure.

- Future plan for MEE in PAs
 - Use the result of MEE for Improvement of the capacity of management to meet conservation objective.
 - Implementation of Management Plan.
 - Periodic Application of MEE.



Section 03

IUCN Green List Standard

- Bangladesh has not adopted IUCN Green List Standard yet.
- Bangladesh may adopt IUCN Green List Standard in future, but need more information on-
 - Enlisting process
 - Impact on management
 - Benefits and advantages



Section 04

Other International Standards



- Bangladesh is signatories of different conventions and protocols (CITES, CBD, RAMSAR etc.).
- Bangladesh became associated with CA/TS.
- Bangladesh also follow the IUCN protected area category.
- PA Management in Bangladesh
 - Since 2003 Bangladesh have adopted 'Co-management' for the Protected Areas.
 - Already established 28 nos. Co-management committee in 24 nos. PAs.
 - This is a collaborative approach with local communities and stakeholders to participate in the protection and conservation of the PAs of the country.

- In future, Bangladesh may adopt any other 'International PA management standard' which will be helpful for better management and to evaluate management effectiveness in PAs.

Thanks