Welcome



Presentation on

Site management Perspective

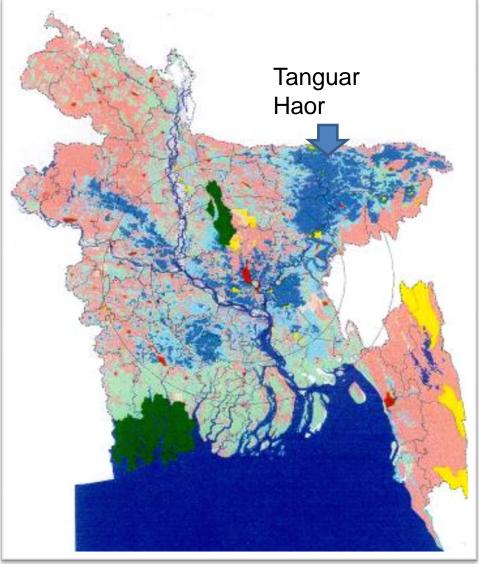
Sharing experiences

Of

"Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor"

> Md. Aminur Rahman IUCN, Bangladesh

Tanguar Haor



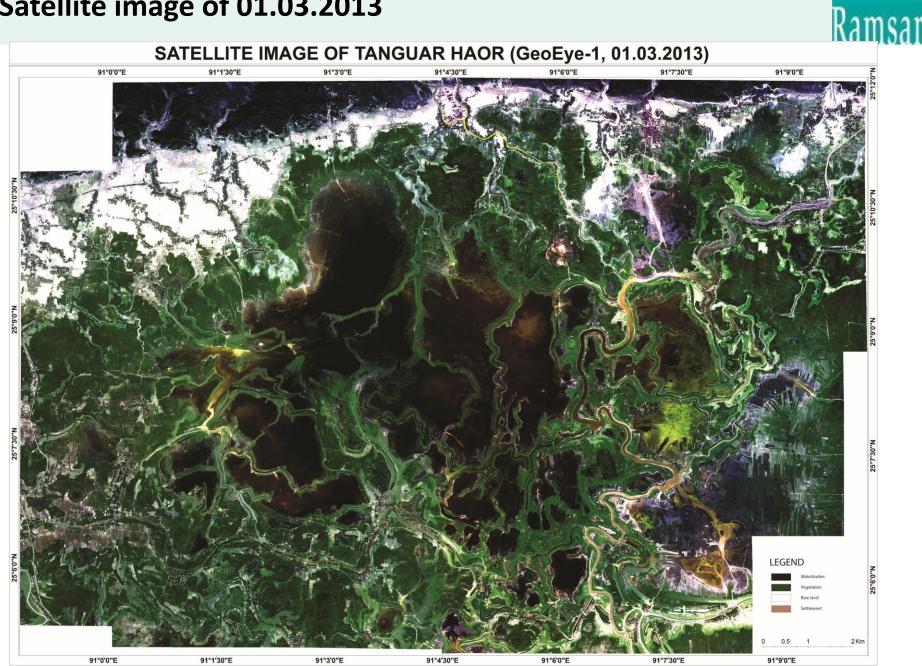
•A Ramsar Site of Bangladesh on its' North Eastern corner along the Meghaloyan hilly border of India

•"Community Based Management system" supported by the Government of Bangladesh is under practice

