



**SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SECDF)
FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE FORESTS & LIVELIHOODS (SUFAL) PROJECT**

BANGLADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT

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DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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List of Acronyms

ACF:	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AIGA	: Alternative Income Generating Activities
BFD	: Bangladesh Forests Department
BO	: Beat Officer
CAP	: Community Action Plan
CBO	: Community-Based Organization
CCF	: Chief Conservator of Forests
CDD	: Community Driven Development
CHT	: Chittagong Hill Tracts
COM	: Community Operational Manual
DC	: District Commissioner
DFO	: Divisional Forest Officer
DOE	: Department of Environment
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
E&S	: Environmental and Social
FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
FCCM	: Forest Co-Management Committees
FD	: Forest Department
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FPICon	: Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	: Grievance Redress Service
HDC	: Hill District Council
HH	: Household
HIES	: Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IDF	: Institution Development Fund
IG	: Income Generation
IGA	: Income Generating Activity
IP	: Indigenous Peoples
IPF	: Investment Project Financing
LA	: Land Acquisition
MOEF	: Ministry of Environment & Forests
MOU	: Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
OP	: Operational Policy
PAF:	Project Affected Families
PAP	: Project Affected Person
PDO	: Project Development Objective
PIU	: Project Implementation Unit

PIC	: Project Implementation Committee
PMU	: Project Management Unit
POM	: Project Operational Manual
PR	: Participatory Ranking
PRA	: Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PSC	: Project Steering Committee
RO	: Range Officer
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SE	: Small Ethnic
SEC	: Small Ethnic Community
SECDF	: Small Ethnic Community Development Fund
SECDP	: Small Ethnic Community Enhancement Plan
SFR	: Social Forestry Rules
UZP	: Upazila Parishad
WB	: World Bank

Executive Summary

Introductory Notes on SUFAL Project: Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), under the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF), will implement SUFAL project, covering 28 districts to improve collaborative forest management and increased access to alternative income generation activities for forest-dependent people in selected in different ecosystems.

As required by the World Bank’s policy, BFD has addressed the social safeguard issues involving the small ethnic communities (SECs). The guidelines adopted in this Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF) will provide the basis to screen and identify relevant socio-cultural issues, prepare and implement impact mitigation plans and enable affected Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to take full advantage of project benefits.

Although Bangladesh is religiously, ethnically, and linguistically homogeneous across its territory, many minority groups inhabit who continue to keep their distinct ethnic traits, social institutions and cultural traditions. Many of them could be taken as “indigenous peoples” as defined in various UN human rights instruments and policies, including the World Bank’s safeguards policy OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples.

This SECDF will adopt the World Bank’s criteria for the identification of the indigenous peoples which are as follows:

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- a distinct language, often different from official language of the country/ region.

Most SECs continue to live in a marginalized condition in poverty and have little or no participation in decision-making in the areas that are relevant to them. SECs are amongst the poorest people in the project districts. It is thus a prerequisite that a successful development plan for the SECs is culturally appropriate to them and which is developed with their full participation.

Implementation duration: The SUFAL project duration is five (5) years, from the point of effectiveness (likely in early 2019) to closing (late 2023 or early 2024).

Project cost: The project will be implemented for an estimated US\$175.00 million from the World Bank with a GoB contribution of US\$20 million.

Project administrative area: Project will cover 169 Upazilas (sub-districts) under 28 districts in three different ecosystems: plains, hills and coastal.

Population coverage: The project will cover around 50.79 million population which consisted in 1.12 million households, and covers one-third of total population in Bangladesh (estimated based of World Food Program/ World Bank/ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

Project Description: The project includes 4 distinct components with the associated activities provided below:

Components of SUFAL Project

Component 1: Institutional Development, Information Systems and Training
Sub-Component 1.1: Strengthening Organizational Capacity
Sub-Component 1.2 Applied Research
Sub-Component 1.3 Training
Sub-Component 1.4: Strengthening Monitoring, Information Management Systems and Forest Inventory
Sub-Component 1.5: Communications & Outreach
Component 2: Strengthening Collaborative Forest and Protected Area Management
Sub-Component 2.1: Institutionalizing Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)
Sub-Component 2.2: Restoration of Degraded Forests, Plantations, Coastal Green Belt and Field Infrastructure
Sub-Component 2.3: Improving Protected Areas and Wildlife Management
Component 3: Increasing Access to Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGAs), Forest Extension Services & Trees Outside Forests (TOF)
Sub-Component 3.1 Community Mobilization and Organization
Sub-Component 3.2 Community Livelihood Grants for AIGAs
Sub-Component 3.3 Extension Services for Trees Outside Forests
Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning
Sub-Component 4.1 Project Management
Sub-Component 4.2 Monitoring

Legal Framework and Regulations: In Article 27 of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh states that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. The national Constitution also outlaws discrimination on grounds of race, religion and place of birth (Article 28) and provides scope for affirmative action (positive discrimination) in favor of the backward section of citizens (Articles 28, 29). Consequent upon these provisions, a small percentage of public sector jobs and seats in a number of government educational institutions are reserved for indigenous persons.

In addition, there are some specific laws that refer to small ethnic communities specially focusing the tribal peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) area. In the plains, the only one of such laws is section 97 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 which forbids the transfer of lands owned by aboriginals to non-aboriginal persons without the express consent of the relevant Government's official, currently the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO). The Special Affairs Division under the Prime Minister's Secretariat provide small development fund to the ethnic communities for their development including stipends for students.

The Government of Bangladesh has also enacted different Acts, Ordinances and Policies to protect and promote the rights, socio-economic development and cultural diversity of the ethnic peoples. This includes National Education Policy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy Act 1989, Bangladesh Folk Art and Crafts Foundation Act 1998, Bangladesh National Cultural Policy 2006 and Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Organisation Act 2010, all of which contain specific provisions on the small ethnic communities.

Target Beneficiaries: The SUFAL project's target groups of beneficiaries are the poor and extremely poor households of forests dependent community. Forests resource is immensely significant to the livelihoods of

the forest dependent communities, which are quite varied and influenced by socio-economic and physical environment of different ecosystems of Bangladesh.

Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF): Rationale

The terms "indigenous people," "ethnic minorities," "small ethnic communities" and "tribal groups/peoples" are used to describe social groups that share similar characteristics, namely a social and cultural identity that is distinct from dominant groups in society. The Government of Bangladesh has generally preferred to use the term 'tribe' (*Upajati* in Bangla) or most recently, 'small ethnic groups' or 'ethnic minorities' rather than officially recognizing the presence of 'indigenous peoples' within the national territory. This document has therefore use the term "Small Ethnic Community (SEC).

Scope and Objectives of SECDF: The SECDF outlines principles, policies, guidelines and the procedure to identify the impact, issues and potential risks and, if required, formulate and execute Small Ethnic Community Development Plans (SECDP), whenever project activities affect small ethnic communities present in the SUFAL project districts. The primary objective of the SECDF is to ensure that the SECs receive culturally appropriate benefits from the income generating activities, alternative livelihoods support, collaborations with the Government on forest management and related activities from the SUFAL project and that they are not affected negatively, and in case this is, to put necessary measures for mitigation and minimization of such impacts.

SUFAL Project's SEC Development Policy: The project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedures to engage with small ethnic communities in project areas:

- To ensure that the tribal/indigenous peoples gain full benefits from the project's interventions which is culturally appropriate to them and meaningful to their livelihoods.
- To ensure the broad community support of the indigenous/tribal communities for the project's interventions based on the principles of 'free, fair and informed consultations' (FPICon).
- Ensure that small ethnic communities in general and their organizations in particular are fully included in the project process including in the identification and selection of beneficiaries.
- To carefully screen the site-specific in participation with the small ethnic communities for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential adverse impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize them.
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts are unavoidable, immediately assess the key impact issues in participation with small ethnic communities and others knowledgeable representatives of tribal culture.
- Undertake the necessary tasks to identify the detailed impacts and the most appropriate mitigation measures, through consultations with the affected tribal communities, tribal organizations, civil society organization like NGOs and CBOs, professionals, and stakeholders.

Small Ethnic Communities Development Plan: Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP) will be prepared where site-specific activities are likely to affect the tribal communities. BFD will consider the following for preparation of the SECDP:

- The ethnic and demographic characteristics of the affected population;
- The prevailing social and cultural information on family, religion, language and education, etc.;

- Institutional structures of the IP communities including their traditional social structures such as the Circle Chiefs, headman and karbari in the CHTs and Manjhi and Mandal Parishad (in northern Bangladesh) and Mantri (for Khasis), etc.
- Gender related issues and role of the IP women and youth in the project activities
- The land ownership pattern including the issues and problems pertaining to customary tenure and livelihoods options, both agricultural and non-agricultural;
- Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms among the small ethnic communities which could be potentially utilized for grievance redress mechanism.
- Impacts on the IP communities including an analysis on unanticipated consequences with relevant mitigation measures.

Contents of Small Ethnic Community Development Plan: The primary objectives of the SECDP will aim at mitigating adverse impacts, and reinforcing and promoting any existing development opportunities in the project areas. The contents of the SECDP generally consist of the following:

- Baseline data and impacts, including analysis of cultural characteristics, social structure and economic activities;
- Land tenure: Description of customary land tenure and other rights for the use of and access to the natural resources as suggested by SECs during consultations.
- Consultations mechanisms with the IP stakeholders based on free, prior and informed consultations.
- Strategy for disclosure, indicating timing of disclosure and consultation to the relevant stakeholders.
- Detailed activities and the relevant mitigation measures.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) taking into account the traditional grievance redress mechanisms of the SECs.
- Implementation arrangement of the SECDP elaborating in detail the implementation schedule, the role of the stakeholders in the implementation of activities.
- Institutional capacity of the stakeholders and where necessary, to prepare a capacity building plan for the SECs/relevant implementing organizations.
- Monitoring and evaluation: A site-specific Monitoring and Evaluation plan that will also take into account the participation of SECs and their representatives and organizations.
- Budget/Financing the SECDP: Budgets and sources of funds needed to implement the SECDP agreed between the SECs and BFD/ Partners.

Impact Mitigation Measures: BFD will apply the same guidelines proposed in the project Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Eligibility and standards for participation will draw on those proposed in the Process Framework (PF), as appropriate. In this regard, choice of appropriate and culturally compatible development measures will largely depend on preferences and priorities of the affected SECs.

Community and Social Enhancement: The SUFAL project will take into account the different types of habitation of the ethnic communities, to address the needs of SEC in these different situations. Consequently, the overall support strategy for the SECs may vary for villages exclusively inhabited by the ethnic communities from those which are inhabited by mixed community populations.

Implementation Strategy and Arrangements: The institutional arrangements for implementation of SECDP will adopt a participatory approach with the relevant IP communities and other stakeholders. BFD will be responsible for implementation of the project activities in partnerships with the concerned SECs with assistance from

qualified NGOs. In all cases, the concerned IP/tribal communities and their representative organizations including the traditional leaderships/elders will be closely involved in the implementation.

The project's Social Safeguards Expert will act as the main responsible official and focal person for the implementation of the SECDF. Further, the PMU will also ensure focal persons at local and regional level on the SEC related issues.

Consultation and Participation Process: BFD has carried out a number of consultations with community-level and other stakeholders which also include SECs from various parts of the country that are likely to be covered by the project. Further consultations will be carried out all through the project's duration with the SECs.

SEC Participation and Consultation Plan: Participation of SECs in selection, design and implementation of project activities will be ensured all through the project cycle of SUFAL. BFD and partners will undertake free, prior and informed consultations (FPICon) with the affected SECs to establish broad community support when any adverse impacts are anticipated and will set forth the relevant mitigation measures. All relevant information and communication materials for consultations will be made available in advance in a language the SECs understand. The views and voices expressed in the consultation process will be given due consideration to incorporate in project design and implementation approaches.

Project staff and implementing agencies working in the SEC areas would be oriented towards SEC culture and development issues to enable them to appreciate the importance of SEC culture while working among them.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): BFD will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project to address complaints and grievances in implementing the SECPF. The project Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will include representatives of the SECs, at least the local level. The GRC will carry out all its transactions in a transparent manner with full disclosure of the relevant information to the stakeholders and in languages that the SECs and their representatives understand. All along the grievance redress process, the aggrieved person(s) will have the option to seek redress in a court of law in Bangladesh and they may also submit their grievance to the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Monitoring and Evaluation: The BFD is responsible for monitoring of the SECDF. The monitoring will cover all stages of planning and implementation and will be carried out through the compliance reports that will form a part of monthly/quarterly/six-monthly/annual Progress Reports prepared with regular field visits by the PMU's Social Safeguards Expert.

Information Disclosure: The SECDF will be publicly disclosed in Bangla, together with its English version. Both versions will be made available on BFD's website for public perusal and comment. Together with this, copies of both versions will be made available at the BFD field offices and other relevant premises (such as, local government, NGO, traditional organizations of the SECs, etc.) under the project's coverage. When site-specific plans are prepared, these will be disclosed in similar manner.

Budget/Financing: Budget for implementing SECDF will be part of the project budget. The budget will cover the costs of project staff allowances and consultants to prepare compliance reports including supervising and monitoring reports, data collection, and preparation of SECDFs, and so on.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and scope

Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), under the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF), is going to implement the SUFAL project. The project is designed to improve collaborative forest management and increased access to alternative income generation activities for forest-dependent people in selected afforestation and reforestation sites in different ecosystems; hills, plain and coastal regions. It will be implemented over a period of five years with the investment support of the World Bank. As required by the World Bank's project financing policy, BFD has addressed the social safeguard issues involving the peoples who belong to the Small Ethnic Communities (SECs, referred to as Indigenous Peoples in the World Bank's OP 4.10) under the proposed SUFAL project. The guidelines adopted in this Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECPF) will provide the basis to screen and identify relevant socio-cultural issues, prepare and implement impact mitigation plans and enable affected Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to take full advantage of project benefits.

In Bangladesh, there are a number of peoples with distinct cultures, traditions, and languages, amounting to about two percent of the total population ([www. Banlaembassy.com](http://www.Banlaembassy.com).). There is, however, disagreement on the exact number based on different definitions. Nevertheless, by any estimate, ethnic peoples should constitute no more than between 1-2% of the total population of Bangladesh.

This document, titled "Small Ethnic Community Development Framework (SECDF)" gives a brief but comprehensive overview as to how Small Ethnic Communities (SEC) will be dealt with while implementing the SUFAL project. The purpose of the framework is to ensure that small ethnic communities are sufficiently and meaningfully consulted allowing their Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPICon) to project interventions; that they have equal opportunity to share in project benefits; that any potential negative impacts to those communities are avoided and minimized; and that the residual impacts are properly mitigated.

The SECDF will assist the SUFAL project as an implementation guideline. The SECDF will consider the ethnic and demographic characteristics of the project area's population; prevailing institutions, such as, family, religion, language and education; and other indigenous-specific variables including how the ethnic communities are perceived. This Framework will accommodate the local traditional leadership, gender issues, civil society engagement and NGOs in the implementation process of the project activities.

2. SMALL ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN PROJECT AREA

2.1 Small Ethnic Communities in National Context

Bangladesh is religiously, ethnically, and linguistically homogeneous. Its population of nearly 163 million (estimated 2016) is comprised of roughly 90 percent Muslim, with about 7% Hindus and others mainly following Buddhism and Christianity. However, according to a sample survey (706) in 2018 on forests area, the population classified by religion and locality is found 74 % are Muslim, 17% Hindus, around 5% Buddhist and 4% belong to other ethnic communities. Close to ninety-nine percent of them are able to speak Bengali.

The overwhelming majority of the population in Bangladesh are ethnic Bengalis. However, across its territory, many minority groups inhabit most of whom continue to keep their distinct ethnic traits, social institutions and cultural traditions. Many of them could be taken as 'indigenous peoples' as defined in various UN human rights instruments and policies, including the World Bank's safeguards policy OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples. All of them are patrilineal except the Garo and Khasi who follow a matrilineal family system.

The small ethnic groups are scatteredly found in different areas of the country. The exact number of them is undertermined. The 1991 census mentions 29 groups. According to the government's Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Institutions Act, 2010, there are 27 such small ethnic communities. On the other hand, according to the Bangladesh Adivasi Forum, an apex advocacy body of the small ethnic communities in Bangladesh, there are 45 ethnic minority groups with approximately 2.5 million living side by side with the Bengali majority. A list of the small ethnic communities as per different references is given in Annex – 1.

Notwithstanding the issue about the exact number of the ethnic minority groups in Bangladesh, the project, for the purpose of its interventions, will adopt the World Bank's criteria for the identification of the indigenous peoples (i.e. ethnic minorities) which are as follows;

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- a distinct language, often different from official language of the country/ region.
-

Although the ethnic minorities are scattered all over Bangladesh; namely North-West (Rajshahi & Dinajpur), North-East (Sylhet), Central region (Dhaka and Mymensingh), South (Barishal & Patuakhali), with the most significant concentration in the south-eastern corner – the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

2.2 Small Ethnic Communities in the Project Area

According to the BBS Population and Housing Census- 2011, tentative ethnic population status of SUFAL project area has given below in the table 1.

Table 1: Tribal Population in the Project Area

Distribution of Ethnic Population and Households by Zila, 2011. Tribal				
Name of Zila	(General) Household	Population	Male	Female
Bangladesh	353727	1586141	797477	788664
1. Barguna	325	1143	565	578
2. Barisal	15	76	45	31
3. Bhola	11	57	28	29
4. Chittagong	6834	32165	16329	15836
5. Cox's Bazar	2885	14551	7045	7506
6. Dhaka	4615	20123	10400	9723
7. Dinajpur	15999	66861	33030	33831
8. Faridpur	651	3233	1670	1563
9. Gazipur	3525	15368	7702	7666
10. Gopalganj	348	2066	1080	986
11. Habiganj	14534	65802	33038	32764
12. Jamalpur	376	1569	803	766
13. Jessore	3790	17432	8779	8653
14. Kishoreganj	94	433	227	206
15. Lakshmipur	56	244	131	113
16. Maulvibazar	13217	63466	31422	32044
17. Mymensingh	8632	35907	17288	18619
18. Naogaon	28374	116736	57863	58873
19. Netrokona	6021	25247	12323	12924
20. Noakhali	51	347	201	146
21. Panchagar	383	1528	751	777
22. Patuakhali	376	1399	707	692
23. Rajshahi	11132	49312	24136	25176
24. Sherpur	4180	16231	8091	8140
25. Sunamganj	1444	6911	3521	3390
26. Sylhet	2484	12781	6470	6311
27. Tangail	6071	25584	13022	12562
28. Thakurgaon	2139	9632	4891	4741

Source: Population and Housing Census- 2011, BBS.¹

2.3 Status of the Small Ethnic Communities in Project Areas

Most of the Small Ethnic Community (SECs) are found not to make good progress in terms of social and economic status. Most continue to live in a marginalized condition in poverty and have little or no participation in decision-making in the areas that are relevant to them. The SECs are amongst the poorest in the project districts. Key weaknesses and vulnerability of the small ethnic communities are listed below;

- Marginalization and Impoverishment:

¹ 2016 Statistical Year Book, Bangladesh, 36TH EDITION, বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান, বর্ষগ্রন্থ ২০১৬, প্রকাশকাল: বৈশাখ, ১৪২৪, Published: May

- ✓ Lack of access among SECs women and men to income generating activities
- ✓ High incidence of landlessness
- ✓ Depletion of natural forest and common property resources on which a majority of them still continue to depend for livelihood
- ✓ Lack of skill development activities
- ✓ Lack of awareness on and access to processing and marketing of agriculture and horticulture produce.
- ✓ Lack of market linkages for handicrafts made by SECs
- ✓ Lack of employment to educated youth.
- ✓ Lack of assistance to differently abled persons from the small ethnic communities
- ✓ They do not have strong social organizations
- ✓ A sense of disempowerment
- Insecurity and Vulnerability:
 - ✓ Seasonal food insecurity
 - ✓ Vulnerability to natural disasters and social shocks.
 - ✓ Legal cases for violation of forest laws and rules (*most of the ethnic people have little knowledge about the law and rules of forest and a disproportionate number of forest-dependent ethnic community members have cases against them of forest rights violations*)
- Lack of Awareness:
 - ✓ Lack of aware on forest law and regulation
 - ✓ Lack of aware on education and good health practices
 - ✓ Lack of Gender sensitization among field level functionaries
- Other Issues
 - ✓ Acculturation and threat to loss of ethnic identity
 - ✓ Involvement of traditional Small Ethnic Communities and their representative organizations in development
 - ✓ Lack of bilingual education (for most ethnic communities, Bangla is a second language) which tend to act as hindrance for access to education.
 - ✓ High incidence of dropouts from school, especially among girls.
 - ✓ Lack of awareness on health, hygiene and sanitation.
 - ✓ Lack of access to common property resources.

