

**Asia REDD+ Working Group (ARWG)
Meeting Report
January 31-February 2, 2011
New Delhi, India**

Executive Summary

This document summarizes deliberations and outcomes of the first meeting of the Asia REDD+ Working Group (ARWG) that was held at Teri University from January 31st through February 2nd, 2011. The first meeting of the ARWG sought to build long-term partnerships between community-oriented forest carbon project developers as well as with key resource persons engaged in the development of resource rights frameworks for REDD+, standards and certification systems supportive of forest dependent communities and diverse environmental services, user-friendly social and environmental service measurement methodologies, and appropriate investment platforms for community-based REDD+ credits. The meeting participants reached a consensus regarding key goals and activities for the ARWG over the initial 5 year project timeframe that are described below. Detail plans will need to be developed in the coming months. Community Forestry International and TERI are grateful to all of the individuals and organizations that participated and contributed to the meeting's success. Special thanks are due to the Ford Foundation, DFID, and the Norwegian Government for supporting this initiative

The meeting participants agreed that REDD+ represents a historic opportunity to create a mechanism that rewards low-income resource dependent communities for environmental services including carbon. The participants also acknowledged that opportunities to create effective national and international REDD+ systems that genuinely meet the needs of forest-dwelling communities may diminish unless rapid and steady progress is made in demonstrating "proof of concept" and addressing emerging implementation problems. Meeting discussions identified a number of past, present, and potential future problems and constraints that will need to be address by the ARWG to accelerate the development of projects and systems responsive to the needs of the rural poor. For example, the rules governing CDM Afforestation and Reforestation projects have proven excessively complicated. The ARWG agrees with Dr. Pachauri and the IPCC, that if REDD+ is to succeed, the rules governing REDD+ must be designed from the bottom-up, based on emerging field experiences. Some challenges identified during the meeting include the following:

Global Level

- Global REDD+ additionality and eligibility criteria may exclude communities that have been “early adopters” of forest carbon conservation and sequestration activities. Using only very recent baselines may perversely penalize those communities that have been protecting the forest over generations.
- MRV systems and methodologies that are too complex, expensive, and time consuming for local communities to gain a meaningful sense of participation and ownership.
- Certification, Verification, and Registration systems that incur high transaction costs, are overly complex, require long gestation periods, and are located far from project areas.
- Carbon centric REDD+ trading systems that do not adequately value social and other environmental services.
- International trade in REDD+ uses a ‘commodity market’ approach that has historically been proven to be subject to manipulation and speculation, and does not develop the long-term investment incentives needed for actual REDD+ project success.

National Level

- National REDD+ Systems that capture carbon revenues and fail to provide an enabling environment and financial incentives for community-based initiatives.
- National REDD+ Policies that fail to adequately recognize community rights to resources and empower them in key project management activities.
- National REDD+ Strategies that fail to address key drivers of deforestation that operate at national and international level (such as demand for oil palm, pulpwood, etc.).

Sub-National Level

- Sub-national REDD+ projects that capture carbon benefits for external actors while disempowering forest-dependent communities by failing to engage them meaningfully in management decision making and benefit sharing.
- Lack of clarity in governance arrangements between national and provincial/district governments, leading to low accountability.

ARWG Mission and Strategy

The inaugural meeting of the Asia REDD+ Working Group (ARWG) clarified the fundamental mission, goals and strategy of this initiative. The ARWG’s mission would emphasize formulating REDD+ strategies that achieve multiple objectives including resolving resource rights conflicts, enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent peoples, and supporting the provision of a broad range of environmental services. There was a broad-based consensus among meeting

participants that the ARWG could play a strategic role in informing emerging rules, processes, and systems governing REDD+ at the sub-national, national, and global level.

Membership in the ARWG will be informal, initially involving those individuals that attended the first ARWG meeting in New Delhi from January 31st through February 2nd, 2011. It is expected that individuals are affiliated with a community REDD+ project and/or a resource organization working on behalf of community REDD+ projects. Membership in the working group will not be formalized.