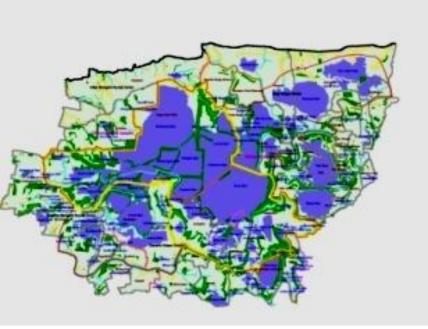
•Designated area-9500 ha

•Dealt population-60,000

Satellite image of 01.03.2013





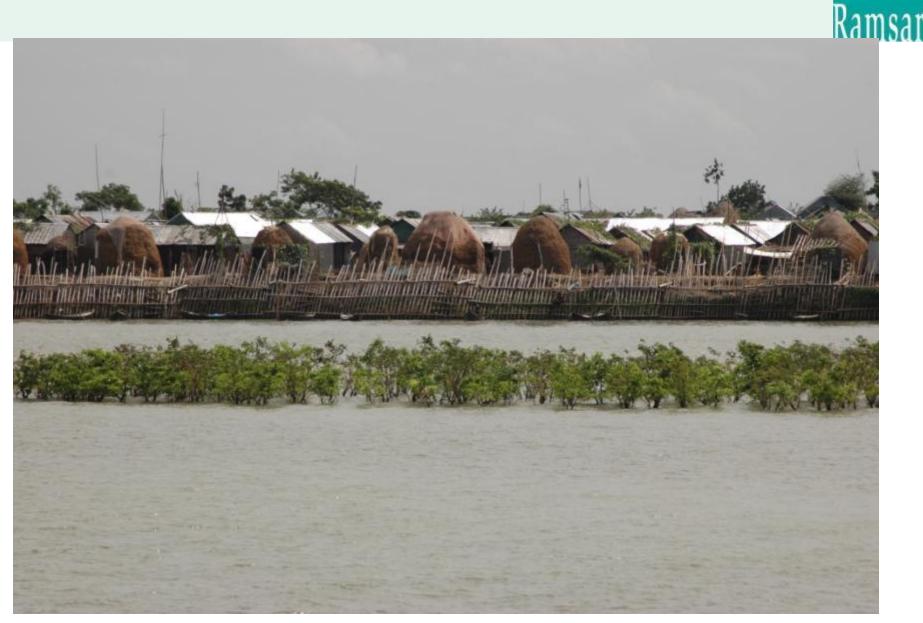


Tanguar Haor on digital map

Characterised by-

- Unique water body in the monsoon
- More than 100 depressions of different depths separated by ridges and undulated higher land
 Perennial depressions-16 nos.
 All others dry up in the winter
- Home stead in 76 surrounding villages-9565 house holds
- Over all difficult terrain in terms of mobility
- Diversified land use
- Diverse stake holders-Local, National, International, coservationists, politicians, Govt. off., professional variation,

Tanguar Haor and its resources at a glance



Village around TH in monsoon

Tanguar Haor and its resources at a glance



Tanguar Haor –a unique water body in monsoon

Tanguar Haor and its resources at a glance



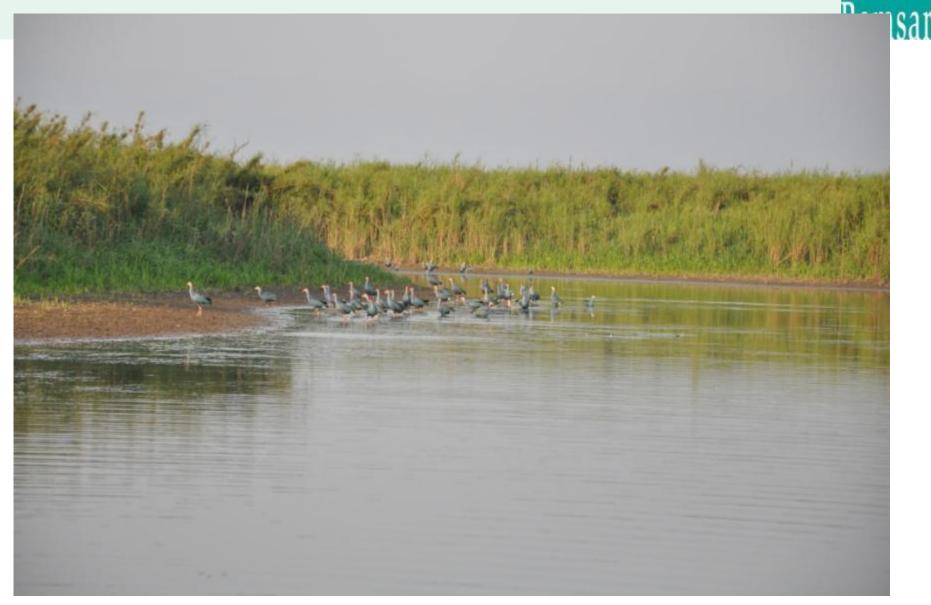


Tanguar Haor – Swamp forests in monsoon

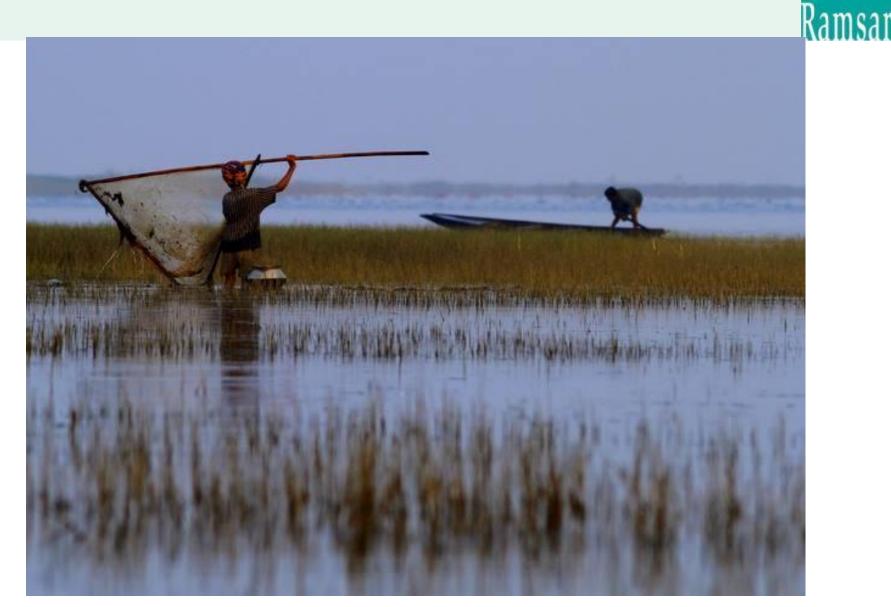




Water and swamp forest in Tanguar Haor-monsoon period



Reeds in Tanguar Haor-safe home for migratory birds



Post monsoon in Tanguar Haor





Fish harvested by community from Tanguar Haor





Fish harvested by community from Tanguar Haor



Ramsar

Post monsoon in Tanguar Haor-collecting Water chest nut (*Trapa maximowiczii*)