The ethnic communities have a long history of discrimination and marginalization: socially, culturally and economically which has made them more vulnerable in the society. It is thus a prerequisite that a successful development plan for the SECs is culturally appropriate to them and which is developed with their full participation. Consequently, the project will create opportunity for active participation of the SECs at each stage of its planning and implementation.

3. Project Description

With a population of 160 million, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world most of whom live rural areas. Located in the world's largest delta, with an average elevation on of 203 meters from sea level it is also one of the most exposed to the impacts of global warming and climate change. The country's continued economic growth and poverty reduction critically depends on its environmental sustainability and natural resource management.

Forests for Bangladesh are essential to its environment and natural resources management, in particular for its large rural population who depend for their livelihood on its resources in the form of small timber, medicinal plants, fuel-wood, fodder and food supplements. This demands on forest-based resources is only likely to grow further in the coming years as Bangladesh economically grows. The project is conceived to respond to this critical issue and will support the Government of Bangladesh in creation of further forest coverage, management of natural resources and environmental sustainability.

Implementation duration: The SUFAL project duration is five (5) years, from the point of effectiveness (likely in early 2019) to closing (late 2023 or early 2024).

Project cost: The project will be implemented for an estimated US\$175.00 million from the World Bank with a GoB contribution of US\$20 million.

Project administrative area: Project will cover 169 Upazilas (sub-districts) under 28 districts in three different ecosystems: plains, hills and coastal.

Population coverage: The project will cover around 50.79 million population which consisted in 1.12 million households, and covers one-third of total population in Bangladesh (estimated based of World Food Program/ World Bank/ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

Table 2: Components of SUFAL Project

Component 1: Institutional Development, Information Systems and Training
Sub-Component 1.1: Strengthening Organizational Capacity
Sub-Component 1.2 Applied Research
Sub-Component 1.3 Training
Sub-Component 1.4: Strengthening Monitoring, Information Management Systems and Forest Inventory
Sub-Component 1.5: Communications & Outreach
Component 2: Strengthening Collaborative Forest and Protected Area Management
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Sub-Component 3.3 Extension Services for Trees Outside Forests

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning
Sub-Component 4.1 Project Management
Sub-Component 4.2 Monitoring

Component 1. Strengthening Institutional Development, Information Systems and Training

Sub-Component 1.1 Strengthening Organizational Capacity: (i) A review of BFD’s capacity and roles will focus on the long-term needs of BFD including, IT, GIS and other systems and business processes and staffing and will initially concentrate on incremental change and bolstering existing capacity, with possible functional reorganization being addressed subsequently. (ii) Support for the adoption of the new draft Forest Policy, the draft Forest Master Plan and, a review of key regulations (timber transit and social forestry) and development of options for innovative long-term forest financing will provide. (iii) project area field offices and training centers will be renovated and climate -proofed and serve as cyclone shelters in coastal districts.

Sub-component 1.2 Applied Research: The Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI) will undertake this task through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with BFD. Applied research will focus on sourcing of high quality and climate resilient planting material for plantations through (i) seed collection systems and seed orchards; and (ii) improved nursery techniques. An Innovation Window will fund proposals related to climate change and forests and biodiversity conservation and increasing efficiency of wood and non-wood processing, wildlife management or other topics that support the objective of SUFAL, from individuals, companies, educational institutions, NGOs, etc. A BFD committee will review and shortlist proposals according to agreed criteria.

Sub-component 1.3 Training: Training for BFD staff, and especially female staff, will be delivered on a number of topics to strengthen capacity in forest and wildlife management and will include training in emerging areas including, climate change, carbon measurement, eco-tourism, gender, collaboration with communities, etc. Other stakeholders e.g., tourism companies, NGOs, will also receive training in eco-tourism, collaborative management, forest and PA regulations, etc. A customized training program will be delivered by the NGOs under Components 2 and 3 for communities on collaborative management and AIGAs.

Sub Component 1.4 Strengthening monitoring, information management systems and forest inventory: A strategy for information management systems will be developed. The Resource Information Management System (RIMS) unit will be resourced to develop a digital site-specific management planning system using free and open source software. This approach will build on the Site-Specific Plans developed under Component 2 and will be piloted in 3 Management Planning Divisions and will help in the revision of the Forest Manual and format for management plans. The project will support updating of management plan requirements by piloting preparation of new management plans for both forests and PAs (protected areas). The current NFI will be updated and a team of trained staff will be dedicated to continue the process beyond the project. Precise estimates of TOF, which play an important role in the economy and carbon sequestration, are not normally the focus of NFI but the NFI unit will consolidate the necessary skills and tools to conduct the sophisticated analysis for this work.

Sub-component 1.5. Communication & Outreach: Under a communication and outreach plan formulated in the first year, the PMU will pursue an outreach program to motivate both the participating partners, especially women, about collaborative management, PA management, wildlife protection, etc. The experiences and lessons from the project will be shared with relevant officials, partners and decision-makers for effective

project management and implementation. A separate program of outreach will be planned for each of the key interventions under the project: (i) collaborative forest management; (ii) protected areas and wildlife management; and, (iii) Trees Outside Forests (TOF);

Component 2: Strengthening Collaborative Forests and Protected Areas Management

Sub-component 2.1 Institutionalizing collaborative forest management (CFM): The aim of collaborative management is to give forest dependent communities² a stake in the management and maintenance of forest cover and to foster local stewardship of forests. Key activities will be: (i) identifying policy and regulatory measures to strengthen collaboration with communities in different ecosystems; (ii) identifying the most forest dependent communities where CFM committees will be established; (iii) awareness raising, capacity development and training on the CFM approach for communities, especially women and BFD staff; (iv) strengthening CFM committees with own bank account, an operating fund and, (v) developing an institutional framework and rules for CFM during implementation. Special emphasis will be given to encourage women's participation as office-bearers in the CFMCs.

Community co-management in PAs will be under the Protected Area Management Rules 2017. In areas where social forestry programs are underway, the BFD will initiate CFM after the 3rd (third) rotation. A template to describe the roles and responsibilities of CFMCs will be developed during the first year of the project in consultation with communities. The CFMC will be the point of entry for the AIGAs under Component 3.

Sub-Component 2.2 Reforestation, Coastal Green Belt and Plantations: Protection, management and planting as appropriate in different forest ecosystems, covering about 76,000 hectares will be financed to enhance forest quality and increase the sustainable supply of fuelwood and non-timber products to communities. This will be achieved through:

- Assisted Natural Regeneration -protection and planting of up to 20% of site
- Enrichment plantations - with up to 60% planting
- Mixed plantation with indigenous and slow or fast-growing species, including NTFPs, medicinal
- Mangrove and other coastal afforestation

Availability of suitable forest land for these activities was assessed by BFD with support from the Center for Environment and Geographical Information Services (CEGIS), Bangladesh, using satellite images and field verification^{3,4}. Selection of areas for afforestation in the coastal districts is based on field verification using the study conducted by CEGIS for this purpose in 2016. Afforestation activities will be preceded by Site-Specific Planning(SSP) for each site based on actual site requirements. SSPs will generate a geo-spatial database which will help monitoring of treated sites, increase transparency and be an entry point for involvement of local communities in CFM.

² A forest dependent community would include forest dependent people (self-selected) residing in villages located within three kilometers from the boundary of the Forest Beat area and would include the nearest village in the case of mangroves.

³ CEGIS, 2017. GIS based Forestland Availability Assessment for Plantation/ Restoration. (Dhaka: CEGIS)

⁴ Government of Bangladesh (2017), National Land Representation System of Bangladesh, Forest Department, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sub-Component 2.3 Improving Protected Areas (PAs) and Wildlife management: (i) development and implementation of PA management plans for 10 PAs⁵. Management plans will be implemented with co-management committees (CMCs). The members of Village Conservation Forum, the lowest tier of this organizational structure, would be eligible to be part of the livelihood support provided under Component 3. For motivation, networking and organizational development, the NGOs contracted under Component 3 will be responsible for organizing the CMCs and their training and capacity building for AIGAs. (ii) scaling up endangered species conservation programs for 13 endangered species⁶; (iii) enhancing capacity for wildlife law enforcement (excluding support to active enforcement activities): The project will support developing necessary technical and human capacity for scaling up SMART patrolling in 10 PAs outside Sundarbans. Training, facilities, equipment including software and hardware, GPS navigators, binoculars, tools for data collection and analysis will be procured. Necessary awareness raising and outreach and training will be provided to the Co-Management Committee (CMC) members. (iv) restoration and protection of natural habitats in select wildlife corridors (3.8 thousand hectares) for wild elephants for the alleviation of human-wildlife conflict in and outside of the country's protected areas and, (v) knowledge and information sharing with regional neighbors to curb trade in wildlife products and enhance wildlife law enforcement in the region and cooperation on transboundary habitat maintenance.

Component 3: Increasing Access to Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGAs), Forest Extension Services & Trees Outside Forests (TOF)

Sub-Component 3.1 Community mobilization and organization for AIGAs: AIGAs will be implemented in up to 600 villages in or close to forests, covering about 40,000 households. A Community Operations Manual (COM) will elaborate the rules and criteria for the implementation of AIGAs. NGOs will be contracted by BFD to mobilize, organize and provide training to communities to plan and implement the AIGAs and manage the AIGA fund. The CFMCs will open a bank account and start community savings and initiate village development activities and receive training for AIGAs. An important aspect will be organizing and targeting women and adolescent girls with tailored training and income generation activities. These activities will be organized in a way that is conducive to women's participation and compatible with their multiple responsibilities.

Sub-Component 3.2 Alternative Income Generation Activities (AIGAs): The COM will elaborate the protocols for implementation including: (i) awareness raising and community mobilization; (ii) criteria and process for selection of AIGAs recipients - priority will be given to members of CFMCs who are (a) the poorest in the village; (b) all women-headed households; (c) landless and those who lack year-round employment; or, (d) belong to ethnic minority communities; the NGO will ensure that all decisions are participatory, inclusive and transparent and address the specific needs for women's economic empowerment. (iii) capacity building; (iv) assessing AIGA proposals; (v) rules for borrowing and re-payment to the AIGA fund; (vi) reporting and procurement; (vii) list of activities that may not be financed by the project; (viii) sustainability.

Funding of AIGAs: Funding will be channeled from the PMU directly to community accounts. Each community will have two accounts:(i) a collaborative forest management committee (CFMC) account for a village

⁵ Baraiyadhala National Park, Shingra National Park, Nababgong National Park, Birgonj National Park, Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary, Hazarikhil Wildlife Sanctuary, Shangu Wildlife Sanctuary, Nagarbari-Mohangonj Dolphin Sanctuary, Shilanda-Magdemra Wildlife Sanctuary, Nazirgonj Wildlife Sanctuary, Altadighi waterbased SBCA, Swatch of No-ground MPA, Charmuguria Eco-park

⁶ Tiger, Elephant, Dolphins, Shark and Rays, Migratory Birds, Vultures, SB Sandpiper, Russel's Viper, C-E Macaque, SW Crocodile, River Terrapin, P-Langur, Gharial Conservation Program

development fund of \$5000 per village for carrying out activities that benefit the village as a whole; and, (ii) AIGA fund. The AIGA fund will be maintained as a revolving fund at the community level and will be available to community members as micro-credit. AIGAs that may be financed would be screened, among others, for enhancing climate resilience, reduction of forest degradation and support to the objectives of SUFAL. A list of activities that may not be financed by the project will be in the COM. Both on and off-forest income generating activities may be financed. The NGOs will help with the forward linkages to markets and banking and credit facilities where required with special emphasis on providing women with these linkages.

Sub-component 3.3 Extension services and Trees Outside Forests (TOF)⁷: The existing private sector network of nurseries and planting material distribution tends to use non-certified, low quality seed of unknown origin and germination rates, and generally raises poor quality seedlings using outdated methods. The TOF value chain comprises of. This sub-component will support the TOF value chain (nurseries, homesteads, sawmills) by: (i) establishing a national timber market intelligence system; (ii) technology transfer and training to nursery owners and farmers through Social Forestry Nursery and Training Centers (SFNTCs); (iii) training to improve efficiency of small scale sawmilling; and, (iv) a review and updating of policies to ease costs and difficulty for tree growers, sawmillers and exporters. Activities will include plantations on bare and other unused land available on the sides of roads, coastal embankments, railway tracks, and river and canal banks; outreach programs with Upazila Parishads to encourage planting of trees on public and private land in five Upazilas; seedling distribution to homestead farmers. Special focus will be given to ensure that extension and training is held in locations and at times that encourage participation of women farmers and entrepreneurs.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Reporting

Sub-Component 4.1 Project Management: This sub-component will finance the BFD's project management unit at the central level in the headquarters and in the 28 districts where field implementation will take place. Support will be provided for contracting key specialists such as in the areas of social and gender, financial management, procurement, knowledge management and community development. In addition, monitoring and evaluation including, baseline survey, mid-term and end of project evaluations, independent third-party monitoring, external and social audits will be financed under the sub-component.

Sub-component 4.2 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation: This component will finance all activities related to M&E and reporting of the project including surveys, social audits, third-party monitoring, geo-spatial monitoring and analysis of administrative records. The forest inventory and the new module on trees outside of forests, will be financed under component 1.

⁷ Trees Outside Forests (TOF) refers to trees that have been grown on land that is not classified as Reserved Forest or Protected Forest or any land with legal status of a forest. These trees are frequently grown on government or privately-owned land or some are grown as part of the Social Forestry program.

4. Legal Framework and Regulations

4.1. Constitutional Rights of Small Ethnic Communities

In Article 27 of the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh states that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. The national Constitution also outlaws discrimination on grounds of race, religion and place of birth (Article 28) and provides scope for affirmative action (positive discrimination) in favor of the backward section of citizens (Articles 28, 29). Consequent upon these provisions, a small percentage of public sector jobs and seats in a number of government educational institutions are reserved for indigenous persons.

4.2. Legal and Regulatory Framework

In addition, there are some specific laws that refer to small ethnic communities specially focusing the tribal peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) area. In the plains, the only one of such laws is section 97 of the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950 which forbids the transfer of lands owned by aboriginals to non-aboriginal persons without the express consent of the relevant Government's official, currently the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO). The CHT in contrast has a far larger body of laws that refers directly to the region's indigenous ethnic minority peoples. Some of these laws recognize indigenous peoples' customs regarding the ownership and use of lands and other natural resources. The most important of such laws is the CHT Regulation of 1900. Other laws include the Hill District Council Acts of 1989 (separately for Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari Hill Districts) and the CHT Regional Council Act of 1998. The last-mentioned laws were passed after the signing of the CHT Accord of 1997.

The government of Bangladesh has a special affairs division under the Prime Minister's Secretariat, which looks after the development of ethnic community populations outside CHT. The Special Affairs Division provide small development fund to the ethnic communities for their development including stipends for students.

4.3. Other Relevant Laws and Policies

The government recognizes the vulnerable situation of ethnic peoples and thus has given high emphasis for them in the 7th- 5 Year Plan in 2016-2020. The plan includes different development efforts on education, health, social protection and other basic social services to the tribal population. The overall progress, so far, seems to be generally satisfactory, although needless to say that further continued and sustained efforts are needed. One particular concern that needs attention is the issue of resolving land disputes emerging from common-law and tradition based land use patterns. In the absence of well-defined property rights, this is a sensitive matter and requires informed resolution in social inclusion section (7th 5 Year Plan, 2016-2020, p 12).

The Government of Bangladesh has also enacted different Acts, Ordinances and Policies to protect and promote the rights, socio-economic development and cultural diversity of the ethnic peoples on a broad range of areas. The National Education Policy stipulates the rights of the ethnic minority children of education of their mother tongue. Similarly, the Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy Act 1989, Bangladesh Folk Art and Crafts Foundation Act 1998, Bangladesh National Cultural Policy 2006 and Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Organisation Act 2010 lay down a number of stipulations for promotions and protection of the cultura traditons and heritage of the ethnic community communities with the objective of ensuring cultural diversity of the nation. It is also noteworthy that for the last 40 years Bangladesh Government has been working for many of the principles, depicted in the UNESCO Convention 2005.

4.4. World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples

The World Bank policy on indigenous peoples requires that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economy, and culture of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples is ensured. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive.

The term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- an indigenous language, often different from official language of the country/ region.

Tribal peoples in Bangladesh qualifies the characteristics of indigenous peoples as referred in the OP 4.10 of the World Bank. As a prerequisite for Project approval, OP 4.10 requires the borrower to conduct "free, prior and informed consultations" with potentially affected indigenous peoples and to establish a pattern of broad community support for the Project and its objectives. It is important to note that the OP 4.10 refers to social groups and communities, and not to individuals. The primary objectives of OP 4.10 are:

- To ensure that such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affects them;
- To ensure that opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered; and
- To ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

Bangladesh has Policy that recognize the right of small ethnic communities to cultural expressions, education, training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, tourism and industry. They have generally been treated equally as the mainstream citizens. However, there are some gaps as captured in the social assessment presented in the ESMF, and relevant assessment. The SECDF, therefore, is prepared on the basis of the World Bank's OP4.10 by taking into consideration relevant Bangladesh policies and regulation. Clear mechanism for free, prior and informed consultation to seek broad support of the Project from the small ethnic communities will be used in the whole cycle of the Project. During implementation, a Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established from the start of the project activities so that the small ethnic communities can bring their voice, complaint or any un-satisfaction about the project.

5. Target beneficiaries

The SUFAL project target groups of beneficiaries are the poor and extremely poor households of forests dependent community. Forests resource is immensely significant to the livelihoods of the forest dependent communities, which are quite varied and influenced by socio-economic and physical environment of different ecosystems of Bangladesh.

6. Small Ethnic Community Development Framework

6.1. Rationale

Small ethnic community's historical background, economic activities, social structure, religious beliefs and festivals make them distinctive in the sense referred to in the World Bank OP 4.10. The terms "indigenous people," "ethnic minorities," "small ethnic communities" and "tribal groups/peoples" are used to describe social groups that share similar characteristics, namely a social and cultural identity that is distinct from dominant groups in society. The Government of Bangladesh has generally preferred to use the term 'tribe' (*Upajati* in Bangla) or most recently, 'small ethnic groups' or 'ethnic minorities' rather than officially recognizing the presence of 'indigenous peoples' within the national territory. This document has therefore use the term "Small Ethnic Community (SEC).