The ARWG would act as a regional mechanism in South and Southeast Asia to facilitate the flow of experiences with community-REDD+ project design and early implementation from the field to national and global planning processes in order to promote the emergence of an enabling environment for community-oriented project development and widespread replication (see Figure 1). The ARWG seeks to build strong partnerships and communication channels between communities, civil society, government and donor agencies engaged in REDD+ programs, as well as key international resource institutions. This collaborative initiative will also create support mechanisms for innovative REDD+ projects and strategies through the provision of institutional, technical and financial support over the next five years to bring them from early project design to full implementation including the sale of carbon credits in international private voluntary markets.

Opening Addresses

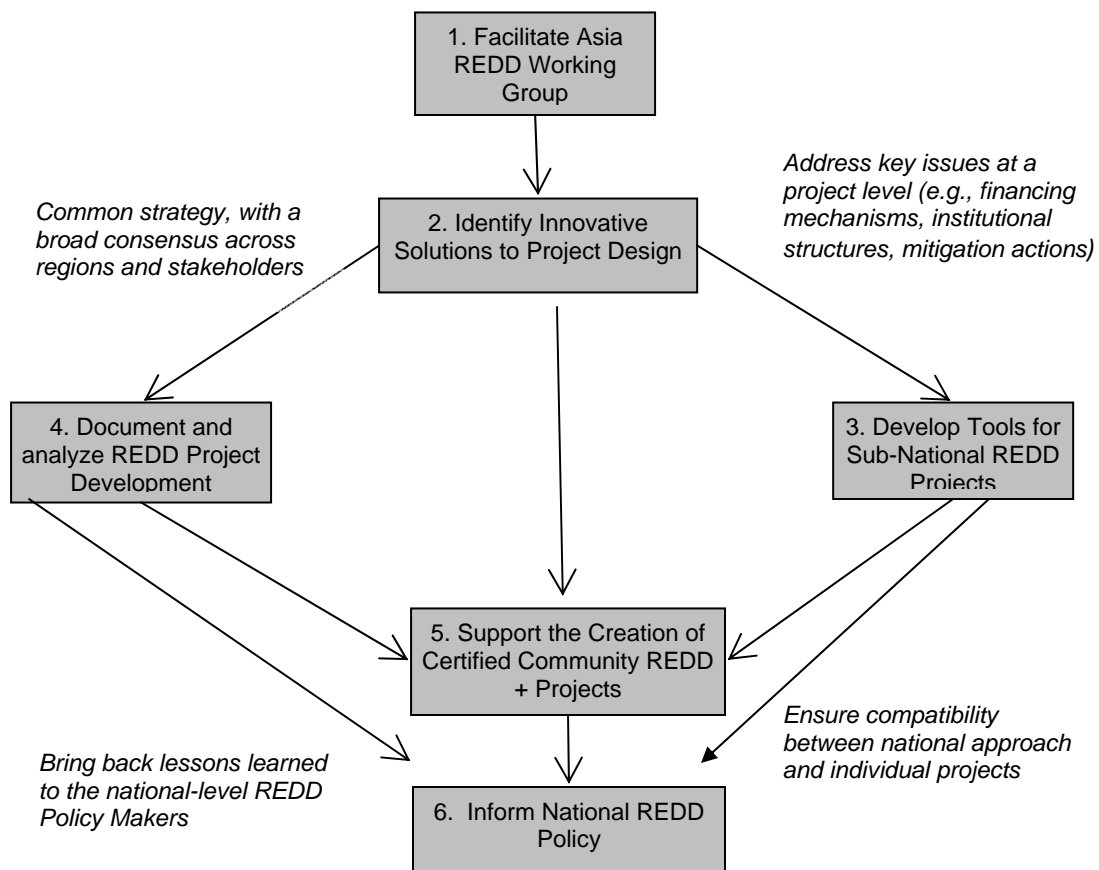
Three keynote speakers addressed the meeting including Dr. R.K. Pachauri, Head of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change, Dr. Jagdish Kishwan, Additional Director General of MOEF, and Dr. B.M.S. Rathore, Joint Secretary at the MOEF and lead person on India's national REDD+ Cell.