Ramsar

Post monsoon in Tanguar Haor- Plants under water





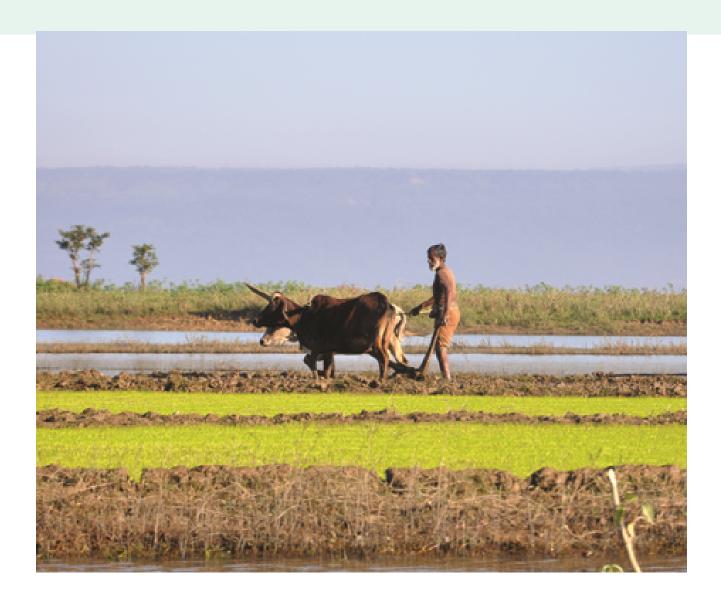
Birds in Tanguar Haor- winter



Birds in Tanguar Haor- winter



Tanguar Haor- Pallas's Fish Eagle



Cultivable land in Tanguar Haor during winter





Grazing fields in Tanguar Haor during winter

Approach of Tanguar Haor Management



Considerations of the Management approach



- Understanding the socio-economic and ecological system in practice
- Pointing out the essential management tasks and problems to be solved
- Clarifying and involving the stakeholders in the problemsolving processes
- Analyzing linkages in the system, in particular across levels of organization and across geographical space
- Evaluating capacity-building needs for enhancing the skills and capabilities of people and institutions at various levels
- Prescribing ways to improve policy making and problemsolving.

Observations and learning-1

- Organise and establish chain of command in the community
- 1. Means of physical <u>communication</u> are mixed, irregular and season respective.
- 2. Socio-cultural and historical difference among the communities
- 3. Interpersonal and social relationship vs. Organizational responsibility
- 4. Socio-economic diversity of the community.
- 5. Difference in comparative advantages
- 6. To make the unique organization functional is challenging
- 7. Address expectation of community
- 8. Motivation of the community for resources protection.

Opportunities-1



- Dependency of Community on TH resources
- Sense of social dignity to be involved in community organization
 Social bondage develops through interactions

Observations and learning-2



- Set modality for resources protection/collection/harvesting
- TH area is divided by canals, depressions, ridges
- Lack of common interest (access, benefit)
- Sense of customary rights to natural resources.
- Equitable distribution of resources.
- Complex calculation of capacity, professional status, contribution
- Assessment of sustainable harvesting level
- Maintenance of sustainable harvesting.
- Existing procedure of resource management by the government.
- Access of community to the natural resources
- Development conservation nexus.

Opportunities-2



- General concern of the community as to depletion of resources
- Positive response to conservation issues and commitment in public
- Illegal harvesters are Loyal to law enforcers, if not unduly supported by other power corner/s.

Observations and learning-3

Support of the government to new management approach

- Unconventional approach of co-management
- Understanding differs from person to person. Implementation suffers from personal stance.
- Confusion created with fictitious information.
- Staff shortage and bureaucratic system ,Revenue matters for example.
- Specific guidelines from the government
- Effect of influence regarding resource protection measures.
- Dearth of time need to be spent for TH management

Opportunities-3



- Responsibility of management of TH transferred to MoEF, though not ownership.
- Commitment of government to comanagement expressed in all fora.
 - Commitment to compliance of International convention on wetlands
- Representation of the Government by the Deputy Commissioner.

Coordination among the government and the community.

- Preference to the community interest and their empowerment.
- Community to abide by of laws.
- Revision/modification of legal provisions .
 Formulation of a legal entity responsible for the long-term management.
 Codification of rules and ratification by GoB

Opportunities-4



- All the parties of co-management are respectful to regulations if ratified by the Government
- Sensitivity of a paradigm shift in TH management is understood.

In fine, we are hopeful to see the co-management system in Tanguar haor is established



Thanks to you all

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