Since the nature and scale of impacts will remain unknown until the sites for SUFAL project activities are identified and the beneficiaries selected and screened, BFD has decided to formally adopt guidelines to address small ethnic issues and concerns, and identify and promote development opportunities for the affected small ethnic communities.

6.2. Scope and Objectives of SECDF

Applicability of the Bank's OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples will depend on the presence of small ethnic communities in the project's impact zones in the 28 districts of the project areas, where they might be affected in a manner that could affect negatively their culture and way of life, including present livelihood activities. The proposed SECDF outlines principles, policies, guidelines and the procedure to identify the impact, issues and potential risks and, if required, formulate and execute Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP), whenever project activities affect small ethnic communities present in the SUFAL project districts.

The primary objective of the SECDF is to ensure that the SECs receive equal benefits from the income generating activities, alternative livelihood support and culturally compatible social and economic activities from the SUFAL project and that they are not affected negatively, and in case this is, to put necessary measures for mitigation and minimization of such impacts. This will require BFD/partnerto work with the following objectives:

- Screen all activities to determine presence of SECs and, if so, ensure their direct participation in selection, design and implementation of the activities including any civil works;
- Select sites and interventions and determine their scopes to avoid or minimize, to the extent feasible, adverse impacts;
- Adopt socially and culturally appropriate measures to mitigate the unavoidable adverse impacts; and
- Wherever feasible, adopt special measures – in addition to those for impact mitigation – to reinforce and promote any available opportunities for socio-economic development of the affected SE communities.

6.3. Project SEC Development Policy

In accordance with the Bank's requirements, the project proposes the following principles, guidelines and procedure to prepare Small Ethnic Community Development Pplan (SECDP), where project activities and interventions are found to affect the small ethnic communities in positive or negative directions. To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure culturally appropriate benefits, BFD will apply the following basic principles in selection, design and implementation of the projects.

- To ensure that the tribal/indigenous peoples gain full benefits from the project's interventions which is culturally appropriate to them and meaningful to their livelihoods.
- To ensure the broad community support of the indigenous/tribal communities for the project's interventions based on the principles of 'free, fair and informed consultations'.
- Ensure that small ethnic communities in general and their organizations in particular are fully included in the project process including in the identification and selection of beneficiaries.
- To carefully screen the site-specific projects in participation with the small ethnic communities for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential adverse impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize them.
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts are unavoidable, immediately assess the key impact issues in participation with small ethnic communities and others knowledgeable representatives of tribal culture.
- Undertake the necessary tasks to identify the detailed impacts and the most appropriate mitigation measures, through consultations with the affected tribal communities, tribal organizations, civil society organization like NGOs and CBOs, professionals, and stakeholders.

6.4. Small Ethnic Communities Development Plan

Small Ethnic Community Development Plan (SECDP) will be prepared where site-specific project activities are likely to affect the tribal communities. BFD will consider the following for preparation of the SECDP:

- The ethnic and demographic characteristics of the affected population;
- The prevailing social and cultural information on family, religion, language and education, etc.;
- Institutional structures of the IP communities including their traditional social structures such as the Circle Chiefs, headman and karbari in the CHTs and Manjhi and Mandal Parishad (in northern Bangladesh) and Mantri (for Khasis), etc.
- Gender related issues and role of the IP women and youth in the project activities
- The land ownership pattern including the issues and problems pertaining to customary tenure and livelihoods options, both agricultural and non-agricultural;
- Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms among the small ethnic communities which could be potentially utilized for grievance redress mechanism.
- Impacts on the IP communities including an analysis on unanticipated consequences with relevant mitigation measures.

6.5. Contents of Small Ethnic Community Development Plan

The primary objectives of the SECDP will aim at mitigating adverse impacts, and reinforcing and promoting any existing development opportunities in the project areas with emphasis on the SECs who would be directly affected. The contents of the SECDP will generally consist of the following:

- Baseline data and impacts, including analysis of cultural characteristics, social structure and economic activities;
- Land tenure: customary land tenure and other rights for the use of and access to the natural resources; relationship with the local communities from the majority Bengali community and other issues as suggested by SECs during consultations. These issues are to be addressed in the SECDP and project design. (Key areas of investigation are also suggested below.)
- Consultations mechanisms with the IP stakeholders all through the project cycle from the conception to the implementation of activities based on free, prior and informed consultations. The consultations will take into account the issue of language as Bengali is a second language to all the IP communities. In case the concerned IP communities are found not well-versed in Bengali, the Project will make special arrangements for interpreters on languages that the IP communities understand.
- Strategy for disclosure, indicating timing of disclosure and consultation to the relevant stakeholders so that they are able to provide useful feedback and suggestions/comments.
- Detailed activities and the relevant mitigation measures: The activities shall be elaborated based on the choices and priorities of the SECs and their representatives.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The GRM will take into account the traditional grievance redress mechanisms of the SECs and will include the representatives of the SECs and their traditional leaders/elders in the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).
- Implementation arrangement of the SECDP. It will elaborate in detail the implementation schedule, the role of the stakeholders in the implementation of activities and will take into consideration minimizing disruption to the livelihood and other activities of SECs.
- Institutional capacity of the stakeholders and where necessary, to prepare a capacity building plan for the SECs/relevant implementing organizations for smooth implementation of the site-specific project activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation: A site-specific project Monitoring and Evaluation will be prepared that will also take into account the participation of SECs and their representatives and organizations.
- Budget/Financing the SECDP: Budgets and sources of funds needed to implement the SECDP agreed between the SECs and BFD/ Partners.

6.6. Socio-economic Characteristics & Concerns

Baseline data and identification of social concerns will primarily focus on the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of SECs and the potential vulnerability that might be caused by the proposed project. Data on the following socioeconomic characteristics are expected to indicate the nature and scale of adverse impacts and provide the essential inputs for SECDP.

6.6.1. Social & Cultural Characteristics

- Relationships with areas where they live relating to their religious/cultural affinity with the ancestral lands, existence and use of livelihood opportunities, etc.

- Use of any indigenous languages for social interactions and their use in reading materials and for instruction in formal/informal educational institutions in SEC localities.
- Food habits/items that may differ from non-indigenous peoples and the extent to which they are naturally available for free or can only be grown in the SEC territories, and which are considered important sources of protein and other health needs of SECs.
- Interactions and relationships with other small ethnic community groups in the same and other areas.
- Presence of customary social and political organizations – characteristics indicating internal organization and cohesion of the communities, and their interaction with those of the non-indigenous population in these areas.
- Presence of SEC organizations, like traditional social structures, community based organizations (CBOs)/NGOs which are working with SECs on their socio-economic development, and their relationships with mainstream organizations engaged in community development activities.
- Other cultural aspects likely to be affected or made vulnerable by the proposed project.

6.6.2. Settlement Pattern

- Physical organization of homesteads indicating organizational patterns with the existing community facilities, such as schools, places of worship, cremation/burial grounds and others, water supply and sanitation, etc.
- The extent to which the indigenous settlements/neighbourhoods are spatially separated from those of the non-indigenous peoples, indicating interactions and mutual tolerance of each other.
- Present distance between the SEC settlements/neighbourhoods and the selected project.

4.6.3. Economic Characteristics

- Prevailing land tenure indicating legal ownership and other arrangements that allow them to reside in and cultivate or otherwise use lands in their areas.
- Access to natural resources prevailing conditions under which SECs may have been using natural resources like forests, water bodies, and others that are considered important sources of livelihood.
- Occupational structure indicating the relative importance of the households' present economic activities, and the extent to which they might be affected or benefited because of the proposed project activities.
- Level of market participation engagement in activities that produce marketable goods and services, and how and to what extent market participation would be affected or enhanced by the project activities.

6.7. Impact Mitigation & Development Measures

6.7.1. Measures for Mitigation of Impacts

To use private and public lands and avoid or minimize adverse impacts on SECs, BFD will apply the same guidelines proposed in the Project Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Eligibility and standards for participation will also use those proposed in the PF. In addition, particular attention will be paid to ensure that non-local workers do not intrude into the SEC localities, or resort to actions and behaviour that could be construed as culturally insensitive and disrespectful by SECs.

Choice of appropriate and culturally compatible development measures will largely depend on preferences and priorities of the affected SECs. Such measures may include providing credits where SECs are found to engage in the production of marketable goods, such as handicrafts, handlooms, small-scale horticulture; employment in construction and maintenance activities; basic water supply and sanitation facilities; and those, such as schools, that could be used by the communities as a whole. If credit programs are found appropriate, BFD/ partners will call upon civil society organizations like NGOs to organize and administer them.

6.7.2. Community and Social Enhancement

There are villages exclusively inhabited by SEC and villages which have both SEC and non-SECs. Therefore, to address the needs of SEC in these different situations distinct strategies would be adopted. Likely processes are described below, and the actual implementation will be participatory and situation specific.

Exclusive SEC villages. The project would consult SEC leaders, both men and women on the kind of groups that would be formed from among the SEC. VDC will be formed that will include representatives from all SEC. It is likely that credit group (CG) would be formed separately for each SEC sub-group if required. Members of the CG shall belong to the same SEC group as they may have close relations with each other and they trust each other. They can be motivated to work together. All such CGs in a village would form into a Village Development Committee (VDC), since the different SECs traditionally extend mutual co-operation in times of need.

Mixed Villages: Mixed villages would be of two types — SEC majority villages and non-SEC majority villages. The institution building process will be different in each context. The project would address the concerns of the poor non-SEC in SEC villages. In a SEC majority village, the SEC CGs and the non-SEC CGs would perhaps be formed separately and federate at the VDC level. In a non-SEC majority village, the SECs typically live in a separate settlement within the village or at the outskirts of the village. CGs would be formed for SEC exclusively and the CGs of the non-SEC would be formed separately. Representatives from each CG will form an inclusive VDC.

6.7.3. Social Assistance

Project would also implement a social assistance program i.e. alternative livelihoods support, payment for work, and initiated social safety net support for increasing social and economic opportunities for SEC and other vulnerable groups. The objectives of the social assistance program are to increase the capacity of SEC groups to participate in mainstream development activities through:

- Increased access to information and knowledge about benefits of afforestation and reforestation, involvement in co-management committee, income generating activities, health and nutrition, including women's health, immunization services, personal hygiene, water and sanitation issues; literacy and leadership program; and human and legal rights, including child rights;
- Motivation towards increased participation, 'voice' and empowerment in working with local government bodies for local level planning, decision making and monitoring, thereby decreasing social exclusion and improving local governance; and
- Increased economic opportunities for skill development training and access to income creating assets.
- Activities eligible for financing under this program will include, but not limited to, the following:

- advocacy programs
- occupation/ skills training
- support for pregnant women and risk pooling pilot initiatives
- legal aid support
- grants for the graduated trainees and worst affected natural hazard victims.

6.7.4. Linkages and Leverages

To ensure effective services in the SEC areas, project will ensure convergence and synergy with important line departments like health, social safety net program, education, child welfare and nutrition, agriculture, horticulture, etc. Project will also facilitate linkages with other poverty reduction programs, such as micro-finance, vulnerable groups development, legal literacy, legal aid, and human rights programs.

6.8. Implementation Strategy and Arrangements

The institutional arrangements for implementation of SECDF will adopt a participatory approach with the relevant IP communities and other stakeholders. While BFD will be responsible for implementation of the project activities, it'll build partnerships with the concerned SECs in the implementation. In cases where it is found justified, BFD may sub-contract NGOs or other pertinent agencies to implement the activities. In all cases, the concerned IP/tribal communities and their representative organizations including the traditional leaderships/elders will be closely involved in the implementation.

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of SECs, basic data relating to village wise information on SEC population, infrastructure facilities, livelihoods, etc. would be recorded by BFD/partners. The project interventions planned in the village as part of the project interventions.

The SEC community would be involved in process monitoring through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, wherever required to know the quality of project Implementation and inputs provided under the project.

For the purpose of compliance with the provisions of the SECDF, the social Safeguards Expert in the SUFAL PMU will act as the main responsible official and focal person for the implementation of the SECDF. In addition, the PMU will also ensure focal persons at local and regional level on the indigenous peoples' related issues who will assist the above-mentioned expert in the implementation and monitoring of the SECDF.

7. Public Consultation and Participation

7.1. Stakeholders of the Project

The BFD and the forest-dependent households are the primary beneficiary/stakeholders under the project. Informed participation of the forest dependent community, the concerned SECs and other stakeholders in the value chain and management process is crucially important for effective design and successful implementation of the project. Public-sector agencies and private entities, traders, investors, local government bodies, NGOs and CSOs are the secondary stakeholders.

7.2. Consultation and Participation Process

BFD, in the process of initial social assessment and preparation of social assessment and management framework, has carried out a number of consultations with the community and other stakeholders which also include SECs from various parts of Bangladesh under the project (attached in Annex – 2). However, further consultations will be carried out all through the project's duration with the SECs including during implementation of the project as part of the preparation of SECDP. These consultations will occasion to discuss the project components, sub-components, activities, potential positive and negative impacts and measures taken to mitigate those impacts. It is also required to record the views of each of the SECs of the consultations, irrespective of gender, profession, religion, and age groups.

7.3. SEC Participation and Consultation Plan

Participation of SECs in selection, design and implementation of project activities will largely determine the extent to which the SECDP objectives will be achieved. Where adverse impacts on SECs are likely, BFD and partners will undertake free, prior and informed consultations with the affected SECs and those who work with and/or are knowledgeable of SEC development issues and concerns. To facilitate effective participation, the project will follow a time-table to consult with affected SE communities at different stages of the project cycle. The primary objectives are to examine whether there is broad community support to the project activities and as well as to seek community inputs/feedback to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts associated with the chosen activities; identify the impact mitigation measures; and assess and adopt economic opportunities which BFD could promote to complement the measures required to mitigate the adverse impacts.

Consultations will be broadly divided into two parts. Prior to selection of a project located in an area predominantly inhabited by SECs, BFD and partners will consult the SE communities about the need for, and the probable positive and negative impacts of, the project interventions for forest production and management development and other works. Prior to detailed assessment of the impacts at household and community levels, the main objectives of consultation at this stage would be to ascertain (i) how the SE communities in general perceive of the need for undertaking the project activities in question and any inputs/feedback they might offer for better outcomes; (ii) whether or not the communities broadly support the works proposed under the project; and (iii) any conditions based on which the SE communities may have provided broad support to the project, which are to be addressed in the SECDP and project design. To ensure free, prior and informed consultation, BFD and partners will:

- Ensure broad participation of SE communities with adequate gender and generational representation; customary/traditional SEC organizations; community elders/leaders; and civil society organizations like NGOs and CBOs; and groups knowledgeable of SEC development issues and concerns.
- Provide them with all relevant information about the project, including those on potential adverse impacts, organize and conduct these consultations in a manner to ensure full coverage of SECs in the project areas and free expression of their views and preferences.
- Document and share with the Bank the details of all community consultation meetings, with SEC perceptions of the proposed works and the associated impacts, especially the adverse ones; any inputs/feedbacks offered by SECs; and the minutes stating the conditions that have been agreed during the consultations and provided the basis for broad-based community support for the project.

Once broad-based community support is established in favour of the project activities, BFD and partners will assess the impact details at the household and community levels, with focus on the adverse impacts perceived by the SECs and the relevant mitigation and community development measures. To ensure continuing informed participation and more focused discussions, BFD and partners will provide the SECs with the impact details, both positive and adverse, of the proposed project activities. The disclosure of SECDP will be done in language that the SECs understand. In addition, where relevant further face to face meetings with the SECs and their representatives will be held involving inter-generational representations. Times for disclosure and consultation will be set in line with the available time of the SECs. Beginning with those for broad-based support for the project activities, community consultations will continue throughout the preparation and implementation period, with increasing focus on the households which would be directly affected (Consultation timing, probable participants, methods, and expected outcomes will be finalized after getting the primary data).

Project staff and implementing agencies working in the SEC areas would be oriented towards SEC culture and development issues to enable them to appreciate the importance of SEC culture while working among them.

7.4. Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation

Participation is a process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them. The decision to participate is the start of the whole participatory process in the project cycle. In absence of clear national guidelines on consultation and participation of the SECs in development programmes and projects, the World Bank's OP/BP 4.10 will be adopted by SUFAL which provides a clear guidance on the need for public consultation and participation of the small ethnic communities in development activities that affect them.

BFD and partners will follow a Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPICon) approach in engaging with the small ethnic communities in the project process. All relevant information and communication materials for consultations will be made available in advance in a language the SECs understand. In case written communication is not possible (some IP communities/stakeholders may not be well-conversant in Bangla and the languages of the IP communities do not have written standard), special measures will be taken by BFD for face-to-face meetings/communications along with other appropriate measures. These measures are necessary and important to enable the small ethnic communities to participate in the consultation process. Their views and voices expressed in the consultation process will be given due consideration to incorporate in project design and implementation approaches.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

BFD will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project to address complaints and grievances in implementing the SECPF. Based on discussion and consensus, the GRM will try to resolve the issues/conflicts amicably and quickly to ensure unhindered implementation of the project activities.

BFD, as part of GRM, will set up project and site-specific Grievance Redress Committee(s) which will include representatives of the SECs, at least the local level, besides other relevant stakeholders including representatives of BFD itself. The GRC will carry out all its transactions in a transparent manner with full disclosure of the relevant information to the stakeholders and in languages that the SECs and their representatives understand. Decisions agreed at any level of GRC hearings will be binding on BFD and its partners' organizations involved in the implementation of the project.

In addressing grievances, a bottom up approach will be adopted. Grievances will be discussed first at local level i.e. in group level to solve among the community themselves. If required, the issue will be referred to the upper tier GRCs at district/regional level and finally it may be addressed at central level in the PMU.

BFD will prepare the relevant process for smooth operation of the GRM. It'll develop a related Communication Policy which will be disclosed to the public and relevant stakeholders. The project management will set up a toll-free phone line whereby the aggrieved stakeholders will be able to register their grievances. Further, at the site-specific field level, it will also maintain a grievance register where by any cases of grievance brought by aggrieved persons will be received and duly registered. All cases of grievance will be resolved with a reasonable timeframe not exceeding one month. In this regard, BFD/SUFAL management will develop an appropriate monitoring mechanism so that all concern will know and understand the status of grievance redress progress at implementation level.

All along the grievance redress process, the aggrieved person(s) will have the option to seek redress in a court of law in Bangladesh. In this regard, BFD will facilitate the concerned persons from the SEC in getting free legal aid from the relevant department/agency of the government. The PMU will also ensure that there is no cost imposed (such as for travel and accommodation) on the aggrieved person if the person belongs to SEC or a vulnerable groups. In case communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by project interventions he/they may also submit their grievance to the WB Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

The BFD is responsible for monitoring of the SECDF. The monitoring will cover all stages of planning and implementation and will be carried out through the compliance reports that will form a part of monthly/quarterly/six-monthly/annual Progress Reports prepared with regular field visits by the PMU's Social Safeguards Expert. Additionally, external evaluation of the SECDF and SECDPs' implementation will also be undertaken twice during the implementation of the project – mid-term and at the end of the project completion.

During implementation, meetings will be organized by BFD and partner organizations inviting all actors for providing information on the progress of the project work.