Dr. Kishwan, Additional Director General of MOEF noted that the Government of India had made limited progress in developing a national RED+ strategy including determining appropriate methods to formulate a national reference level. He said that the National REDD strategy would likely interface with the national Afforestation Program and the Green India Mission. Dr. Kishwan said that MOEF was in the process of establishing a REDD+ cell, but struggling to determine how global, central government, state, community linkages would function. He noted that the GOI was not closing the option of including market mechanisms in the national REDD+ strategy and explored how to link national and sub-national REDD+ projects.

He stressed the need for a GOI policy where communities could claim 100% of the income from carbon. He also said that a mechanism like the Asia REDD+ Working Group would be helpful to

the GOI in feeding field-based information into the planning process. Dr. R.K. Pachauri, in his opening address, noted that the international community had not conducted adequate research regarding the benefits of forest protection for rural communities. He called for greater multi-disciplinary research that documents and disseminates information on benefit flows. He made a related comment when he remarked that “we need to treat the carbon situation as a trigger to look at the huge amount of benefits coming out of community forestry....if we did adequate interdisciplinary research, we would be able to see the massive economic failure to date that results from failing to account for multiple benefit streams.” He concluded by noting that the ARWG network is important and needs to spread the message regarding the benefits of a community-based approach to REDD+. “We need to connect what happens at the grassroots to the global level.”

Figure 1: Goals and Tasks of the Asia REDD+ Working Group



Reports from Community REDD+ Projects

Nine sub-national projects from six South and Southeast Asian countries were presented at the workshop. The first presentation was made by Ivan Roy Pariat and Tambor Lyngdoh representing the Khasi Hills REDD+ Project in Meghalaya. This 11,000 ha project will be implemented by 25 indigenous Khasi communities in the Umiam sub-watershed. The region is a hot spot of biodiversity and has the highest recorded rainfall in the world, yet faces dry season droughts due to rapid deforestation. Community mitigation activities have demonstrated that drivers can be controlled and forests regeneration accelerated through community actions, while protecting 5275 ha. of dense forest.

The second presentation was made by Ibohi Singh and S. Palit regarding the Naga and Kuki REDD+ project in Manipur. This project 13,946 ha. initiative covers two sub-watersheds near the state capital in Imphal. The project will be implemented by 32 Naga and Kuki tribal communities who are heavily dependent on forests with an average income of \$2 per day. The project seeks to restore degraded forests and conserve old growth forests in the upper catchment. Both projects have received technical and financial support from CFI although they will be constrained by inadequate financing in the future.

Soumitri Das of TERI presented a strategy to develop community-based REDD+ in the state of Orissa. Dr. Das also provided an overview of the current national REDD+ strategy in India. Roger Garinga presented the Advance REDD project under development on the island of Palawan in the Philippines. The E.C. supported initiative would eventually cover over 50,000 hectares with 36,000 people. To succeed communities must control illegal logging, mining operations, and agricultural expansion. Securing funding to provide alternative livelihoods presents a major challenge to the project.

Ram Sharma presented the large 600,000 ha. REDD+ in the Sundarbans. The project covers 250 villages with 500,000 people and represents half of Bangladesh's forest area. The Sundarbans are covered with a variety of mangrove species and possess an important population of Bengal tigers. A key to the success of the project will be the engagement of communities in forest protection while developing alternative income generating activities. Long Ratanakoma described the Oddar Meanchey REDD+ project in Cambodia. This 70,000 hectare project was initiated in 2007 and engages 58 villages in forest protection and restoration with the support of Buddhist monks, local NGOs, and the national Forestry Administration. It is one of the most advanced community REDD+ project in Asia and an important source of early learning.

Herlina Hartanto described the Berau Forest Carbon Partnership, a district-level REDD+ strategy that covers 2.2 million hectares. The initiative is led by the Berau District Government with support from The Nature Conservancy. The project is developing a community strategy that will help secure forest rights to several 100,000 hectares for indigenous Dayak villages, as well as other ethnic groups.

