Introduction

- Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project (CRPARP) has been implemented by Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) from July 2013 to December 2016. The project afforested 17,500 ha area and 2,000 km along the road sides. In addition the project contributed to the livelihoods development and reduction of forest dependency of the beneficiaries.
- This poster is an outcome of the FLR snapshot analysis that summarizes the key factors responsible for bringing the positive changes and the stakeholders perceptions on the techniques or strategies needed to up-scale the FLR.

Methodology

- Key informant interview
- On site observation and photographic records
- Review of project documents (i.e. Project completion report, website, communication materials and monitoring or evaluation).

Major interventions of the project

- Afforestation and enrichment plantation
- Community involvement with the afforestation in the form of employment and social forestry plantations
- Capacity development through logistics and training
- Livelihood development though AIGA and training
- Establishment of CBOs involving forest users
- Mass awareness raising
- Preparation of Forest Policy 2016 and Forestry Master Plan 2017-2036

Impacts on the selected landscape (Figure 1-3)

- Green cover in 1172 ha area and 20 km of village road sides
- Economic benefits Economic diversification, technical skill improvement, initiation of new marketable products.
- Employment (3.28 million-man-days in whole project area) (Eusuf & Associates 2016).
- Population of indigenous and threatened species increased.
- Habitat quality enhanced as opined by 83% key informants
- Enhanced the climate resilience of the forest dependent communities as well as ecosystem through livelihood development and increasing indigenous plant species.
- Protection value of forests increased though the creation of coastal green belt.

Factors of success

- Strong monitoring system during project implementation
- Socio-economic development of the forest dependent groups through AIGA and training
- Institutionalization of CBOs to make them sustainable
- Recruitment of watchers for plantations
- Fencing around the mangrove and coastal plantations
- Distribution and popularization of Improved Cooking Stoves
- Raising mass awareness on the environmental issues though beneficiary training and other communication materials
- Capacity development of the implementing organization

Reference