Below is a tentative list of indicators for social monitoring of the SECDF implementation:

- Presence of small ethnic communities in the influence areas of project interventions;
- Number of small ethnic communities by gender and age affected;
- Number of small ethnic communities participate in project beneficiary groups;
- Partial impact of livelihoods by small ethnic communities due to the project interventions;
- Number of small ethnic community persons losing livelihoods;
- Number of small ethnic forest dependent community covered in livelihood transformation program;
- Changes in livelihoods and level of income at pre- and post project situations;
- Level of satisfaction expressed by the small ethnic communities on the project process, input, output and outcomes;
- Participation of the small ethnic communities in project processes using FPICon;

10. Information Disclosure

This SECDF will be disclosed in local language together with its English version. Both versions will be made available on BFD's website for public perusal and comment. Alongside, copies of both versions will be made available at the BFD field offices and other relevant premises (such as, local government, NGO, traditional organizations of the SECs, etc.) under the project's coverage.

An SECDP shall be prepared as soon as the site-specific projects are selected and adverse impact on SE community and submitted to the Bank as part of the implementation plan. Prior to the commencement of the implementation, the SECDP shall be disclosed on BFD and partner's organization's websites and the World Bank portal. A copy of SECDP with local language, usually in Bangla which overwhelming majority of the ethnic communities understand and are able to read and write, shall be placed in local project offices, Union Parishad offices, Upazila and District Administration offices so that the small ethnic community peoples can have access to it to provide their comments and suggestions.

11. Budget/Financing

Budget for implementing SECDF will be part of the project budge. However, at least 5% of total fund will be allocated for SECDF purpose. While this may not be always strictly required, an estimate of the budget for implementation of the site-specific SECDP will be helpful. The budget will cover the costs of project staff allowances and consultants to prepare compliance reports including supervising and monitoring reports, data collection, and preparation of SECDP, etc. The SECDP will also include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other community level enhancement measures and entitlements for small ethnic community peoples in the project areas; and administrative and monitoring costs. Sources of funding for the various activities and financing plans will also be indicated when SECDP is developed.

Annex – 1: List of Small Ethnic Communities as per Different References

A. CHT Peace Accord (PA), 1997

1. Bawm, 2. Chak, 3. Chakma, 4. Khumi, 5. Kyang, 6. Lushai, 7. Marma, 8. Mro, 9. Pankgua, 10. Tanchangya, 11. Tripura. *Other groups who live the region but excluded from the PA are : Santals, Asam, Gurkha, Rakhain*

B. Bangladesh Adivasi Forum, 2005 (BAF), 2005

1. Asam, 2. Bawm, 3. Banai, 4. Bediya, 5. Bhumij, 6. Bagdi, 7. Chakma, 8. Chak, 9. Dalu, 10. Garo, 11. Gurkha, 12. Hajong, 13. Khasi, 14. Kharia, 15. Khyang, 16. Khumi, 17. Koch, 18. Kole, 19. Karmakar, 20. Khastriya Barman, 21. Khondo, 22. Lusai, 23. Marma, 24. Mro, 25. Monipuri, 26. Mahato, 27. Munda, 28. Malo, 29. Mahali, 30. Muriyar, 31. Musohor, 32. Oraon, 33. Pangkhu, 34. Paharia, 35. Pahan, 36. Patro, 37. Rakhaing, 38. Rajuar, 39. Rai, 40. Rajbongshi, 41. Santal, 42. Shing, 43. Turi, 44. Tangchangya, 45. Tripura

C. East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (EBSATA), 1951

1. Banai, 2. Bhuiya, 3. Bhumij, 4. Dalu, 5. Garo, 6. Gond, 7. Hadi, 8. Hajang, 9. Ho, 10. Kharia, 11. Kharwar, 12. Koch (Dhaka Division), 13. Kora, 14. Mache, 15. Maghs (Bakerganj District), 16. Mal and Sauria Paharia, 17. Mundai, 18. Munda, 19. Oraon, 20. Sonthal, 21. Turi.

D. Small Ethnic Groups' Cultural Institution Act (SEGICIA), 2010

1. Barman, 2. Bawm, 3. Chak, 4. Chakma, 5. Dalu, 6. Garo, 7. Hajong, 8. Khasia/Khasi, 9. Khumi, 10. Koch, 11. Kol, 12. Kyang, 13. Lushai, 14. Malpahari, 15. Manipuri, 16. Marma, 17. Mong, 18. Mro, 19. Munda, 20. Orao, 21. Pahari, 22. Pankgua, 23. Rakhain, 24. Santal, 25. Tanchangya, 26. Tripura, 27. Ushai

The law is currently under revision by the government with advice from an 'expert' panel on small ethnic communities in Bangladesh. The proposed draft corrects the errors of the existing law and also includes for consideration additional communities who are excluded in the current version. The proposed communities are:

28. Mahato, 29. Kondo, 30. Gonju, 31. Gorat/Gorait, 32. Malo, 33. Teli, 34. Patro, 35. Banai, 36. Bagdi, 37. Bediya, 38. Baraik, 39. Bhumij, 40. Mushohor, 41. Mahali, 42. Rajoar, 43. Lohar, 44. Shabar, 45. Hadi, 46. Ho, 47. Kora, 48. Bheel, 49. Bhuimali, 50. Gurkha

Annex – 2: Summary of Consultations Conducted with the Small Ethnic Communities for the SUFAL Project

A. COMMUNITY LEVEL CONSULTATIONS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

A.1. Community Level Consultations

1. Venue: BFD Beat Office, Ukhia, Cox's Bazar

Date: 11 July 2018

Name of the Participants	Main points of the consultation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mohammad Rashid Mia, CMC member 2. Helal Uddin, CMC Member 3. Abul Manjur 4. Jafar Alam. Villager 5. Aziz Uddin, CMC member 6. Ba U Nu Chakma, ethnic minority 7. Aung Cha Gya Chakma. Villager 8. Saiful Islam 9. Md. Hanif 10. Amir Hossain 11. Shamsul Alam 12. Syed Nur Hadi, CPG Member and CMC Member 13. Bujrij Mia 14. Chabbir Ahmed 15. Nurul Islam 16. Siddiq Ahmed, UP Member 17. Ms. Khorsheda Begum, UP Member 18. Mohammad Ali Kabir, DFO, BFD 19. Kazi Sazol, ACF, Ukhia, BFD 20. Kirti Nishan Chakma, World Bank 	<p>The participants include cross-sections of the local communities, such as members of Community Forest Management Groups, village elders, community patrol groups, local government institutions, etc. There were also 2 members from the local ethnic minority communities. Prior notice about the meeting was served to the participants informing the aims and objectives of the consultation. Kirti Nishan Chakma, Social Development Consultant, was present as observer on behalf of the Bank.</p> <p>Mr. Mohammad Ali Kabir, DFO, BFD made a presentation in PowerPoint explaining to the participants about the SUFAL project, its aims and objectives, project's Social and Environmental safeguard provisions and Collaborative Forest Management. He also asked the participants to share their opinions about the recent influx of the Rohingya refugees from Myanmar and its impact on the host communities and the possible constraints/challenges/issues that this can present in the implementation of the SUFAL project. The key points of the discussion by the participants are provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants all welcomed the interventions by BFD (SUFAL Project) and committed their support to its success. • They expressed their preference on native species (such as Gurjan, cibit, boilam, etc.). • Akashmoni trees also can be planted. However, Akashmoni plantation should be interspersed with native species. The native species give shade and create watershed which Akashmoni does not. • The streams and watershed have dried up in absence of tree cover. People are suffering a lot from lack of water and drinking water in particular. By planting more native species, watersheds should be created. • The participation of the local communities and local government representatives much be ensured in the project activities. Otherwise, its success will remain compromised. • The communities should be supported with alternative livelihoods and these support should be designed in consultation with the beneficiaries and taking into account of the local context.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants raised serious concerns on the recent influx of the Rohingyas and the impact it is having on their daily lives. To collect firewood for cooking, the Rohingyas are indiscriminately felling trees. In many cases, the standing trees are without any branches and even leaves which the Rohingyas have collected for firewood. Nearby shrubs and bushes have been already largely decimated. • The participants categorically told that unless this ‘firewood’ problem of the Rohingyas is solved, no afforestation initiative will succeed. They must be provided cooking gas or other alternative. • Some participants suggested fencing around the plantations and putting watchmen for protecting the plantations. However, most agreed that this may be impractical. • Therefore, they suggested to maintain a buffer zone of at least 2-3 kilometers from the Rohingya refugee camps for the project activities. • However, the forest dependent communities who live next to the refugee camps should receive livelihood support as they are most affected from the refugee influx. They say their cash crop fields have been destroyed by the Rohingyas and many of them are living in a worse condition than before. • With the arrival of the Rohingyas, local wage labour rate was decreased. Many local people who depend on daily wage labour for livelihood are now in serious economic hardships. Basically they cannot compete with the Rohingyas on daily wage rate. • There is also a growing law and order problem in the area. Not long ago, a local man was attacked by the Rohingyas when he tried to stop them from tree cutting. In the attack, he was seriously injured and have had to be hospitalized for more than 20 days.
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2. Venue: BFD Beat Office, Teknaf, Cox’s Bazar

Date: 12 July 2018

Name of the participants	Discussion points
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Nazma Alam, CMC Member and Treasurer 2. Nazir Ahmed, Member, Union Parishad 3. Jalal Ahmed, Member, Community Patrol Group (CPG) 4. Ms. Khurshida Begum, Member, Women CPG 5. Ms. Sajeda Begum, Member, Teknaf CMC 6. Mr. Zahirul Islam, Head Teacher, Beruntali Govt. Primary School 7. Ms. Nurjahan Begum, Teacher, Teknaf Girls High School 8. Abu Bakkar, community elder 9. Ali Akbar Member, community elder 10. Ms. Ratna Rani Shil, Member, CPG 11. Mohammad Ilias, Member, CPG 12. Mohammad Ismail, Member, CPG 	<p>Mr. Mohammad Ali Kabir, DFO, BFD made a presentation on the project in PowerPoint following which the discussion among the participants took place. The participants were informed with earlier notice about the consultation and the aims & objectives of the SUFAL project. Kirti Nishan Chakma, Social Development Consultant, was present as observer on behalf of the Bank. The key points of the discussion are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the participants expressed their support to the project and committed their cooperation. • They particularly welcomed the participatory design of the project and told that the livelihood support must be based on the particular local context. • The Rohingyas are seen as a very serious problem for the region. Most expressed their pessimism that this problem is unlikely to be solved even in the next 20-30 years. • A key problem with the Rohingyas is their need for firewood for which they cut trees indiscriminately, become even violent and are destroying even the bushes and shrubs on the nearby areas. This

<p>13. Imam Hossain, Member, CPG 14. Thanda Mia, Member CPG 15. Ms. Morzina, Ward Member, Union Parishad 16. Ms. Jamalida, Teacher 17. Mohammad Usman, Member, CMC 18. Nurul Amin Chowdhury, Community elder 19. Ms. Bu Bu, CMC member from ethnic minority communities 20. Ms. Ma Mya Shing, CMC Member from ethnic minority community (Rakhain) 21. Md. Lutfor Rahman, BFD 22. AKM Mamun ur Rahman, BFD 23. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, BFD 24. Md. Mainuddin, BFD 25. Mohammad Ali Kabir, DFO, BFD 26. Kirti Nishan Chakma, World Bank</p>	<p>problem must be solved at first. Otherwise, no tree plantation/afforestation programme will see success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project must expand also coastal mangrove forests in the region. This is very important to save the region from bank erosion, tidal surge and cyclones. The Shah Pari Dwip area must be included in the project. • The local communities must be involved in the implementation of the project. Otherwise, the project will not succeed. • The forest dependent communities must receive livelihood support. They should be imparted with skill development programme with access to finance. Micro-credit will be very useful for them. • The selection of the beneficiaries is very important. The local people must be involved in the selection and they should be selected at first as beneficiaries. If the selection of the beneficiaries is left to the 'leaders', they will simply include their family members, friends and cronies. This must be avoided at all cost. • The community level committees should be inclusive and include members from different categories of the socio-economic and ethnic background. • Caution must be made in the selection of the beneficiary group members and other committees. Member of political parties, people with dubious records, local hoodlums must be avoided. • The priority given to the women, ethnic minorities, poor and landless households is very good approach of the project and all extended their support to it. • The scarcity of drinking water is the number 1 problem in the region. Only creation and conservation of forests will solve this problem to create watershed. • Native species of trees should be given priority rather than alien variety such as acacia. • The private nurseries should be supported from the project. This will ensure sustainability • The honorarium of the CPG members should be increased. The CPGs play an important role in BFD projects. Higher remuneration will act as a further motivating factor. • The SUFAL project must include awareness raising activities among general public on forest conservation/creation. Otherwise, long term sustainability of the interventions will remain compromised. • The selected beneficiaries for afforestation should be given larger land plot. The current ceiling of one acre per household is too small. • One participant noted that it is easy to blame the Rohingyas for all the ills in the region. We should also introspect and accept our failures and faults. The land grabbers, who are often influential and have affiliations with political parties, are the number one problem. These are the people who have encroached on forest land and are forcibly occupying these land. Unless this problem is dealt with properly, the issue will remain burning. • Enforcement of the relevant laws must be ensured. Otherwise, the law violators will not be deterred.
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- The personnel of the BFD should receive more training.

3. Location: Madhupur

Venue: Dokhola Sadar Range Beat, Madhupur, Tangail

Date: 17 March 2018

Participants' name	Discussion points
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Md. Abul Kalam Azad 2. Rafiqul Islam 3. Maria Rema 4. Swapna Chisim 5. Maria D. Costa 6. Md. A. Salam 7. William Dazel 8. Rana Sharma 9. Md. Nahar Ali 10. Helen Rema 11. Suresh Barman 12. Md. Jahangir 13. Prantosh Mekla 14. Azahar Ali 15. Austina Chiran 16. Shikha Nokrek 17. Md. Ayub Khan 18. Md. Chand Mia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative livelihood options suggested by the participants are as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Handicrafts, bamboo based production as bamboos are available in this area with training and marketing linkage development ○ Development of ecotourism where many landless could be employed drawing from the experiences in Madhutila ○ Compost Fertilizer ○ Development of juice making and Achar making technologies • BFD suggested that through social forestry or collaborative forest management forest areas which are currently occupied by illegal encroachers could be reforested. BFD also informed the problems they confront which include: staff shortage, lack of transports and lack of funds for transports and fuel. • A key recommendation of the participants is about raising the daily wage labour rate, at least 400 taka/day. The allotment of land plot for plantation/afforestation should also be considered. The current rule of 1 acre per family is too small. • BFD informed that ratio for future plantation should be as follows: 40% sal forest, 40% fruits and 20% medicinal and other type of plantations. • Mr. Karim, Forester mentioned that once he filed 100 cases related to encroachment in 1 year but last 2 years he did not file a single case in his area due to implementing of social forestry.

B. DISTRICT AND REGIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

1. Venue: BFRI Hall, Chittagong

Date: March 7, 2018

Key discussion points

Participants highly appreciated the idea of livelihood support for sustainable forest management and conservation. One of the participants was associated with monitoring of livelihood activities and plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department said that success of CRPARP has led the scaling up of the activities in wider areas. However, he raised a concern over dropping Arannayk Foundation from the livelihood component and inclusion of Palli Sanchay Bank, which has no experience of community organizing and capacity building of communities. He said that PSB does not have any track record of such activities. On the contrary, if replacement of Arannayk is desired, then why not BRAC – a Bangladeshi NGO that is also the largest NGO in the world having micro-enterprises as well as microfinance experiences. They are equally good for group organizing and capacity building.

Forest productivity is unacceptably low in Bangladesh. Participants recommended for using genetically improved seed/planting materials to ensure at least 10-20 m³/ha/yr. Present yield is only 2.0-2.5 m³/ha/yr.

Research must be strengthened to achieve improve forest management and higher yield. There is need for manpower and developing skill. Emphasis should be given to establishing GIS/RS based monitoring cell, genetic engineering lab, quality seed production by BFRI, strengthen linkage between education and research.

Environmental issues such as site-specific species selection, impact of species on underground vegetation, soil-plant relation, ecosystem services, biodiversity and forest health.

Social forestry approach should be revisited. Clear felling after 10-12 years must be avoided. Some alternative mechanism must be developed to distribute benefit to the social forestry participants.

All vacant positions in BFD and BFRI should be filled up before undertaking SUFAL project.

Assisted/aided natural regeneration (ANR) should be preferred over mono-plantations of exotics since the process eroded the Forest Genetic Resources from the forest significantly.

List of the Participants

1. Dr. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, SUFAL project preparation team	33. Monowara Begum, ED, Protyashi
2. Mozharul Islam, Senior Consultant, SUFAL Project	34. Md. Ali Kabin, DFO, Cox's Bazar (S), FD
3. Md. Zainal Abedin, Livelihood consultant, SUFAL	35. Mahbub Morshed, DFO, Cox's Bazar, North Forest Division
4. A R Jafree, CEO, Ghashful	36. Shah Alim, Korerhat Federation
5. Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Director, YPSA	37. Mohammad Sohel Rana, ACF, Cox's Bazar South
6. Narayan Das, Regional Coordinator, CODEC	38. Mohammed Didarul Alam, MAO, DAE, Panchlaish, Chittagong
7. Dr. Md. Zaglul Hossain, CF, Chittagong, BFD	39. Mominur Rashid, DFO, Forest Utilization Division
8. Dr. Khurshid Akhter, Director, BFRI	40. Mozammel Huq Shah Chowdhury, DFO, Chittagong South Forest Division
9. Dr. Md. Mohiuddin, CRO (M), BFRI	

10. Dr. Mohammad Kamal Hossain, Professor, IFES, Chittagong University	41. Md. Humayun Kabir, DFO, Coastal Forest Division
11. Dr. M. Danesh Miah, Director, IFES, CU	42. G M Mahbubul Kabir, DFO, Coastal Forest Division, Chittagong
12. Salmul Huq Chowdhury, Member, Bangladesh Rubber Board	43. Mohammed Hossain, ACF, Chittagong North, Chittagong Coastal
13. Mohammad Kamaluddin, President, Bangladesh Rubber Owners' Association	44. M. Zahinul Alam, ASF, BFRI, Chittagong
14. Dr. M. Jasimuddin, Professor, CU	45. Maruf Hossain, ACF, Coastal Forest Division, Chittagong
15. Md. Motlabur Rahman, Director, Botanical Garden, Chittagong	46. Md. Akhter Hossain, Research Officer, BFRI
16. Md. Akhter Hossain, Assistant Professor, IFES, CU	47. Abdu Rashid, Shital Gahat, Satkania
17. Md. Sarwaruddin, Boroidhyala CMC	48. Md. Abul Hashem, Dantmara, Fatikchari
18. Rafiqul Islam, Vice President, CMC	49. Harishchandra Tripura, Harutanachari, Fatikchari
19. Dr. Md. Enkayesuddin, Sr. Scientific Officer, PRTC	50. Md. Ali, Mirzapur Federal
20. Md. Jahangir Alam, Divisional Officer, BFRI	51. Md. Nurl Alam, Narayanhat, Fakirhat, Fatikchari
21. Dr. M. Zakir Hossain, Divisional Officer, BFRI	52. Osman Sarkar, Sharupvata
22. Md. Ramizuddin, Divisional Officer, BFRI	53. Md. Abu Taher, Padua Village Cooperative Ltd.
23. M. Manik Hossain Bhuiyan, Librarian, BFRI	54. Fatema Khatun, Salimpur
24. Md. Shahidul Islam, Divisional Officer, BFRI	55. Dalia Begum, Salimpur
25. Nusrat Begum, DFO, Silviculture, BFRI	56. Anna Karmokar, Fisheries Extension Officer, DFO Office
26. Syeda Rehnuma Merry, Divisional Officer, BFRI	57. Md. Anisur Rahman, Senior Research Officer, BFRI
27. Dr. Hasina Mariam, Divisional Officer, BFRI	58. Ahmed Kabir, FF, YPSA
28. Dr. Daisy Biswas, Divisional Officer, BFRI	59. AHM Kamal, Aranyak Foundation
29. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Divisional Officer, FPD, BFRI	60. Farid Uddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Aranyak Foundation
30. Md. Abul Hasnat Shahjalal, Divisional Officer, FED, BFRI	61. Md. Ariful Rahman, Assistant
31. Dr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Divisional Officer, SCD, BFRI	62. Md. Monayet Ali, Boatman
32. Md. Shahid Ullah, Divisional Officer, FID, BFRI	63. Md. Hasnat Ullah, Mechanic
	64. Md. Ibrahim, Seed Collector

2. Venue: Hotel Royal, Bandarban

Date: March 8, 2018

Discussion points

The consultation workshop on Sustainable Forest Management was held at Royal Hotel Auditorium of Bandarban Hill District, Chittagong Hill Tracts on 8 March 2018. There were participants from BFD, NGOs, traditional leaders, social leaders, line agencies like Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Cotton Research Centre, Soil Resources Development Institute, Headman from different regions, community representatives from village common forests, journalists, representative of Bohmong Chief and several others.

