

ACTION PLAN OF MAMUNUL H KHAN, BANGLADESH

INTRO:

Degradation of ecosystems as a result of human intervention is very dynamic in Bangladesh and this degradation is resulting in biodiversity simplification. Due to degrading trends of habitats, existence of many plant and animal species are threatened. On the other hand, an integrated PAMS is yet to be activated. To date, PAM can be observed only in 4 protected areas. There is gap in awareness about the significance of PAMS which is fundamental for the concerned people to act in appropriate manner.

One of the strategic objectives of USAID Bangladesh is “improved management of aquatic resources and tropical forests”. Under the objective, one project targeting sustainable management of aquatic resources is ongoing. This community based project is progressing well in integrating different aspects of the target ecosystems such as people’s livelihood, biodiversity, and ecosystems restoration. The other project is in formulation stage targeting sustainable management of tropical forest resources specifically the protected areas (PA). Communities will be involved in the PA management. Initially, the target is to demonstrate successful community based management of PAs in the select sites. Ultimately, this will result in having an appropriate PAMS for the country in place. With this background the following objective is being set to contribute in the overall USAID strategic objective.

GOAL:

Improved awareness among concerned key officials in donor agencies in Bangladesh and the Government of Bangladesh including the students and mass people about the significance of biodiversity conservation and the roles of PAMS

Barriers: Potential reluctance of concerned people and institutions/agencies.

Benefits: Better awareness will set the stage for improved management of the protected areas of Bangladesh.

ACTIVITIES:

Activities	Indicators of Success	Resources Needed
1. Conduct a dialogue with the donor agencies about the significance of PAMS	Session attended by the key officials of the concerned donor agencies	Official approval and support in carrying out the activities
2. Conduct a group discussion with the concerned key officials of GoB	Session attended by the concerned officials of the Ministry of Environment and Forest and the Department of Forest	
3. Promote PAMS through tree plantation ceremony	Adaptation of “Habitat Conservation” as the slogan for the Plantation Ceremony 2003	
4. Write a paper on the significance of PAMS	Publication of the paper either in the form of a booklet or in a popular newspaper	

Activities	Indicators of Success	Resources Needed
5. Propose specific and appropriate contents for biodiversity conservation and PAMS at secondary and university levels of education in Bangladesh	a. Specific contents on biodiversity are adopted in the school curricula b. Inclusion of PAMS in the curriculum of the Institute of Environmental Science, Rajshahi University	
6. Critique the PA seminar and send people to attend the seminar to be held in 2003	a. Critique note sent to the organizer. b. Participation of at least 2 Bangladeshi participants in the 2003 seminar	

KEY STAKEHOLDERS / POTENTIAL PARTNERS:

Donor Agencies: LCG Environment: UNDP, CIDA, DFID, DANIDA, WB, ADB, Netherlands Gov., SIDA, AusAID, and JICA.

Government of Bangladesh: Department of Forest, Department of Environment/NCTB, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Rajshahi University

NGOs: Winrock International, IUCN, CARE

Benefit positively: The activities will result in better coordination among donor, government and non governments organizations in the area of NR management projects and programs. Unnecessary duplication will be avoided and ultimately result in better programmatic synergy. In addition improved awareness will encourage people to be supportive and active in biodiversity conservation and protected area management.

Negatively impacted: No negative implications.