Bhaskar Karky and Rajen Singh presented a community REDD+ project being developed in the middle hills of Nepal. The project which receives support from ICIMOD, ANSAM and FECOCUN covers 10,266 ha. and will involve 104 villages with implementation by Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs). Peter Branney and Shankar Paudel described the Plan Vivo project from the Terai and hill regions of Nepal. The project receives support from DFID's LFP initiative and Livelihood and Forest and covers 11,200 ha in four districts.

The projects that were presented are all in an early stage of design or implementation. Most projects seek to achieve multiple environmental and social goals, including securing greater tenure rights for forest dependent communities. Key challenges faced by these projects varied from site to site including:

- Unclear or insecure community land and carbon rights
- Inadequate technical support
- Inadequate and/or poorly-timed financial support
- Threats from economic concessions including mines, commercial timber operations, large plantations, etc.
- Threats that 'carbon accounting' will be allowed to drive the overall local development process at the expense of community needs
- Inadequate coordination with national REDD+ planning processes
- Limited ability to implement complex REDD+ measurement systems
- Lack of clear plans for project certification and market access
- Uncertainty regarding benefit sharing arrangements

At the same time many projects possess important resources and assets that provide a strong institutional foundation upon which community REDD+ projects can evolve including:

- Strong commitments from local communities for forest conservation and sustainable management
- National Community Forestry legislation and programs that support the role of communities in forest management

- Emerging CF Federations and Apex bodies
- Presence of grassroots micro-finance and rural banking systems
- Local civil society support organizations (NGOs, education and research organizations, and rural development line agencies, etc.)
- Local governments bodies that have experience with community-based resource management strategies

It was both bracing and sobering to note that, for the most part, project leaders expected little benefit from national REDD+ planning and the move away from ‘project REDD+’ to national ‘REDD readiness’. The exceptions were colleagues from FECOFUN—who are (it is to be hoped) in the process of writing Forest Resource User Group legal protections into a new national constitution; and Roger Garinga from the Philippines. The Philippines national REDD strategy is by far the most community-oriented of any in Asia, and probably the world. It makes reference to the Indigenous Peoples law and Ancestral Land Domain claims, and outlines a set of robust safeguards. Not coincidentally, the Philippines was the only G77 national delegation at Cancun COP16 arguing for mandatory safeguards as part of REDD+. In short, few project proponents thought that funds provided to national governments would reach down to the community level in ways that would make their projects viable. Proponents also suggested that the current burdensomeness of MRV procedures—and the fact that compliance with these MRVs necessitated a substantial outflow of project resources to northern-country verifiers—would also bring mostly hardship to community-led REDD projects.

Reports from Resource Institutions

Madhu Sarin of Rights and Resources Initiatives stressed the importance of clarifying community carbon rights and structuring projects to deliver multiple benefits. She highlighted a number of concerns regarding the need to link community REDD+ strategies to national rights policies, such as India’s Forests Rights Act (FRA). This recommendation was widely accepted by the participants.

Jill Blockhus presented the REDD+ standards developed by the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) representing important social, economic and biodiversity goals.. Participants discussed how these might be operationalized within both project and country contexts. There was also discussion regarding user-friendly MRV systems that need to be developed to monitor the impact of community REDD+ projects on a range of socio-economic factors as well as a variety of environmental services.

Alexa Morrison from Plan Vivo described the Plan Vivo system which currently has 16 projects from three continents in their pipeline and will soon reach one million tons of certified carbon. Project developers were excited to see that Plan Vivo's system supported multi-goal REDD+ strategies, allowing user friendly methodologies, ex-ante carbon sales with short term gestation periods of 12-18 months. By providing an integrated system for community-based REDD+ project design and development, the Plan Vivo model allowed projects to move from the early identification process through certification while helping position small projects for private, voluntary markets.

Benktesh Sharma of Terra Global Capital presented TGC's mosaic REDD+ methodology that has recently received VCS approval and has been used in the Oddar Meanchey REDD project. The presentation effectively described the innovations and complexities involved in modeling and measurement while also raising important questions regarding the capacity of smaller, community REDD+ projects to employ highly sophisticated methods. The ARWG will continue to seek ways to insure methods that allow rigorous carbon stock measurement and monitoring at low costs and with maximum community involvement.