The following were the key recommendations of the workshop:

1. Ethnic communities desired to see BFD as service providers like Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock and Department of Fisheries. They believe that as long as BFD will be in implementation, the natural forests would be lost in the name of plantations. It will

destroy their natural resources on which they live and also habitat of wildlife would be lost. They prefer natural forest conservation over plantation. However, they suggested that if plantation is absolutely necessary to restore degraded forests, it should be done by indigenous species.

2. They don't want any social forestry in Chittagong Hill Tracts. They feel that social forestry does not provide either habitat for wildlife or meet their own demand of forest resources. Moreover, when trees are harvested, the area becomes denuded or devoid of trees. They suggested that if any committee is required for planting trees and protection of plantation raised in BFD land, small committee should be formed mainly with forest dependent or related people.
3. They suggested to retain at least 100-500 acres of land in each hamlet (para) as community reserve (village common forests) They know that VCFs are very rich in biodiversity and VCFs are the only source of water for the indigenous communities in CHT.
4. They recommended for alternative livelihood support for forest dependent people either in VCF conservation and restoration or restoration of BFD reserve forests. They appreciated the livelihood approach adopted by the Arannayk Foundation for conservation and restoration of VCFs in Bandarban, where communities were supported with capacity building followed by creation of a revolving loan fund to provide access to microfinance. In some VCFs, water harvesting mechanism is established.
5. They recommended to provide alternative to jhum (shifting) cultivation so that the production is increased with longer fallow period to rejuvenate the soil. They suggested to keep some land for agroforestry to grown fruit, fuel, agricultural crops, etc.
6. They demanded for quality planting materials of both fruit and timber trees.
7. Plantation, if any, shall be raised by the beneficiaries.
8. Stone collection must be stopped.

List of the Participants

1. Md. Anisur Rahman, DLO, DLS, Bandarban	33. Shyamal Bikash Chakma, Asst Project Director, CHTDB, Bandarban
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5. Faridul alam Suman, Secretary, Press Club	37. Buddha Jyoti Chakma, Journalist, Prothom Alo
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7. Salim Uddin, PD, Tahzingdong	39. U Ni Hla, Headman
8. Monirul Islam, Journalist	40. Sway Ting Yee, Project Coordinator, AKS
9. Piching U, Project Coordinator, Tahzingdong	41. Dr. Mohammad Mohiuddin, CRO(M), BFRI, Chittagong
10. Ne Mong, Treasurer, Tulachari, Roangchari	42. Dr. mohammad Kamal Hossain, Professor, Chittagong University
11. Mensing Mro, Menlung Para	43. Ching Mra U Marma, Village elder
12. Mendoi Mro, Karbari	44. Mong Nu Marma, Headman
13. Ching Shing Prue, Executive Director, Tahzingdong	45. Bijoy Ketan Tanchangya, Chairman, Aung Daw Para
14. Kham Chyan Mro, Karbari	46. Kh. Shamsul Huda, Forest Ranger, Lama Division, BFD
15. Aung Daw Mong, President, PRUPOK	47. Mondira Sarkar, Accounts Officer, TZD
16. Hla Mong Prue, Programme Officer, CCDB, Bandarban	48. Swe Ching Mong, OSS, MJF, TZD
17. Subarang Tripura, Toymu – HRO	49. U Chaw Nu, EC Member, Tahzingdong
18. Manab Kalyan Chakma, Project Officer, Humanitarian Foundation	50. Kyawshing Marma, FM, TZD
19. U Chong, Karbari	51. Mong Ba Thowai, PF, TZD
20. Prentay Mro, Renikhyang Bagan Para	
21. ===== Karbari	

22. Md. Mahbubul Islam, PSO, Solid Water Convention, Bandarban	52. Mewai Ching, PF, TZD
23. Md. Shahidul Islam, Forest Ranger, Bandarban	53. Sultan Ahmed, PPD
24. Md. Anwar Hossain Sarkar, ACF, Pulpwood Division, BFD	54. Md. Kamaluddin, BFD Bandarban
25. Kazi Md. Kamal Hossain, DFO, Bandarban	55. Md. Mahbub Alam, Upazilla Sadar, Bandarban
26. Najib Kumar Tanchangya, DAD, BAPC, Bandarban	56. Khorshed Ali
27. Md. Omar Faruque, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, DAE	57. MP Mong
28. Saw Hla Prue, Social Activist	58. Elen Bawm
29. Mr. Kuddus, Upazilla Chairman, Bandaban Sadar	59. Key Maeching, PF
30. Kyaw Swe Prue (Khoka), Rtd. School Teacher	60. U Ma Prue, FF
31. Plukan Mro, Chairman, Tankabati	61. Mong Hla Thowai, FF
32. Md. Zainal Abedin, ENRAC-SUFAL	62. Kra Nu Prue, FF
	63. Mong Kya Prue, FF
	64. Dr. Md. Zaglul Hossain, Conservator of Forest, Chittagong
	65. Abu Taher,

3. Location: Mymensingh

Venue: Syed Nazrul Islam Conference Hall, Bangladesh Agricultural University

Date: March 28, 2018

Discussion points

The workshop was held on 28 March 2018 at Syed Nazul Islam Conference Hall of BAU. The participants included representatives from BFD, Bangladesh Agricultural University, ethnic communities from Madhupur, Arannayk, SDF, Proshika and CMC of CREL in the workshop.

Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahim gave welcome address followed by presentations from Dr. Zakir Hossain, Mr. Mozharul Islam, Farid Uddin Ahmed, Prof. Mostafizur Rahman and Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahim.

The main recommendations of the workshops include:

1. Sal forest is highly vulnerable in terms of encroachment and conversion of sal forest land in non-forestry use. Two other serious issues in sal forest management are grazing and fire. Sustainable forest management must consider all those issues along with livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities.
2. Fruit trees can significantly contribute in livelihood improvement at homestead level agroforestry. BAU has the second largest fruit tree germplasm centre in the world having 180 fruit species and 11,550 varieties. There are fruit trees that can be produced under shade, some high value crops like dragon fruits, multicolored potatoes and carrots having carotene and flavonoids along with other vitamins and minerals, mangoes with low sugar contents and without seeds, and several other seeds. Based on the site conditions, specific species can be introduced. BAU-Germplasm Centre had been providing such services to CREL project in Cox's Bazar areas and they are willing to work closely with SUFAL for sustainability of forest management.
3. BAU provides training to farmers on fruit tree management and also provides planting materials for small and largest scale production. Beneficiaries of CRPARP received training from BAU and produced most of the fruit tree seedlings from BAU. BAU welcomed the SUFAL project to avail such

opportunity so that it contributes to livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities in particular and the country at large.

4. Department of Animal Sciences, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Fisheries and horticulture offered their services for different livelihood options of the SUFAL.
5. BAU has an excellent arboretum having almost all critically endangered and endangered species of Sal forests along with medicinal plants. BAU expressed their willingness in allocating about 40 ha of land for establishment of seed orchards with 200 seedlings of 500 species of Sal forests (including medicinal plants). They claimed that it will not only help restoring vegetation of Sal forests through providing seeds for future but also a hub for researchers and academia to study the species in depth and develop or screening high yielding varieties of different species including cane and bamboo. They also offered their facilities for biotechnological and molecular research to study genome of different species and alkaloids in medicinal plants.
6. Livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities is anonymously considered as one of the most effective means of forest conservation. It should be specific to interests of households and localities as well as market. BAU would like to extend support for apiculture, sericulture, agroforestry, poultry production, fodder production, fuelwood production, aquaculture, value chain, value addition, IPM including Trichoderma and mycorrhiza inoculation in nurseries and crops.
7. BAU is willing to support establishment of seed bank or gene bank for tree species of sal forests.
8. Forest dependent people should be properly identified, organized and supported to have access to fund through creation of fund for alternative livelihood.
9. Ecotourism is an effective means of forest conservation. It would require mass awareness about ecotourism to support both flora and faunal conservation. It would require good wildlife habitat and vegetation cover in sal forests. Measure should be taken to improve present state of sal forests through conservation and aided natural regeneration.
10. Ethnic communities emphasized on natural forest conservation over social forestry or other plantations. BFD officers also believe that if forest is kept undisturbed for three years, even the degraded forest areas will turn to a natural forest. However, to ensure restoration of sal associates, assisted natural regeneration may be useful.
11. There should not be clearing of natural forest for social forestry.
12. Wild fruit trees and medicinal plants may be integrated in degraded land.
13. Relationship between forest dwellers and BFD must be strengthened to establish trust.
14. Forest dwellers should be encouraged to use improved cooking stoves. If possible alternative to fuelwood may be provided.
15. In collaborative management, voice of local people must be heard.
16. Community patrol group may be formed to protect forests.
17. People living within forests should not be evicted; rather they may be involved in forest protection and regeneration.
18. People involved in deforestation must be identified and legal measures should be taken to stop illegal harvesting.
19. Sal forest can be restored through coppice management, assisted natural regeneration, regeneration of sal associates in social forestry area and completely denuded areas.
20. In encroached forest land participatory forestry such as farm forestry, agroforestry and agro-aqua-silvicultural system may be introduced.
21. Surveillance in sal forests should be increased.
22. For restoration of indigenous species, plantation budget should be higher than the fast-growing species as there is less survival percentage which require repeated plantation.

23. Local elites and local administration must be involved in forest management.
24. There is strong need for mass awareness among all stakeholders.

List of the Participants

1. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, SUFAL	37. M. Bahadur Miah, BAU
2. Mozharul Islam, SUFAL Team	38. Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman, BAU
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6. Dr. Md. Harunnur Rashid, PSO, SRDI	42. Md. Saidur Rashid, DFO, Mymensingh
7. Md. Rakibul Hassan Mukul, CF, BFD	43. SM Habibullah, Range Officer, BFD
8. Md. Zillur Rahman, DCF, BFD	44. Md. Abdullah Al Mamun, Forest Ranger, BFD
9. Md. Shahab Uddin, ACF, BFD	45. Md. Masud Rana, UP Chaiman
10. Enamul Haque, ACF, Dhaka Forest Division	46. Md. Arshadul alam, Forrester. BFD
11. Md. Mozammel Hossain, Range Officer, BFD	47. Md. Dulal Mia, BFD
12. Md. Ashraful Alam, Forrester, BFD	48. Md. Abul Kalam Azad, BFD
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23. Jostina Nokrek, Do	59. Dr. MA Salam, BAU
24. Ayaj A. Mri, Chairman, GMAVC	60. Dr. Prantosh Chandra Roy, ACF, BFD
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26. Sheshon Mrony, Chairman, JAUP-CMC	62. Md. Abdur Razzak, CMC Member
27. Mrinal Hasan, AD, DoF, Mymensingh	63. Dr. FM Jamil Uddin, BAU
28. Dr. MA Hashem, Professor, BAU	64. Dr. GM Mujibar Rahman, BAU
29. Dr. MD. Shawkat Ali, Professor, BAU	65. MD. Abdul Wadud, BAU
30. Md. Yeakub Ali, President, Dhakhola CMC	66. Dr. MA Farukh, BAU
31. William Dazel, Chaiman, TWA, Madhupur, Tangail	67. Md. Abul Hashem Bhuiyan, Ex-UNDP
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33. Md. Nazrul Islam, Member, Proshika, Sakhipur	69. Anwar Hassan, P Hd. Student
34. Md. Tofazzal Hossain, Member, Do	70. Dr. Md. Rezaul Kaim, BAU
35. Md. Khosru Alam, Forest Ranger, BFD	71. AKG Mostafa, BFD
36. Mahbuba Siddiq, Professor, BAU	72. Farhana Khan Pushpa, Aranyak Foundation
	73. Abu Hena Mostafa Kamal, PC, Aranyak Foundation

4. Location: Rangamati

Venue: Parjatan Conference Hall

Date: April 4, 2018

Discussion points

The consultation workshop was organized on 4 April 2018 in Parjatan motel conference hall. It included participants from Rangamati and Khagrachari hill district involving a broad range of stakeholders: BFD, government line agencies, CHT Regional council, Rangamati and Khagrachari Hill District Councils, ethnic communities and their traditional leaders (headmen and karbari), NGOs, civil society, media and academic institutions. The representative of the CHT Regional Council made a written statement on BFD and its activities in the region with suggestions. The recommendations from the consultation workshop is given below:

1. BFD should concentrate on reserve forests, preferably in forest land, reserved before 1960. Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council shall extend all possible help to execute the field level program.
2. Settlements within reserve forests should not be evicted. Rather the inhabitants within reserve forests should be made beneficiaries of the project so that effective collaborative mechanism is established.
3. Activities outside reserve forests will be administered by the CHT Regional Council. If any assistance is needed for restoration and conservation of such forests, the CHT Regional Council shall support from BFD and other relevant organizations.
4. BFD should work as service providers in CHT for promotion of restoration and conservation of forests, like Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Fisheries or Department of Livestock.
5. Conservation of natural forests should be given priority over establishment of plantation with limited number of species. Areas which are highly degraded may be brought under assisted natural regeneration (ANR) involving the communities. However, in case of assisted natural regeneration, only indigenous species should be used.
6. Livelihood of forest dependent people must be improved to reduce pressure on forests. To reduce pressure on land, alternative livelihood including support for marketing of produce must be included in any new interventions under the project. In other words, the interventions must include value chain approach so that the development become market driven.
7. Social forestry is highly discouraged in CHT as the area become devoid of trees after tree harvesting. Moreover, only limited number of people derive benefit of social forestry while majority of the people do not get any benefit. Social forestry does not support wildlife and production of non-timber forest products. Local communities prefer to have ecosystem services such as water from the forests, non-timber forest products and habitat of wildlife.
8. All VCFs in CHT should be identified and delineated. An assessment of socio-economic condition of communities and biodiversity of VCF must be made. The VCF should not be leased out by the district administration in future.
9. Capacity of VCF management committee should be improved.
10. For livelihood improvement, agroforestry system should be considered. It means that during establishment of plantation, along with timber trees, fruit trees, medicinal plants and other non-timber species including bamboo should be planted.
11. No exotic trees should be planted in CHT.
12. Local institutions and traditional leaders such as Headman and Karbari should be involved in any development activities.
13. The project must include a mass awareness program for conservation of forests in CHT.
14. Some facilities for storage of perishable products, such as fruits and vegetables, may be considered.

15. In each village of CHT, there must have a provision of keeping at least 100 acres of land as VCF to conserve flora and fauna of the area.
16. For livelihood support, experience of CRPARP must be used. Selection of participants, organizing them in groups and federating them at union level to provide institutional capacity building support was very effective in CRPARP. It is important to select right organization for sustainability of the program. Idea of including Palli Sanchay Bank was appreciated but the participants suggested that the role of PSB may be limited to microfinance only while capacity building may be done by NGOs. They also proposed the name of BRAC for diversified development activities in the country and abroad.
17. Forest productivity is unacceptably low in Bangladesh. Participants recommended for use of genetically improved seed/planting materials to ensure production of wood at least 10-20 m³/ha/yr. Present yield is only 2.0-2.5 m³/ha/yr. The participants recommended use of seeds produced by Seed Orchards of BFRI. However, it is also recognized that the capacity of BFRI in quality seed production is limited. They recommended that BFRI should be strengthened to produce large quantity of quality seeds not only for BFD but for the private nurseries of the country.
18. Research must be strengthened to achieve improve forest management and higher yield. There is need for manpower and developing skill. Emphasis should be given to establishing GIS/RS based monitoring cell, genetic engineering lab, quality seed production by BFRI, strengthen linkage between education and research.
19. Environmental issues such as site-specific species selection, impact of species on underground vegetation, soil-plant relation, ecosystem services, biodiversity and forest health.
20. Social forestry approach should be revisited. Clear felling after 10-12 years must be avoided. Some alternative mechanism must be developed to distribute benefit to the social forestry participants.
21. All vacant positions in BFD and BFRI should be filled up before undertaking SUFAL project.
22. Assisted/aided natural regeneration (ANR) should be preferred over mono-plantations of exotics since the process eroded the Forest Genetic Resources from the forest significantly.

List of the Participants

1. Dr. Zakir Hussain, TL, SUFAL	50. Buddha Rakkhit, Badal Chari Vihara
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5. Dr. Mohammed Mostafa Feroz, Professor, Jahangir Nagar University	54. Md. Shafiqul Islam, DFO, CHT – North Division
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16. Anupam Chakma, Secretary, Do	67. Md. Nurzzaman, CHTDB
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19. Suchorita Chakma, Executive Director, Progressive	70. Sabir Kumar Chakma, Member, R-HDC
20. Amal Kanti Chakma, Headman, Uluchari Mouza	71. Tridip Kanti, R-HDC
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22. Md. Tofiqul Islam, DFO, BFD	73. Abu Taher Muhammad, General Secretary, Khagrachari Press Club
23. Md. Zuhurul Islam, Forest Ranger, BFD	74. Oli Ahmed, Journalist
24. Md. Fazlur Rahman Miah, Forrest Ranger, BFD	75. Pulak Chakraborty, ATN Bangla, Rangamati
25. Md. Majedul Alam, Forrest Ranger, BFD	76. U Thing Shing Marma, Chairman Rajasthali Upazilla
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27. R. Dolian Pankhua, Asst. General Secretary, Do	78. Subha Mangal Chakma, Chairman, Bilaichari Upazilla
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31. Mantosh Kumar Das, Coordinator, Proshika	82. Dr. MD. Abdul Jabber, DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati
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40. Shyamal Kumar Mitra, Range Officer, BFD	91. Md. Shakil, DLO
41. Satrong Chakma, Journalist, Daily Samakal	92. Suman, Driver
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	102. Farid Uddin Ahmed, ED, Aranyak Foundation

C. NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

1. Location: Dhaka

Venue: Korobi Conference Hall, BFD

Date: January 10, 2018

Discussion points

A workshop was held to identify livelihood interventions and collaborative forest management approaches for hill forests, plain land sal forests and coastal areas of Bangladesh on 10 January 2018 at the Korobi Conference Hall of Bangladesh Forest Department. The meeting was Chaired by Mr. Jahir Uddin Ahmed, DCCF. Mr. Safiul Alam Chowdhury, CCF was the Chief Guest in the workshop. The workshop was attended by two former CCF, many senior forest officers and representatives from Arannayk and CREL who were involved in livelihood program along with BFD in its earlier projects.

