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Collana	World Forests, , 0785-8388 ; ; 20
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Soggetti	Forests and forestry Forest management Conservation biology Ecology Nature conservation Sustainable development Forestry Forestry Management Conservation Biology/Ecology Nature Conservation Sustainable Development
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	1: Introduction -- 2: Conceptual framework, research methods and approaches -- 3: Critical analysis of the forest policy of Bangladesh: Highlights on conservation and people's participation -- 4: Local communities' use of biomass fuels and attitude towards improved cooking stoves in and around Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary -- 5: Major resource use from protected areas by local communities: A case of harvesting medicinal plants in and around Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary -- 6: Impact of co-management on rural development: Evidence from community survey in and around Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary -- 7: Assessment of the community participation in and

attitudes towards co-management programs in Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary -- 8: Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functions of indigenous agroforestry systems: Case study from three tribal communities in and around Lawachara National Park -- 9: Role of co-management organizations in protected area governance: Some selected dynamics from Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary -- 10: A review discussion on the state of collaborative protected area management around the world and comparison with that of Bangladesh -- 11: Potential threats, their patterns and extent to the protected areas of Bangladesh: A 'red flag' to biodiversity conservation efforts -- 12: Conclusion and recommendations.

Sommario/riassunto

This book is dealing with a number of issues under the broad subject matter of protected area focusing on the policy of collaborative management as a means to augment the forest conservation activities and enhance community development in Bangladesh. Comprehending the malfunction of traditional forest management in Bangladesh, the government explored and implemented few alternative strategies for better management of the country's forest resources. Establishing protected areas was the first initiative of such strategy. But simple declaration of protected areas has not functionally worked in the prevention of forest degradation. Because, local communities face hardships after a forest is notified as protected area. This is mainly due to the imposing of strict regulations that curb the flow of forest resources for their livelihoods. Therefore, considering the pragmatism, the government started collaborative management approach with the active participation of local communities in five protected areas as pilot projects. Studies on the pilot sites, covered in the book emerged with the success stories of protected area co-management, both in terms of community development and biodiversity conservation. Significant level of development was noticed in the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding communities as an impact of this new strategy. Empowerment and improved social dignity of women participants signifies the initiation of co-management approach. The principles of participatory governance were found reasonably well reflected in legal and policy frameworks. Based on the lessons from the studies, a general metaphysical model, namely 'Spider-web model of protected area co-management' has been developed that can be potentially applicable in countries where local communities rely heavily on protected areas. We hope that the contents of the book provide useful information for policy makers developing more comprehensive programs for protected area management in Bangladesh.