Sunil Subbkrishnan described the Munden Project presented a strategy to use development finance coupled with private sector support for REDD+ crediting—bundling together different types of capital with risk profiles, maturities, and profit-margin objectives. An excellent discussion ensued. Community REDD project proponents clearly know what it's like to be at the producer end of long commodity-like 'value chains' for everything ranging from non-timber forest products to carbon. Sub-national developers of community REDD projects at the meeting strongly endorsed the concept of the ARWG as a support network that could build on their desire to create non-carbon centric, multi-goal oriented community-based REDD+ projects that build on existing initiatives and institutional resources, while filling technical and financial gaps.

Willie McGee of the BioClimate and Research and Development (BCRD) presented the REDD+ Manifesto (the Nomedjoh Manifesto) a list developed in Africa of key principles to guide community REDD+ that seek to achieve multiple goals beyond carbon. Susan Braatz from FAO noted the work the regional office is doing in disseminating information of community REDD+ experiences and the need to create greater public awareness regarding the important role communities play as forest stewards. Krisna Prasad Lamichhane, discussed how Nepal's Federation of Community Forestry Users (FECOFUN) was informing emerging national policies on REDD+.

The Munden Project described why carbon trading, if conceived using a typical commodity exchange model, has not and will not fit with the needs of community-based REDD+ programs

and proposed an alternative approach that triggered questions and discussion from the participants. TMP has been exploring how to engage development finance coupled with private sector support for REDD+ crediting—bundling together different types of capital with risk profiles, maturities, and profit-margin objectives. An excellent discussion ensued. These community REDD project proponents clearly know what it's like to be at the producer end of long commodity-like 'value chains' for everything ranging from non-timber forest products to carbon. The presentation suggested how community-REDD+ project portfolios could be created that would reduce risks and lower transaction costs, increase investor liquidity, while protecting smaller projects from manipulation and erosion of carbon revenues.

Next Steps

A number of ARWG members recognized that emerging rules that may govern REDD+ project design are already limiting the potential of this important PES strategy to achieve important social and environmental goals. Further, of the nine Community REDD+ Project strategies presented at the ARWG meeting, many were grappling with the problem of inadequate financial support for design and early implementation actions. In a post-meeting survey, 45% of participants listed project financing as their priority issue. Approximately 15% listed resource rights as a priority and this was primarily associated with Indonesia and India where implementation of community resource rights remains a high priority. The survey also indicated that sub-national project developers are eager to learn more regarding standards, certification processes, legal arrangements, benefit sharing and markets. Other participants requested more information on institutional arrangements for REDD+ socio-economic indicators for monitoring and technical assistance acquiring user-friendly methods for carbon measuring and monitoring. A number of participants noted the important opportunity to link community REDD+ projects to climate change adaptation activities. In order to retain flexibility and encourage innovation while national and global REDD+ strategies are still under development it the meeting participants agreed that the ARWG would take the following actions:

A) Creation of a Community REDD+ Project Fund

An important outcome of the first ARWG meetings was the recommendation to establish a community REDD+ Project Fund. As one participant concluded that 'we need a 'little peoples' fund, with money going not just for carbon, but for honey, NTFPs, and other products that can produce sustainable livelihoods. The first generation of community REDD+ projects, a number of which were presented at the meeting, will need a source of flexible financing to insure that they are sustained through the gestation period. The following actions were adopted for action by the ARWG:

- Establish a Community REDD+ Project Fund to provide financial support for design and implementation. Articulate clear rationale and principles under which the Community REDD+ Project Fund will operate
- Formulate eligibility criteria for Community REDD+ projects participating in the fund. Identify a portfolio of Community REDD+ projects in South and Southeast Asia that meet these criteria
- Formulate specific rights and responsibilities for Community REDD+ participants in the fund including all participants in the ‘value chain’—producer communities, investors, and carbon and forest-product buyers.
- Develop an explicit strategy to reduce risk for both parties participating in the fund including investors and community REDD+ project participants
- Develop a Financing Mechanism for the Fund including windows for the timing of capital entry and exit
- Design a menu of benefit sharing options and mechanisms that Community REDD+ Projects participating in the Fund may wish to utilize
- Prepare a variety of strategies for scalability/replicability that will allow the Fund to grow and project coverage to expand
- Establish an action research framework to document/monitor, analyze, and disseminate early community-REDD+ project experiences at the national and global level.
Formulate linkages between sub-national community REDD+ projects that will facilitate their gradual integration into emerging national REDD+ frameworks.