Mr. Abdul Latif Miah in his introductory speech said that SUFOL – an upcoming World Bank funded project is planned for enriching hill forests, plain land sal forests and coastal forests of Bangladesh. It has two major components:

- a. Collaborative Forest Management
- b. Livelihood support to Forest Dependent communities for effective forest management

He said that BFD has been working on community forestry since 1980s. Several projects have been implemented including SRCWP and CRPARP. BFD has also been working on Protected Area Managed since 2000 with support from USAID. In at least two projects namely CRPARP and CREL, livelihood activities were integrated in forest management. The main objective of the workshop is to consolidate the experiences of earlier projects with livelihood development and its sustainability along with development of effective modalities for restoration and conservation of hill forests, sal forests, char land and coastal areas.

He invited Arannayk Foundation to share its experience on livelihood development under CRPARP.

Executive Director of Arannayk Foundation made a presentation on its livelihood development in CRPARP as well as other projects jointly implemented by Arannayk and BFD. The key points of his presentation included:

1. Arannayk Foundation selects forest dependent communities for livelihood support through monitoring of forest resource collection from target areas. It selects only those people who collect forest resources and whose livelihood is dependent on forests by more than 50%. However, in case of CRPARP, it followed a systematic approach approved by the World Bank. In this approach, beneficiaries were selected on the basis of criteria set in social forestry rules. More specifically priority was given to forest dependent poor and extreme poor women headed, disabled households whose income was less than Tk 3000 per month and more than 50% of their income coming from forests. The primary list of beneficiaries was shared with local leaders for validation followed by sharing with BFD at different levels. Based on the feedback, necessary adjustment was made. Finally, the selected beneficiaries were informed and they were asked to nominate one person from each household. Out of 6,000 households as per their nomination, 86% were women. This is because their husbands were out of the area, especially at Dhaka or some major cities to earn cash for their families. This made the women and children more vulnerable to impact of climate change. The AF provided them organizational and

technical capacity building support and they were organized in village level groups. They were further federated at Union Level to form union level federation.

2. The AF created initial resources through introducing monthly saving scheme followed by matching grant from the project to establish a revolving loan fund. After capacity building training, they started in small scale but with success, their loan size gradually increased. The loan size at the beginning was Tk 5000 but at the end of project period, the demand increased to 30,000 to 50,000. Even some entrepreneurs were requesting for BDT 100,000 or more.
3. The AF made a baseline survey at the beginning of the project. It also included some non-participants to measure the impact of project on income. It was observed that due to scaling up of different AIGAs, the income gradually increased. At the end of the project, the income was increased by 51% while their forest dependence was reduced by 57%.
4. Each household was provided with an improved cooking stove. It reduced their fuelwood required by about 45-50%.
5. Each household was provided with seeds and seedlings of different agricultural crops, fruit trees, fuelwood trees, bamboo and cane. They were trained on different production technologies. The trees planted in the homestead created a kind of windbreak to fight against impact of climate change.
6. Poultry, cattle and fish value chain in the area provided benefit to not only beneficiaries but almost all households of the villages.

He further said that the main lessons from CRPARP include:

- a. Participants selection by BFD and AF was different. BFD followed social forestry rules while AF followed World Bank approved guidelines. In future, selection process should be done jointly following a set guideline.
- b. Social and environmental management frameworks are very important while implementing livelihood development program. The guidelines must include impact management system which must be monitored periodically.
- c. Value chain approach on potential commodities provided benefit to entire village population. As it is market driven approach, it helps in sustainability of interventions.
- d. Community patrol groups were most effective in conservation of natural forests and older plantations. The AF formed 21 CPG based on the request of BFD.
- e. With gradual improvement of livelihood, the demand for capital in business increases. To ensure sustainability of project interventions, especially livelihood, it is necessary to establish linkage between CBOs and a financial institution like Palli Sanchay Bank (PSB) so that they get bigger loan from the bank for their business. Thus, if AF is included in SUFAL, it would be appropriate to work closely with PSB so that after phasing out project the CBOs remain active. The AF should work support in participant selection, organizational development, capacity building and creation of revolving loan fund. The PSB should support micro-finance to the CBOs.
- f. The AF registered the CBOs formed through CRPARP in cooperative department. Thus they are under some kind of monitoring while the AF has also brought them under their network through monitor their technical and financial management activities by the monitoring NGOs of AF.

After presentation of Arannayk Foundation, experience of CREL in livelihood was shared by Mr. Abu Mostafa Kamal Uddin.

He said that CREL has also been implementing livelihood program as one of the strategies of forest conservation. They have been supporting forest dependent groups in protected areas to undertake different AIGA. The AIGA ranges from agricultural production to handicrafts making. They formed several CPGs including women CPG. They have been providing cash incentive for forest conservation. They have observed that the main cause of deforestation is fuelwood collection, which is more than 62%. He suggested to include alternative fuelwood source to save forests. He also said that through livelihood support they could increase income of forest dependent people by more than 80%. In concluded that livelihood program is essential for forest conservation.

The third presentation was from Dr. Mihir Kanti Mazumder, Chairman, Palli Sanchay Bank. He said that Palli Sanchay Bank is working following the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister to make each household a farm. Palli Sanchay Bank works following ecosystem based approach. It provides matching grants to the savings of beneficiaries; for every BDT 200, it provides BDT 200 and then it provides seasonal loan support at 8% rate of interest. He also added that there are several examples of projects where CBOs were working most efficiently as long as there is project. But after phasing out of the projects, the CBOs become inactive. He cited examples CLSP and SEAL project where the beneficiaries were doing excellent during the project period but after the project they are inactive now. He said that Palli Sanchay Bank can support those groups in order to ensure sustainability. He recommended that under livelihood program if Palli Sanchay Bank is involved, it will be able to support in micro-finance which will ensure sustainability and entrepreneurship development while other supports such as participants selection, capacity building and value chain supports may be given by organization like Arannayk.

After three presentations, the floor was opened for discussion. There was in-depth discussion on all three presentations.

First round of discussion was to set livelihood approach or modalities for upcoming SUFOL project. Mr. Jahir Uddin Ahmed invited the participants for open discussion.

Former CCF Mr. Yunus Ali, former CCF Mr. AKM Shamsuddin, former Country Rep of IUCN Mr Istiaq Uddin Ahmad, former CF Mr. Uttam Kumar Saha, Mr. Tarek, former CF, Mr. Amir, CF, Ms Rafiqqa, Mr. Ashit Ranjan Paul, Mr. Rakibul Hassan Mukul, Mr. Gobinda Roy, Mr. Syed Ali, Ms Marufa, Dr. Jaglul, Dr. Quddus, Mr. Mabud, Ms Neela Datta, Mr. Sunil Kumar Kundu participated in discussion.

The salient features of the discussions are as follows:

1. SUFAL should bank on existing experiences, rather than trying a new approach.
2. The livelihood program should commensurate site and prevailing opportunities.
3. The approach must follow the legal framework of government of Bangladesh.
4. There must have some program to widen understanding of different levels of forest officers on co-management and livelihood support program.
5. Livelihood program must be compatible with sustainable forest management.
6. Some civil society organizations must promote best works of Forest Department to create mass awareness on forest conservation.
7. Livelihood program implementation should be linked with financial institution so that once groups are formed and their capacity for AIGA are developed they can have access to finance. It will lead to sustainability and entrepreneurship development.

8. Creation of revolving loan fund (endowment) within forest dependent CBOs is very effective for their sustainability.
9. Establishment of a cell within BFD for promoting co-management may be considered.
10. Agroforestry, as an effective alternative income generating activity, should be promoted.
11. Value chain approach promotes market driven development. It must be promoted to establish linkage between producers and the market. It also helps distributing benefits to beyond project targeted beneficiaries.
12. Livelihood program must consider fuelwood production and reduced consumption so that it contributes more in forest conservation.

The second round of discussion was held on collaborative forest management approach in hill forests, sal forests, char land and coastal areas. Mr. Jahir Uddin Ahmed invited participants in open discussion.

Former CCF Mr. Yunus Ali, CCF, Mr. AKM Shamsuddin and Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad along with other participants participated in discussion. The salient features of the discussions are:

1. Emphasis should be given on conservation rather than plantation.
2. Plantation should be limited to ANR and enrichment plantation.
3. The weightage of forest management and livelihood program should be equal (50:50).
4. Agroforestry should be considered in restoration of degraded hills.
5. Bamboo plantation should be established in sites where appropriate. It gives quick return and protects soil from erosion.
6. In CHT, participatory approach should be adopted. Ethnic communities may be provided with seedlings for planting and incentives may be provided on survived trees.
7. Planting exotic species in hills especially within natural forests must be avoided.
8. No exotic species should be planted in core zone.
9. Forest management should not be project driven. Each forest division must have management plan so that management activities become core program of BFD.
10. Sal coppice has lost its vigor. It is necessary to replace weak coppice with good genetic materials from home and abroad.
11. Core zone and buffer zone must be delineated. Core zone should have protection only. However, in degraded site enrichment plantation may be made. It should not use more than 400 seedlings of indigenous species in core zone.
12. Grazing problem in coastal areas must be addressed. Attempt may be made to produce improved fodder grass in the project site.
13. There must have definite guidelines for raised land in coastal areas.
14. Mound planting in coastal areas needs more cost. During budget, it may be mentioned.
15. Private land owner may be supported for fuelwood plantation.
16. Indigenous species must be conserved.
17. There must have landscape based management of forests to ensure habitat for mega fauna like elephant. The corridors are being lost due to allocation of forest land for non-forestry purposes.
18. Bushes, outside forests should be conserved. Some incentive mechanism may be considered.
19. Agroforestry outside forest land may be considered.
20. Private nursery owners should be brought under SUFAL project.
21. Nurseries of BFD may be used for conserving indigenous species.
22. To reduce impact of thunderstorm, species like palmyra palm should be planted.
23. Memorial plantation may be encouraged in each district.

24. Big trees in the villages should be conserved. Such tree is an independent ecosystem.
 25. Medicinal plants should be planted in places, where appropriate.
 26. Seed orchards should also be established for quality seed production.

List of the Participants

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|--|---|
| 1. Md. Shahidul Alam Chowdhury, CCF, BFD | 27. Mohammad Shakil Azam, PD, BSMS Park, BFD |
| 2. Md. Abdul Latif, DCCF, BFD | 28. Md. Abdullah Abraham Hussain, ACF, BFD |
| 3. AKM Shamshuddin, CCF (Retired) | 29. Abdul Mannan, Programme Officer, Aranyak Foundation |
| 4. Ishtiaque U. Ahmed, CCF (Retired) | 30. Imran Ahmed, ACCF, BFD |
| 5. Junaid K. Ahmed, DCCF (Retired) | 31. AHM Kamal, PC, AF |
| 6. Dr. Niaz Khan, Professor, DU | 32. Md. Ahsanul Kamal, Consultant, BFD |
| 7. Gobinda Roy, CF, BFD | 33. Dr. Md. Zaglul Hossain, CF, BFD |
| 8. Marufa Akhter, CF, BFD | 34. Md. Masud Rana, DCF, BFD |
| 9. Rakibul Hasan Mukul, CF, BFD | 35. Md. Zaheer Iqbal, DCF, RIMS, BFD |
| 10. Md. Rakibul Haque, Director, ENRAC | 36. Dr. Md. Zahidur Rahman Miah, DCF, Legal Unit, BFD |
| 11. Md. Sarowar Alam, DFO, Social Forestry Division, Jessore | 37. Md. Syed Ali, ACCF, BFD |
| 12. Md. Ariful Haque Belal, ACCF, BFD | 38. Abdul Mabud, DCCF (PRL) |
| 13. Dr. Mohammad Zahirul Haque, ACCF, BFD | 39. Ziaul Huq Chowdhury, Principal Architech, BFD |
| 14. Md. Amir Hossain Chowdhury, CF, Khulna | 40. Md. Sayedul Islam, DFO, Social Forestry Division, BFD |
| 15. Dr. Ruma Hossain, Research Officer, BFD | 41. Mohammad Aminul Islam, ACCF, BFD |
| 16. Rafiq Sultana, ACF, BFD | 42. Farhana Khan Pushpa, CS Aranyak |
| 17. Nasima Sultana, Research Officer, BFD | 43. Ashit Ranjan Paul, CF (Retired) |
| 18. Kazi Tariqur Rahman, ACF, BFD | 44. Dr. Sushil Kumar Kundu, CF (Retired) |
| 19. Mahmuda Roksana Sultana, ACF, BFD | 45. Md. Sayedur Rahman, MFA, Aranyak Foundation |
| 20. Farid Ahmed, SUFAL Team | 46. Farid Uddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Aranyak Foundation |
| 21. Uttam Kumar Saha, CF, BFD | 47. Abdul Hoq Chowdhury, MFA, Aranyak Foundation |
| 22. Md. Tariqul Islam, CF, BFD | 48. Md. Ali, Aranyak Foundation |
| 23. Abu Mostafa Kamaluddin, DCOP, CREZ Project | 49. Md. Shakil Hossain, Aranyak Foundation |
| 24. Md. Mozharul Islam, SUFAL Team | 50. Azad Chowdhury, Aranyak Foundation |
| 25. Dr. Zakir Hossain, Team Leader, SUFAL Team | 51. Abidur Rahman, Aranyak Foundation |
| 26. Neela Dutta, CF, BFD | 52. Mohd. Abdul Quddus, SPO, Aranyak Foundation |

Agenda of the consultations

**Stakeholders consultation
Sustainable Forests and Livelihood Project
Bangladesh Forest Research Institute
Solasahar, Chittagong
07 March, 2018**

Facilitator: Professor M. Kamal Hossain

Session 1

0930-1000 hrs	Registration
1000-1010 hrs	Address of welcome. Dr. Khurshid Akhter, Director, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute
1010-1030 hrs	Introduction to the SUFAL Project. Dr. M. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, SUFAL Project
1030-1045 hrs	Questions and clarification
1045-1100 hrs	Tea break

Session 2

1100-1120 hrs	Presentations on Institutional arrangements for collaborative management of forests, Mr. Mozharul islam, Senior Consultant, SUFAL
1120-1140 hrs	Presentation on relevant social issues Mr Zainul Abedin, Consultant ENREC
1140-1200 hrs	Presentation on relevant environmental issues. Professor M. Danesh Miah, IFESCU
1200-1230 hrs	Discussion and clarifications
1230-1330 hrs	Lunch and prayer break

Session 3:

1330-1500 hrs: Groups Discussions

Group 1	Institutional Issues for collaborative management
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Group 2	Social Issues including livelihood issues
Group 3	Environmental Issues
Group 4	Forestry Issues

Session 4

1500-1540 hrs	Group reports
1540-1555 hrs	Remarks from the facilitator Professor M. Kamal Hossain
1555-1600 hrs	Concluding remarks by. Dr. Zaglul Hossain, Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Circle

**Stakeholders consultation
Sustainable Forests and Livelihood Project
BANDARBAN ROYAL HOTEL
08 March, 2018**

Facilitator: Professor M. Kamal Hossain

Session 1

0930-1000 hrs	Registration
1000-1010 hrs	Address of welcome. Mr. Shaw Hla Prue Jemi, Representative of Raja, Social Worker, Bandarban
1010-1030 hrs	Introduction to the SUFAL Project. Dr. M. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, SUFAL Project
1030-11:00 hrs	Presentations on Institutional arrangements for collaborative management of forests, Mr. Mozharul islam, Senior Consultant, SUFAL
1100-1120 hrs	Tea break

Session 2

1120-1200 hrs	Presentation on relevant social and environmental issues by Farid Uddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Arannayk Foundation
1200-1300 hrs	Groups Discussions

Group 1	Institutional Issues for collaborative management
Group 2	Social Issues including livelihood issues
Group 3	Environmental Issues
Group 4	Forestry Issues

Presentation of the groups

1300-1400 hrs	Presentation of the groups
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1400-1500: Lunch

Stakeholders consultation
Sustainable Forests and Livelihood Project
Syed Nazrul Islam Conference Hall, Mymensingh
28 March, 2018

Facilitator: Farid Uddin Ahmed

Session 1

0930-1000 hrs	Registration
1000-1015hrs	Address of welcome. Mr. Zahir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests and Project Director, SUFAL Project, Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka
1015-1030hrs	Briefing on the proposed SUFAL Project. Dr. M. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka
1030-1045 hrs	Presentations on Institutional arrangements for collaborative management of forests, Mr. Mozaharul Islam, Senior Consultant, SUFAL Project, Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka
1045-1100hrs	Tea break

Session 2

1100-1115hrs	Presentation on livelihood and forest conservation including social and environmental issues by Farid Uddin Ahmed, Executive Director, Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka
1115-1130hrs	Brief presentation on potential of fruit trees in livelihood improvement and forest conservation - Prof. Mohammad Rahim, BAU, Mymensingh
1130-1145hrs	Brief presentation on trees of Sal Forests at BAU campus - Prof. Mustafizur Rahman, BAU, Mymensingh
1145-1200 hrs	Open discussion

Session 3

1200-1330 hrs	Group Exercise
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The participants will be grouped into the following:

1. Forest Dependent People: People living in and around sal forests whose livelihood is dependent on sal forests (partial or full dependence on Sal Forest) . Do they feel that poverty has any linkage with deforestation (What are the direct drivers of deforestation?)? If yes, what actions would help in improving their livelihood (How these drivers can be addressed?) and if their livelihood is improved/supported, how would they contribute in sal forest restoration and conservation? How they want to be involved in collaborative forest management (structure, incentives and functions).
2. Professionals from BAU: How they perceive sustainable forest management? Do you think that poverty has linkage with forest conservation (what are the drivers of deforestation)? What actions and interventions should improve forest management and ensure sustainable forest management? How BAU would be able to contribute in livelihood improvement of forest dependent communities? How they want to be involved in sal forest management (What are their stake in Sal Forest management).
3. Professionals from BFD: What problem they face in conservation and management and how they want (what interventions are needed) to ensure sustainable Sal forest management?
4. NGOs and civil society organizations: What are their stake and How they can contribute in restoration and sustainable forest management of sal forests?

1330-1430 hrs	Lunch and prayer break
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1430-1530 hrs	Group presentation:
1530-1600 hrs	Open Discussion
1600 hrs	Concluding remarks and vote of thanks. Rakibul Hasan Mukul, Conservator of Forest, Central Circle, Dhaka

Stakeholders consultation
Sustainable Forests and Livelihood Project
Parjatan Conference Hall, Rangamati
04 April 2018

Facilitator: Farid Uddin Ahmed

Session 1: Inaugural Session – Session Chair: Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmed, Chairman, Arannayk Foundation

0900-1000 hrs	Registration
1000-1010 hrs	Welcome address: Mr Sanauallah Patwary, Conservator of Forest, Rangamati
1010-1030 hrs	Self-introduction
1030-1045 hrs	Introducing SUFAL Project. Dr. M. Zakir Hussain, Team Leader, Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka
1045-1100 hrs	Institutional arrangements for collaborative forest management. Mr. Rakibul Hasan Mukul, Conservator, Central Circle, BFD.
1100-1115 hrs	Experience of UNDP in forests and biodiversity conservation in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mr. Prashenjit Kabil Chakma.
1115-1130 hrs	Speech by the Chief Guest: Barrister Raja Devasish Roy, Chakma Raja, Rangamati
1130-1145 hrs	Speech of the Chair
1145-1200 hrs	Tea Break

Session 2: Technical Session

1200-1220hrs	Floral diversity of CHT- Past and Present: Prof. Mohammad Kamal Hossain, Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University
1220-1240hrs	Faunal Diversity of Village Common Forests, Prof M. Mostafa Feeroz, Jahangirnagar University
1240-1400 hrs	Group Exercise
Group 1	Reserve Forests
Group 2	VCF
Group 3	USF

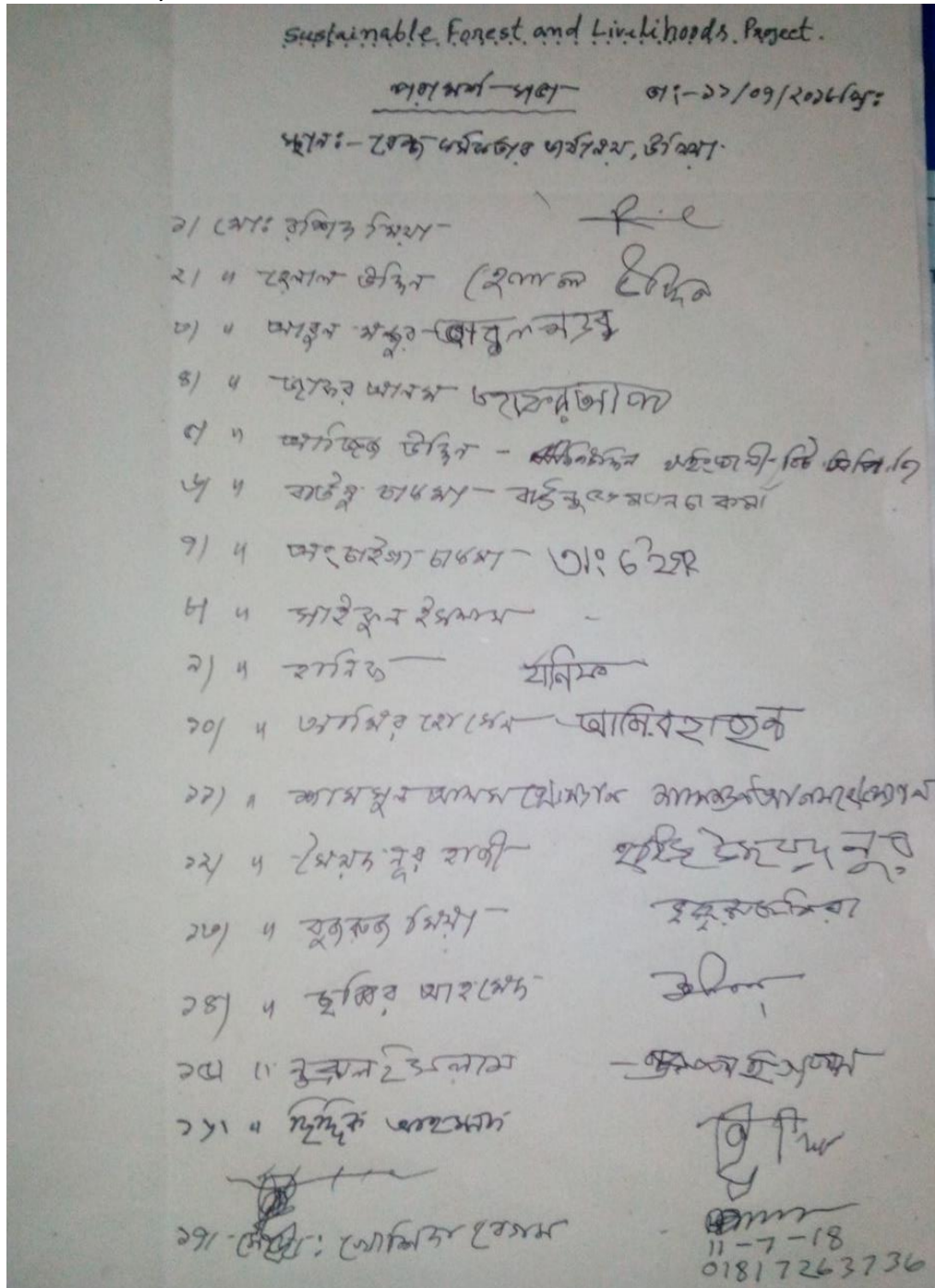
Group 4	Institutional arrangements for collaborative forest management – BFD and other stakeholders
1400-1500 hrs	Lunch and prayer break

Session 3: Input from participants

1500-1530 hrs	Presentation of groups
1530-1600 hrs	Open discussion
1600 hrs	Closing

Attendance Sheets of the Consultations

1. Ukhia, Cox's Bazar



2. Teknaf, Cox's Bazar

৩৬/০১১০/১০৬১১১ পরামর্শ মতে
সুপার প্রকল্প, বঙ্গ জিলা
কক্স বাজার জেলা প্রশাসন, কক্সবাজার
১২ জুলাই, ২০২১

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী, সংগঠন	যোগাযোগ নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
০১.	জনাব নাজমা আলম	কোষাধিকা সি.এম.সি	০১৮২৭৬৭২৩১৩	
০২.	জনাব নজির আহম্মদ	সদস্য সদর ইউ.পি.	০১৭৪৫০৩৩৫১৩	নজির
০৩.	জনাব জালাল আহম্মদ	স্বাস্থ্য সি.পি.জি	০১৮২৩১৫৩০২৭	জালাল উদ্দিন
০৪.	জনাব খুরশিদ বেগম	সদস্য মহিলা সি.পি.জি	০১৭৭৪১৭৫৬১১	
০৫.	জনাব সাহেদা বেগম	সদস্য টেকনাফ, সি.এম.সি	০১৮৫৭৩৩৩৭৭৭	
০৬.	জনাব জহির আহম্মদ	প্রধান শিক্ষক, কক্সবাজার সরকারি বিদ্যালয়	০১৮১৩৭৭২৭৭৫	
০৭.	জনাব নূর জাহান বেগম	কিছিকা	০১৮৫৭৩৩৩৭৭৭ ০১৭১০২০৭৪৬৬	
০৮.	জনাব আবু বকুর	গন্যমান্য ব্যক্তি	০১৭১৫৭০৩২ ৫০	
০৯.	জনাব আলি আকবর	গন্যমান্য ব্যক্তি	০১৮৬২৫৪৭১৩০০১	
১০.	জনাব রুখা রানী শীল	সদস্য সি.এম.সি	০১৮২৭৭১৩১৩০	Ratna

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী, অংশচৰন	মোবাইল নম্বৰ	স্বাক্ষৰ
১১.	জনাব মোঃ ইলিয়াছ	সদস্য সি.পি.ডি	০১৪৫৬৭০২৫৩২	মোঃ ইলিয়াছ
১২.	জনাব মোঃ ইমদাদুল	সদস্য সি.পি.ডি	০১৪৫৭০৩৫৫৫	মোঃ ইমদাদুল
১৩.	জনাব ইমাম মোমেন	সদস্য সি.পি.ডি	০১৪১১৭১৩৩২০	ইমাম
১৪.	জনাব হাশিম মিয়া	সদস্য সি.পি.ডি	০১৪১৫৫৪০২২৪	হাশিম মিয়া
১৫.	জনাব মোছাঃ হাজিমা বেগম	সদস্য ২২২ ইলাইট.পি.	০১৪১১৪২১৩২৬	
১৬.	জনাব মোছাঃ জাহান্না জমালিয়া	সি.পি.ডি	০১৪৩০৪২৪০১২	Amli
১৭.	জনাব মোঃ উম্মাৰ	সদস্য সি.পি.ডি	০১৪২১৫৩১১৭৫	
১৮.	জনাব নূরুল আখিন চৌধুৰী	গণসংগঠক	০১৪২০৫০৫৫৪৩	নূরুল
১৯.	জনাব সুবু	উপভাষিক	০১৪২৫-২৭৪০৬১	সুবু
২০.	জনাব সাহা সিং	উপভাষিক	*	সাহা

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পাসা, কলোন	মোবাইল নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা	৫৯ B/O (মহালা) বি	০১৮১৭-৩০৭৩১৪	
০২	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা - বহুমান	B/O সীমা বি	০১৮৮৫-৩২৩৭৩৩	
০৩	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা - বহুমান	F. গ. সুলতানা বি	০১৮১৬০৭৮৮০১	
০৪	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা - বহুমান	F. গ. সুলতানা	০১৮২৭-৬০৫৫৭০	
	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা	ফি বি	০১৮৬৭৮৩৩৯০১	
	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা	DF সুলতানা স: সুলতানা	০১৫৫২০০৮০০০	
	শ্রীমতী সুলতানা সুলতানা	সিইসি সুলতানা	০১৭৫৫৫৭৮৭৭	

3. Madhupur, Tangail

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	সংযোগ নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
০১	শ্রী: শাহুল আলম (আজম)	০১৭৪০-৫৫০৪৫৬	হাজি
০২	শ্রী: বখি কুমার ইসলাম	০১৭১৩৫৪৩০৭০	হাজি
০৩	শ্রী: মাবীয়া বেগম	০১৭৯৯০৩০৫৩৪	হাজি
০৪	শ্রী: সায়মা হিম্মত	০১৭২৬০৫১০৪৪	হাজি
০৫	শ্রী: মাহিউদ্দিন কবীর (মাহিউদ্দিন)	০১৭১৬৪৫৪০২	হাজি
০৬	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭৪৬৬৪১১২৭	হাজি
০৭	শ্রী: হেদায়েতুল্লাহ মাহমুদ	০১৭৪৬৬৪২৫৩৪	হাজি
০৮	শ্রী: হারুন আল-শরিফ	০১৭১৬৬৩৬১৩৬	হাজি
০৯	শ্রী: মাহমুদ আলী	০১৭১০৬৭০৩৪১	হাজি
১০	শ্রী: হেলিন বেগম	০১৭৫৭৭৭১৩ ০১৭৫৭৭৭১৩	হাজি
১১	শ্রী: সুলতান মাহমুদ	০১৭৫৬০৪৫০৩৪	হাজি
১২	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭১৯৪০৩২৪৪	হাজি
১৩	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭২৩৬৭১৪৪৭	হাজি
১৪	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭৩৫৪৪০৬৫	হাজি
১৫	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭৫৪৪৪৪২০	হাজি
১৬	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭১২৪৭৭৬১	হাজি
১৭	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭২১৭৪২২৭	হাজি
১৮	শ্রী: মো: হুসাইন	০১৭৬২৭১৫৫০	হাজি

4. Chittagong consultation

Proposed Sustainable Forest and Livelihoods Planning Workshop

Venue: Conference Hall at BFRI, Chittagong

Date: March 7, 2018

Attendance Sheet

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
1.	DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN	TEAM LEADER, SUPAL PROJECT, FOREST DEPT.	0172 0281234 zakir.m.hussain@wfpmail.com	
2.	Mozataraul Islam	Senior Consultant, SUPAL Project.	01713 002891 1142442.61FAL@GMAIL.COM	
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4.	A.R. JARRE	CEO, GHASHFUL	0177780700 jarre@ghashful-bd.org	
5.	Md. Mahabubun Rahman	Director - YPSA	01714064979 mahubub.ypsa@yahoo.com	
6.	Nuruzzaman Das	Regional Coordinator CODEC	01716207268 nuruzzaman@codec.com	
7.	Dr. Md. Zaiful Hossain	CF, Chittagong, BFD	01711279529, cfz@bdf.gov.bd	
8.	Dr. Khurshid AKHTER	Director, BFRI	01818141615, Kakhter.bfri@gmail.com	
9.	Dr. Md. Mohiuddin	CRO(M) BFRI Ctg	01819361750 uddin59@gmail.com	
10.	Dr. Mohammad Kamal Hossain	Professor, IFES, Chittagong University	01819-837689, mukhossain200@gmail.com	
11.	Dr. M. Danesh Miah	Professor & Director, IFESCU	01815-710262 danesmiah@gmail.com	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
12.	Salimul Haq Chowdhury	Member Bangladesh Rubber Road	01843357444 salimulhaqicly@gmail.com	
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14.	Dr. M. Jashimuddin	Professor, Chittagong University	01819390676 mjashimuddin2001@yahoo.co.uk	
15.	Md. Motlubur Rahman	Director Botanical Garden & EcoPark, Chittagong	01712627900 mr.motlubur@gmail.com	
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17.	MD. SARWAR UDDIN	President, Bangladesh EMC	01815-578093 SarwarH50@gmail.com	
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19.	Dr. Md. Enkeyas Uddin	Senior Scientific Officer, PRIC, EVASO.	01712533519 sarwaroprite@gmail.com	
20.	Md. Jahangir Ahsan	Divisional Officer, BFRI, Ctg.	01715375040	
21.	Md. Kamiz Uddin	Divisional Officer, BFRI, Ctg.	01815928546	
22.	Dr. M. Jakir Hossain	Divisional Officer, Forest Chemistry Division, BFRI	smjakir080@gmail.com 01711-782885	
23.	M. Mamik Hossain Bhuiyan	Librarian, BFRI, Ctg.	bhuiyan_bfri@yahoo.com 01724-147748	
24.	Md. Shahidul Islam	Divisional Officer, BFRI	engr.shahidul.islam@gmail.com 21911840246	
25.	Nasrat Begum	Divisional Forest Officer, Silviculture Research Div.		
26.	Syeeda Rayhana Merry	Divisional Officer (CC) Soil Science Division, BFRI	01712277128	
27.	Dr. Hasina Mariam	Divisional Officer, Seed Orchard Division, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Ctg.	01751044751 hasina.mariam@yahoo.com	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
28.	Dr. Daesy Biswas	Divisional Officer, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	01711-189819 dbiswas1961@yahoo.com	
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30.	Md. Abul Hasnat Shah Jalal	Divisional officer, FED, BFR	01536-112941 bfrishahjalal@gmail.com	
31.	Dr. Md. Mahkubur Rahn	Divisional officer, SGC, BFR	malikub-bfri90@yahoo.com	
32.	Mohammed Shafiq Ullah	Divisional officer, FID, BFR	dofid@bfri.gov.bd. 0191422825	
33.	MONOWARA BEAUM	E.O. Proityasri	01819-326206	
34.	Md. Ali Kabir	DFO, Cox. B (S) F D	0199004000 dfo.cox.bazar.south@gmail.com	
35.	Hoj Mahbub Morshed	DFO, Cox. Bazar North Forest Division	01711386239 hmmorshed@gmail.com	
36.	Sha. HUM	Korentnt federation		Sha. HUM
37.	Mohammad Sahal Rana	ACF, Cox's Bazar South	01766442396, msranabfd31@gmail.com	
38.	Mohammad Didarul Alam	MAO, DAE, Panchkish, Ctg.	01864466777 maodae.ctg@gmail.com	
39.	Mominur Rashid	DFO, Forest Utilization Div.	01711457632 kishorakb@gmail.com	
40.	Mozammel Hoque Shah Chowdhury	DFO, Chittagong South Forest Division	01716076616/mozammelhsc@yahoo.com	
41.	Md. Humayun Kabir	DFO, Coastal Forest Division, Chittagong.	01819-655811, dfo.coastal.ctg@gmail.com	
42.	G.M. Mohammad Kabir	DEF, Chittagong circle Chittagong.	01612-140210 gmkabir1967@gmail.com	
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SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
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45.	M. Zahurul Alam	ASS, BFR, Ctg	01760888582	
46.	Md. Akter Hossain	Research Officer, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	01718321630	
47.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01829064620	
48.	MD. ABUL HASEM	DANTMARA, FATICKCHUR	01821783795	
49.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01878208456	
50.	মুহাম্মদ আলী	সহকারী পরিচালক	01820112120	
51.	মো: মুহাম্মদ আমান	সহকারী পরিচালক	01821917584	
52.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01828580388	
53.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01867685668	
54.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01850791925	
55.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	01824754953	
56.	Azrae Karmoker	Epitherior Extension officer, DFO OFFICE, Ctg.	01711966591	
57.	মু: মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	সহকারী পরিচালক	0171479152	
58.	মুহাম্মদ হোসেন	FF-YPSA-FCISP - ৬৩৩৩৩	01818136203	
59.	A.HM Kamal	Ayanmajk Foundation	0711-194838	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
60.	Farid Uddin Ahmed	Executive Director - Af	01713-040583	
61.	Md. Anisur Rahman	Dark room Assistant	01816-284660	
62.	ডাঃ মোহাম্মদ হান্নান	বৈজ্ঞানিক সহকারী	01853-008333	
63.	ডাঃ আশরাফ হোসেন	সহকারী	01817208006	
64.	ডাঃ সৈয়দুল ইসলাম	সহকারী	01712050565	
65.	/	/	/	/
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72.	/	/	/	/
73.	/	/	/	/

Driver and support staff

6

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
65	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01713-304201	
66	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01918653919	
67	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	017778884066	
68	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01815176110	
69	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	02922023062	
70	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01815221502	
71	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01819-633356	
72	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01931892677	
73	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি	01821666165	
74	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	B.F.R. / ড্রাইভার	01922491029	
75	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	E.F.R. / ড্রাইভার	01928228000	
76	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	l	0171062551	
77	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	B.F.R. / ড্রাইভার	018-3034887	
78	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি		
79	মুহাম্মদ হান্নান আলী	ড্রাইভার - গাড়ি		

5. Bandarban consultation

Proposed Sustainable Forest and Livelihoods Planning Workshop

Venue: Hotel Royal, Bandarban

Date: March 8, 2018

Attendance Sheet

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
1.	Md. Anisur Rahman	DLO, DLS, Bandarban	01711573843 anisurrahman48@gmail.com	
2.	Zakir Hossain	TEAM LEADER SUFAL PROJECT	01720281234	
3.	Amy thwai Ching Maw	Chairman Rama Upazilla	01556742536	
4.	Abu Hena Mostafa Karim	project coordinator - AF	01711-194838	
5.	Faridul Alam Suman	Secretary, Press club	01558450715	
6.	Md. Zia Uddin	SUFO, DoF	01720886495	
7.	Sahin Ullip	PD, TAHZINGDONG	01828869028	
8.	Ching Hing Pwe	ED, Tahzindong	01553493248, Ching Pwe @gmail.com	
9.	Moinul Islam	Journalist	01558457411	
10.	Pichin	Project coordinator, TAHZING	01788411653	
11.		Coordinator, Q. marks, Bandarban	01874193277	