B) Sub-national – National REDD+ Policy Dialogue

Over the next 9 to 12 months, members of the ARWG will design the 2nd ARWG meeting that will focus on creating linkages between sub-national REDD+ project developers and national REDD+ cell policy makers in South and Southeast Asia. The goal of the meeting would be to facilitate a sub-national – national REDD+ policy dialogue. CFI will work with ARWG members to formulate the agenda. The proposed meeting will be held in Kathmandu, Nepal and hosted by ICIMOD.

CFI will also take responsibility for establishing a ARWG website with information of community-REDD+ field projects, emerging national REDD+ policy frameworks, as well as technical information on community forest carbon rights, user-friendly measurement and monitoring methodologies for social and environmental indicators, certification and standards, and emerging community forest carbon trading platforms.

C) Sub-National – Global REDD+ Policy Dialogue

The third activity proposed for the ARWG will be preparing inputs into Regional and Global REDD+ policy discussions. This will include informing the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN-REDD secretariats regarding the initial findings and proposed activities of the ARWG, as well as coordinating with activities of CIFOR leading up to Forest Day 5. ARWG will also be coordinating with IPCC regarding best channels for making inputs into ongoing discussions of the SUBSTA. The FAO is also an active member of the ARWG and discussions are underway regarding ways to collaborate in disseminating early experiences with community-based REDD+ to raise global awareness regarding emerging opportunities. The ARWG members also recommended that strong linkages be established with regional REDD+ dialogues being conducted by SAARC and ASEAN.

Time Frame February 2011 – January 2012

- Distribute Proceedings of the 1st ARWG Meeting - February 20, 2011
- Community REDD+ Project Fund (CRPF) Scoping Paper – (5 pp) - March 15, 2011
- 1st Draft Prospectus of CRPF - April 1, 2011
- Meeting with UN-REDD and FCPF - March – April 2011
- Meeting with the Climate and Landuse Alliance, April 2011
- Coordinate with FAO regional office in Bangkok and with SAARC and ASEAN Secretariats, as well as with ITTO
- Final Draft of CRPF – June 1, 2011
- Dialogue with potential donors and investors in the CRPF - February – July 2011
- ARWG/ICIMOD Planning Meeting, Kathmandu - July 2011
- Establishment of CRFP- Fall 2011
- ARWG Meeting, Kathmandu December 2011 – January 2012

Concluding Remarks

In his concluding remarks, Dr. B.M.S. Rathore, Joint Secretary of MOEF and the identified head of India's National REDD+ Cell, noted that MOEF is interested in learning from these early sub-national REDD+ experiences in Northeast India and other parts of the country. He noted that the national REDD+ cell would require broad input from civil society and that is particularly important

to get forest-dependent communities to articulate their forest management goals so that national REDD+ policies will be supportive of local initiatives. He stressed the need to avoid carbon-centric strategies in REDD+ and develop policy definitions that were appropriate for South Asia.

He said, "The debate on REDD+ is timely as it will further clarify the question of forest rights as the Forest Rights Act (FRA) is up front." He also noted that as India is a complex country with diverse institutions, flexibility, and varied strategies will be required to implement REDD+. He endorsed landscape level approaches that build on community forest federations and other existing civil society structures. The overarching REDD+ cell in MOEF will work out policies and strategies and would draw on experiences emerging through ARWG and other sub-national initiatives. He noted that the ARWG will have substantial value as a learning mechanism and that work in the Northeast in pioneering REDD+ projects needs to continue as there is so much to learn. Solid monitoring will create hard questions, but also generate answers.