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SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
12.	মেননসো	মেননসো	01535088133	
13.	মেননসো	মেননসো		
14.	মেননসো	মেননসো		
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17.	SUBARANO Fripur	TOYMU-HRO	01885023167	
18.	Mamab kalyan Chakema	Project officer, Humaneleban Foundation	01553675298	
19.	মেননসো	মেননসো		
20.	PRENTAY MRO	Ranikhong Bakon Patu.	01559289752	
21.	মেননসো	মেননসো		
22.	Md. Mahbubul Islam	PSO, Soil & Water conservation centre, Bandarban	01816922272 mahbubulislam@gmail.com	
23.	Md. Shahidul Islam	FOREST RANGER, P.P.D. Bandarban	01840-912647	
24.	Md. Anowar Hossain Sar Kar	A. C. F. Pulp wood plant ation, Division, Bandarban	01711-787050	
25.	Razi, Md. Kamal Hossain	Divisional Forest officer, Bandarban Div.		
26.	NAB Munnur Tanchnoy	DAD, BADE, B:AN	01553104500	
27.	Md. Omar Faruque	Upazila Agriculture officer on behalf DAE	0181971837	







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SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
28.	Saw Hla Hwe	Social Activist	01820400022	[Signature]
29.	Kudus	Upazilla Chairmans	01820408877	[Signature]
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35.	Ting Ting nza	Advocate	01556742422	[Signature]
36.	Madhali, Hossain	Judge court Bangladesh	01556743707	[Signature]
37.	[Name]	[Designation]	0200666666	[Signature]
38.	[Name]	[Designation]	01553645252	[Signature]
39.	[Name]	[Designation]	01556571162	[Signature]
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42.	Dr. Mohammad Kamal Hossain	Professor, Forestry, Chittagong University	0189-837689	[Signature]
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(4)

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
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45.	Bisoy Katerlong	[Designation]	01852272265	[Signature]
46.	Kh. Shamoul Huda	Forest Ranger D.F.O. Lama Division.	01711-06 8887	[Signature]
47.	Mondira Saraci	Accounts officer, T2D	01867368322	[Signature]
48.	Swe ching Mong	O.S.S. MJF, T2D	01552717101	[Signature]
49.	U Chao nue	EC Member TAHLING DONG	01829622088	[Signature]
50.	Kyau Sing Maroma	F.M, T2D	01556749200	[Signature]
51.	Mang Ba Thawai	PF. T2D	01840444638	[Signature]
52.	Menni ching	PF. T2D	01558538911	[Signature]
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55.	[Name]	[Designation]	01824829642	[Signature]
56.	[Name]	[Designation]	01815953660	[Signature]
57.	[Name]	Drum AF	01681406727	[Signature]
58.	Elen Boum	ADYA.	01556994176	[Signature]
59.	Kay Maching	PP	01827283867	[Signature]

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SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
60.	Uma pane	F.F	0155 69 7 693 9	
61.	সেই কম্বল	F.F	01892 53 7 432	
62.	সিদ্দিক	F.F	0155 179 625 0	
63.	সেই গ	F.F	0155 406 9203	
64.	ড. সীতা: সীতা (সীতা)	CF, Chittagong	01711289529	
65.	সেই অস	CF - Driver	01819 929318	
66.				
67.				
68.				
69.				
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72.				
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6. Mymensingh consultation

WB-FD, FIP/IP Stakeholders Consultation Workshop-6

Venue: Syed Nazrul Islam Conference Hall, BAU, Mymensingh

Date: March 28, 2018

Attendance Sheet

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
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4.	[Signature]	Aranyajy		[Signature]
5.	Dr. Parvez K. Kumar	SSO, BAURES	017120 52385	[Signature]
6.	Dr. Md. Anwarul Kabir	PSO, SRDI	01711133299	[Signature]
7.	Md. Rokibul Hasan Muntak	CF, BFD	01711 438032	[Signature]
8.	Md. Kullur Rahman	DEF, Central Circle, BFD	01819596568	[Signature]
9.	Md. Shahabuddin	ACF Dhaka Division	01711-980804	[Signature]
10.	Emanuel Itague	ACF, Dhaka F. Division	01911-052796	[Signature]
11.	Md. Mozammel Hossain	Range Officer, Dhaka Div.	01731-204948	[Signature]

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
12.	Md. Ashraf Al Alam	Forester, Dhaka Forest Division	01715-138307	[Signature]
13.	Momtazul Islam	Forester, Dhaka Forest Division	01712-190039	[Signature]
14.	Dr. Muhammad Parvez	F&D, Dhaka	01716 333095	[Signature]
15.	Md. Samirul Haque	" "	01720 562003	[Signature]
16.	Hossain Mohammad Nishad	DFO, BFD	01715005677 hmishad@gmail.com	[Signature]
17.	Md. Sajjaduzzaman	ACF, Tangail FD	01720658107	[Signature]
18.	M. A. Hassan	ACF Tangail F.D.	01711 248556	[Signature]
19.	Abu Yusuf	ACF, Tangail F.D.	01713 415673	[Signature]
20.	Md. Rezaul Matin	Range Officer, GUS	01552302411	[Signature]
21.	Swapna Chisim	CNRS-CREL-NRM-FO	01726251088	[Signature]
22.	Mollika Ritehil	Dokhola CMC members	01736430914	[Signature]
23.	Jastina Nokrek	" "	01719312137	[Signature]
24.	Ajay A. Majumdar	Chairman GMADA	01915404293	[Signature]
25.	Eng. Nabil	Chairman, JAVP	01735487520	[Signature]
26.	Shekhon Monir	Chairman JAVP-CMC	01923-191369	[Signature]
27.	Moinul Hasan	AD, DoF, Mymensingh	0171620890	[Signature]

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
28.	Dr. M. A. Hashem	Professor, Dept. of Ani. Sci. BAU.	01721-310621 hashem_ab@bau.edu.bd	
29.	Dr. Md. Shaukat Ali	Professor, Dept. of Poultry Science, BAU	01717838105	
30.	Md. Yeakub Ali	President- Bokula. c. mc.	01713-563446	
31.	William Dzyl	Chairman Tribal Welfare Association Madhav Tangul	01240642538	
32.	Md. Abdur Rahim	Program Manager, FOPP	01896233815	
33.	Dr. Md. Shaukat Ali	Program Manager / FOPP	01727032611	
34.	Dr. Md. Shaukat Ali	Program Manager / FOPP	01717628489	
35.	Dr. Md. Shaukat Ali	Program Manager / FOPP	01711276021	
36.	HAHUBA SIDDIQUA	Dept. of Hort, BAU	01701765241	
37.	M. Bahadur Miah	R. Path. BAU	01743670278	
38.	Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman	Horticulture, BAU	01727735271	
39.	Dr. M. A. Rabiu	Horti, BAU	01711854471	
40.	A. K. M. Hasan Sajat	Director, Program, Pratik	01711822110	
41.	Md. Abdul Quddus	Senior Program Officer Arrangement Foundation	01715023283	
42.	Md Saedur Rasnid	Divisional Forest Officer, Mymensingh	01712644243	
43.	S.M. Habibullah	Range Officer Rabulka Range	01716-254679	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
44.	Md. Abdulla AL Mamun	Forest Ranger, Forest Dept	01797315851	
45.	Md. Masud Rana	Chairman Panishimul Svabondhi, Shaktipur	01785696564	
46.	Md. Ashraful Alam	Forester, Towackocha Beat	01716636844	
47.	Md. Dulal Mia	Goyni Beat	01827502813	
48.	Md. Masud Rana	"	01715566049	
49.	Tanjina Alam	RM-ICB, SDF, Mymensingh Region	01711-156050	
50.	Hasnour Rashid	Regional Manager - Livelihood SDF, Mymensingh	01712514070	
51.	ROZINA	Community leader SDF		
52.	Habiza	"		
53.	Hasina	"		
54.	Lucky	"		
55.	Md. Tabibur Rahman	ACF, Mymensingh	01712-66313	
56.	Md. Faraz Ali	Range Officer, Rasulpur	01823727039	
57.	Dr. Kazi Shahamara Ahmed	Professor, Dept. of Entomology BAU.	01716626087	
58.	Professor Dr. Md. Abbas Rahman	Dept. of Astronomy BAU, Rajshahi	01716036777	
59.	Dr. M. A. Salam	Professor, Dept. of Agriculture BAU.	01711-024408	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
60.	Dr. Prantash Ch. Roy	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Department	01212224329	
61.	MD. Ashraful Alam Khan	Forester, Fanyamensingh Forest Division	01716-172968	
62.	MD. Abdur Razzak	Participant Member	01736-444600	
63.	Dr. F.M Jamil Uddin	Assistant Professor BAU	01724628365	
64.	Dr. G. M. Mujibar Rahman	Professor, Dept. of Agronomy, BAU	01712614752	
65.	Dr. Md. Abdul Wadud	Prof. Dept. of Agroforestry, BAU	01743-105995	
66.	Dr. M. A. Faruk	Prof. & Head, Environmental Science	01712-106603	
67.	md. Alau Hossain Bhuiyan	BA-UNDP	01726-952464	
68.	FORUDA	Dharakandi, SDF	01811697783	FORUDA
69.	Ahmed Hossain	PhD Student	01714782822	
70.	Prof. Dr. Md. Rezaul Karim	Professor, Dept. of Horticulture BAU	01731-486337	
71.	A. K. G. Jostaja	Forest Ranger / FD	01712180195	
72.	Farhana Khan Pushpa	CS, Ananayk Foundation	01720956529	
73.	Abu Hema Mostafa Kamal	PC-AP	01711-194838	
74.	/	/	/	/
75.	/	/	/	/

7. Rangamati consultation

WB-FD, FIP/IP Stakeholders Consultation Workshop-7

Venue: Parjatan Conference Hall, Rangamati
Date: April 04, 2018

Attendance Sheet

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
1.	DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN	TEAM LEADER SUSFAL, BFD	01720281234	
2.	Ishtiaq U. Ahmad	CCF (Rtd)	01712 085944	
3.	Rakibul Hasan	CF, BFD	0171432032	
4.	Md. Sarauallah Patwary	FD, CF, Rangamati Circle	01816301439	
5.	Dr. Mohammed Mostafa Beeno	Professor, Jahangirnagar University	01743471731 feenoo@jnu.ac.bd	
6.	Dr. Mohammed Kamal Hossain	Professor, Chittagong University	01819-837689 mukhossain2009@gmail.com	
7.	Rafiqul Islam Chowdhury	DFO, USF Plantation Division	01711482898 rafiqe1967@gmail.com	
8.	Md. Saiful Islam	A.C.F. U.S.F Plantation Division	01711-225946	
9.	Dr. Munshi Rashid Ahmad	CSO, HARS, BARI, Khagrachari	01552346903, 01748717603	
10.	Md. Mohammed Mijanur Rahman	DFO, Shum Control Forest Division, Rangamati	01732685508 mjmijan2007@yahoo.com	
11.	Subarna Chakma	Executive officer, CHTRC	subarnach@yaho.com	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
12.	HELEN LUSHAI	HEADMAN REPRESENTATIVE RULLUH SAJEK	01879101514	
13.	মহিলা নেত্রী	নেত্রী - নেত্রী	01875999678	
14.	মহিলা নেত্রী	নেত্রী, নেত্রী (নেত্রী)	01556915239	
15.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী, নেত্রী নেত্রী	01556748024	
16.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01993121931	
17.	শ্রী. H. Changa	Headman Kengle, Sypok	01881545292	
18.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01860802622	
19.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01556425846	
20.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	0768028963	
21.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01820330979	
22.	শ্রী: নেত্রী নেত্রী	DFO, রাঙ্গামাটি, মৎস্য/জলসম্পদ	01761494702	
23.	শ্রী: নেত্রী নেত্রী	Forest Ranger, নেত্রী	01858932666	
24.	শ্রী: নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	0392268884	
25.	শ্রী: নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01715-322195	
26.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01820-566068	
27.	নেত্রী নেত্রী	নেত্রী নেত্রী নেত্রী	01556636211	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
28.	අර්ධිසුමාන බණ්ඩාර	නිලධාරී, පරිසර, වනජීවී	01713118371	
29.	අර්ධිසුමාන බණ්ඩාර	වනජීවී, වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01557067509 arandol.ceteckand	
30.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01557913188	
31.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01713141393	
32.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01556558321	
33.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01556749112	
34.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01835312969	
35.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01898986443	
36.	සුනම්‍යා රාජපක්‍ෂ	වනජීවී, වනජීවී	01834286462	
37.	MUHAMMAD GOLAH KIBRIA	FOREST RANGE OFFICER, SADAR CHT SOUTH FOREST DIVISION, RANGAMATI.	01711-217173, mgkib61@gmail.com	
38.	A.K.M. Haseen Saheed	Director, Prushkila	01711822110	
39.	Ushalay Chakma	Scientific Officer, SPD Rangamati	01710297539	
40.	Shyamal Kumar Mitra	Range officer, USF Sader Range	01745648863	
41.	Satray Chakma	State Representative Sarawak	01550608217	
42.	Sadhan Parkash Chakma	Director, ALO	0155270348	
43.	DR. MANDRANTON DHAR	DLO, Rangamati H. D.	01718 821119	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
44.	Sakhawat Hossain Rubel	President Pureschura	01826304069 shrubel.elit@gmail.com	
45.	Anna Sadhan Ch.	Secretary WSKS	01817765413	
46.	Dayal Chakma	Office Secretary of Kutbari Society	017193374755	
47.	Biplab Chakma	Executive Director, Langya	0173292115 taungpaelit@gmail.com	
48.	Sushil Poursad Chakma	Dist. Congress President The Daily Jugantor	01739352411	
49.	Tanalel Chakma	CEO, CPD, Rangam	01831824967	
50.	Bzedda Rakhil	Badal chauri Vihar	01879646785	
51.	Clonda Senelukma	Forecance Photo group	01881969271	
52.	Chan chu mari chakma	Chairman Upazela Parishad Khyra Chauri	01553757495	
53.	Md. Masoud Akur	Deputy conservator of Forests, Rangamati Circle	01715246379	
54.	MD. Shaheed Islam	DFO, CHTS North Division	01840663365	
55.	Mohammad Mizan	DFO / Khyra Chauri	01917-016948	
56.	THUI Aong MAZMA	President, CHT, VCF Network	01819616045	
57.	KAMAK BARUA	Forester, Pulpwood plantation Division	01879736252	
58.	JEEBAN ROZA	Executive Engr. KHDC	01550605453	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
60.	Md. Kamal Uddin	The Daily Purbodesh	01753679084	
61.	Shanti Begoy Chakraborty	(2007). 228. member of ...	01556701034	
62.	Joti Bikash Chakraborty	P. D. Hill Flange	01558820447	
63.	Md. Mostafa Kamal	BTV, Rangamati	01550601499	
64.	Md. MUNNA	BTV, RST	01820322808	
65.	Dr. Nilo Kr. Tandy	CHTRC	01819675797	
66.	KAINGWAI MKO	CHTDB, RO	01552749618	
67.	Md. Nuruzaman	CHTDB, BAO	01770693266	
68.	Milim Churum	Hill Flower	01556537494	
69.	Jifer Kumar Basu	BSS. Kagrachari	01550606002	
70.	Sabit Zaman	Member R.H.D.C	01720693062	
71.	Trideep Khatun	" "	01814200134	
72.	Chowdhury Akbar Kabir	Member KFC club BTV Reg. Org.	01819425197	
73.	Abu Taher Muhammed	G.S. Press Club, K/C	01550606008	
74.	Oli Ahmed	AMB Rangamati Corr.	01550609314	
75.	Pulak Chakraborty	ATN BANGLA, Rangamati	01550609318	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
76.	U Thing Siang Maw	Chairman, Panchayat Rangamati	01552735775	
77.	Shanta	Secretary, Rangamati	01554021864	
78.	Subha Mangal	U.P. Chairperson, Rangamati	01550608517	
79.	Shanta	Secretary, Rangamati	01828924620	
80.	Dr. M. M. A. Quader	MD, KPML	01827-704850	
81.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01552431700	
82.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	0182266008	
83.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01824996525	
84.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01556702978	
85.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01550609740	
86.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01559007093	
87.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01869807778	
88.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01882362577	
89.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01558490688	
90.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	02028823022	
91.	Dr. Md. Abdul Jabbar	DD, Horticulture Centre, Rangamati	01858489098	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile Number	Signature
93.	Paasenjit Chakma	National Project Manager SID, CHT, CHTAF, UNDP	01713000931	
94.	গম্ভীর শমস	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	01557273539	
95.	গম্ভীর শমস	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প		
96.	গম্ভীর শমস	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	01820327700	
97.	আই: মাস	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	01836319943	
98.	আইসি	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	0183493296	
99.	আইসিএফ গম্ভীর	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	01742433356	
100.	আইসিএফ গম্ভীর	আইসিএফ, মাদার্সেস প্রকল্প	01825647616	
101	Abu Hann Hozefa Khatun	PC-AF	01711-194858	
102	Faizul Azzin Ahmed	ED-AF	01713-040583	

8. Dhaka consultation (January 10, 2018)

Proposed Sustainable Forest and Livelihoods Planning Workshop

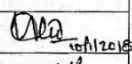
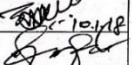
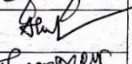
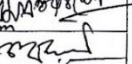
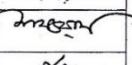
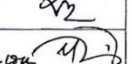
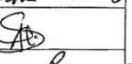
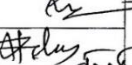

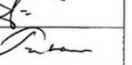
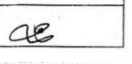
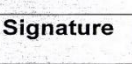
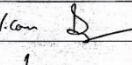
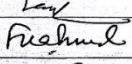
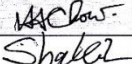
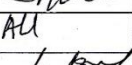
Venue: Korobi Conference Hall at BFD, Agargaon, Dhaka

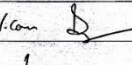
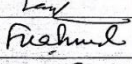
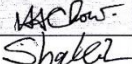
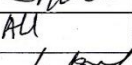
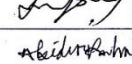
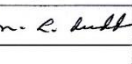
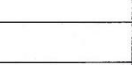
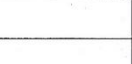
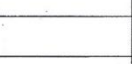
Date: January 10, 2018

Attendance Sheet

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
1.	Md Shohidul Alam Chowdhury	CCF		
2.	Md Abdul Latif Khan	CCF MP	01732500300	
3.	A.K.M Shamsuddin	CCF (Rtd.)	01715-298675	
4.	Ishtiaq U. Ahmad	CCF (Rtd)	01712 085944	
5.	Jumaid	D L R Rtd	01711270739	
6.	NIAZ KHAN	Senior Prof., DM	01711364462	
7.	Gobinda Roy	CF, FD	01718688932	
8.	Marufa Aktuen	CF, FD	01712561817	
9.	Rakibul Hasan Mukul	CF PFD	01711438032	
10.	Md. Rakibul Haque	Director, ENRAC	01824674813	
11.	Md. Saowar Alam.	DFO, Social Forest Division Jessore.	01723-912217	

SL No.	Name	Designation & Organization	Mobile number and Email ID	Signature
12.	Md. Arifur Haque vared	ACCF, BFD	01712-115625	
13.	Dr. Mohammad Zahidul Haque	ACCF (SFW) BFD	01747 767651	
14.	Md. Amir Hossain Choudhury	CF, Khatma	01711 01999005829	
15.	Dr. Ruma Hossain	Research officer BFD	01711442325	
16.	Rafiq Sultana	ACF, DP, Forest Department	01843-889000 rafiqs2216@gmail.com	
17.	Nasima Sultana	Research officer, DPU, BFD	01552365860 nasimasultana.ms@gmail.com	
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1. Photos: Ukhia, Cox's Bazar





1. Photos: Teknaf, Cox's Bazar





2. Photos: Bandarban



3. Chittagong consultation photos



4. Rangamati consultation photos



5. Madhupur consultation photos