In the months ahead, CFI will work with the ARWG member partners to continue to develop a regional strategy that can support community-oriented REDD+ projects that seek to achieve multiple socio-economic and environmental goals, while retaining a rigorous approach to carbon measurement and monitoring. The ARWG will adopt the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), while striving to move forward to ensure that REDD+ projects not only secure community consent but meaningfully empower rural participants as key participants in project design and management.

REDD+ Project Learning Sites in Asia

Project Location	Size (ha.)/ Elevation	Social Context	Forest condition	Major Drivers	Mitigation Activities	Tenure Status	Developer Seller
Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, India	11,000 ha. 4000-6000 ft.	30 Khasi villages (pop. 16,000)	Montane Cloud, Mixed	Fuelwood, grazing, fires	Strengthen Indigenous Community Management Institutions, Natural Regeneration, fire control, Livelihood activities	Community Owned Forest	CFI/ Indigenous Khasi Communities
Senapati District, Manipur, India	11,500 ha. 3500-6000ft.	24 Naga and Kuki Villages (pop 8,900)	Mixed evergreen, bamboo	Swidden farming, grazing, fire	Strengthen Indigenous Community Management Institutions, Assisted Natural Regeneration Livelihood activities	Community Owned Forest	CFI/Indigenous Naga and Kuki Communities, Manipur Forest Dept.
Oddar Meanchey Province, Cambodia	68,000 ha. 50-300 ft.	58 Khmer Villages (pop. 50,000)	Dry deciduous and mixed evergreen	Economic Land Concession, Migrant encroachment, Ag. expansion	Link national CF program to REDD project – build community federation, Assisted Natural Regeneration, forest patrols, Fire control	State forest Land under Community Forestry Agreements	Government of Cambodia, PACT, Clinton Climate Initiative
Berau District, East Kalimantan Indonesia	2.2 mil. Ha. (17% of district under P.A.s) 0-8000 ft.	250 Dayak, Berau, Javanese, Bugis Villages (180,000)	Tropical lowland rainforest, Montane tropical forest	Palm oil concessions, 13 logging concessions, Coal mining	Strengthen community management rights and capacity Increase sustainable logging, relocate potential palm oil,	State forest lands and protected areas	Berau District Government, TNC

Project Location	Size (ha.)/ Elevation	Social Context	Forest condition	Major Drivers	Mitigation Activities	Tenure Status	Developer Seller
Central-Western Nepal: Dolakha, Gorkha, & Chitwan Districts	10,266 ha. 3,000 ft to 8,000 ft.	104 villages (CFUGs): Brahmin, Chettri and middle hill tribes.	Mixed evergreen, Shorea robusta (sal) Pine	Fuelwood collection, timber felling, agricultural expansion, forest fire	Establishing a Forest Carbon Trust Fund to create long term and equitable incentives for sustainable forest management.	Forest User Groups have Substantial Forest rights under Govt. of Nepal CF legislation.	FECOFUN, ICIMOD, ANSAB, Univeristy of Twente
Victoria Anepahan Palawan, Western Philippines	50,000 ha. 500 to 6000 ft.	12 sub-districts (Barangays) 36,000 pop. Indigenous people & Migrants	Tropical evergreen and montane forest	Mining, logging, palm oil expansion, over- extended swidden agriculture	Establish Multistakeholder Forest governance Mechanism, agroforestry system development, NTFP livelihood activities, drinking water systems	Applying for additional Certificate of Ancestral Domain; With Existing CBFM;	NTFP-EP, Local Government of Quezon, IDEAS, ELAC, FFI, NATRIPAL,
Middle Hills and Terai, Nepal	300 to 7000 ft. 11,200 ha.	4 districts 40,000 pop	Shorea Robusta and subtropical deciduous	Unsustainable fuelwood harvesting, fire, corruption, poverty	Strengthening governance, alternative income generation, fire control, fuel efficient stoves	Forest User Groups	VFCC/CFUG Rupantaran Nepal, Plan Vivo
Bangladesh Sunderbans	0-8 ft. 600,000 ha.	5 districts 215 villages 500,000 pop	Mangrove	Illegal logging, Fuelwood collection, sea level increase	Capacity building, community forest patrols, alternative livelihood generation, micro-credit	Co-management committees	Bangladesh Forest Department, IPAC, World Bank