DOWNLOAD PDF SHIFTING PARADIGMS IN PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

Chapter 1 : Managing Protected Areas: Shifting Paradigm Conference | IUCN

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Transition of management thinking for protected areas Habitat conservation and protection have been important tools for biodiversity conservation. Conservationists recognize that to designate an area formally as a protected area is one of the most effective and efficient methods to start implementing habitat conservation and protection. Yellowstone and other early American parks shaped the definition of national parks as large areas, generally of great scenic beauty, owned and managed by the central government, and not to be occupied by humans on a permanent basis Hales, ; McNeely, ; Wright and Mattson, ; Litke, ; Holdgate and Phillips, This perspective has greatly influenced the evolution of the modern protected area system idea. By the late s, many countries around the world had followed the North American model of a pristine national park in 1. While reviewing its management activities and analyzing aerial photographs of neighboring areas in the early s, we found that refuge management had overlooked human factors, which contributed to the succession process of turning the refuge from a wetland into a dry land. This oversight led to serious habitat degradation for the waterfowls. In , a grassroots-level conservation initiative emerged, which engaged in habitat restoration on private lands near the core zone of the wetland but outside the Wildlife Refuge. This effort led to improvements in the quality of the habitat for waterfowl. Consequently, the Government has since adopted a more interventionist approach to refuge management, and been more willing to cooperate with grassroots-level NGOs in the following years. Generally, these results indicated that local governments should have more policy-making authority and resources i. Power sharing played a key role in enabling the management of the Wu-Wei-Kang Wildlife Refuge to build up partnership relationships with grassroots-level conservation organizations, local communities and other interested parties, such as academicians. We also found that economic incentives are crucial for a wildlife refuge to gain full support from local communities. All these factors will be crucial in the effort to consolidate the shift in management paradigm and future development of the Wildlife Refuge system in Taiwan. An increasing number of conserva- tionists have come to realize that putting protected areas in the context of their surrounding landscapes is an alternative and perhaps a more effective way to achieve conservation D. This approach to conservation action requires the involvement of all stakeholders and interest groups,2 such as farmers, ranchers, developers, businesses, non-governmental organizations NGOs and government agencies Brandon and Wells, ; Halvorson, ; Litke, Since the early s, archaeological evidences have shown that almost all of the ecosystems in the world have been influenced to some extent by human activity Gomez- Pompa and Kaus, ; McNeely, ; Ghimire and Pimbert, This suggests that human activities also should be regarded as an element of ecosystem processes and need not be excluded entirely. New concepts and strategies, such as co-management, bioregion and community-based conservation schemes, have continued to emerge in recent decades and have contributed further to the debate concerning protected areas see for example, Western and Wright, ; Miller, ; Borrini-Feyerabend et al. Hence, the isolationism that typifies the Yellowstone model has been increasingly challenged and questioned Miller, ; Litke, Furthermore, influenced by the emergence of the sustainable development paradigm, the Rio summit addressed the importance of the participation of stake- holders in exploring solutions to ensure a balance between development and environmental conservation objectives, objectives that are of prime significance to such documents as the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, Principles on Forests and the Convention of Biological Diversity Keating, These new international institutions work for the inclusion of the public and promote the building of rapport with all of the stakeholders, especially the local commu- nities. Nowadays, this people-oriented approach has been 2 In this study, stakeholders are individuals, groups and institutions who have a direct, significant and specific stake in a given territory or set of protected areas. The interest groups are

those, which usually have a direct or indirect interest relationship with protected areas that may not necessarily be limited to economic interest. A survey by the Food and Agriculture Organization in revealed that more than fifty countries had begun seeking to build up partnerships with local communities for better protection of their forests FAO, ; cited in Agrawal and Gibson, At the project level, however, participation means that local communities are able to define their own objectives and to implement and monitor any projects relevant to them Bass et al. Pimbert and Pretty argued that only when the ideas and knowledge of local people receive attention, and only when local people possess power of autonomy in policy-making, can there be long-term economic and environmental success. Phillips claimed that a new protected areas paradigm gradually has emerged through discussions, reviews and negotiations over the past three to four decades. There needs to be increased participation of the stakeholders, especially the local communities and indigenous peoples, in protected areas management. Political considerations, namely, communications and negotiations, gradually have replaced the technocratic approach as key elements of protected areas management. Increasingly aware of the importance of actors outside the Government, the Fifth World Park Congress in suggested that the governance types of protected areas should include co-management, community and private sectors, besides the Government Borrini-Feyerabend, ; IUCN, Additionally, Agrawal and Gibson argued that it is not easy to characteristics, including stage of succession and the interactions intended to maintain it. Scale-up is another one of the difficulties conservationists face promoting participatory, or commu- nity-based natural resource management Slocum et al. Accordingly, Wilshusen et al. That would make it possible to integrate social and political dynamics for fuller achievement of conserva- tion objectives. The institutions-bodies and ways to implement participation In regard to implementing participation in protected areas management, it is necessary to consider the legislative context, policy framework, organization and decision-making mechanisms and their working processes, as well as the surrounding political, economic and social environments. These also include the regulated pattern of behaviors emerging from the rules Leach et al. The formal constraints include law and administrative regula- tions and the informal ones involve shared norms and values North, ; Ostrom, ; Scott, ; Leach et al. In applying the concept of institutions to natural resources management protected areas , institutions can generally be understood as the link or interface between social and ecological systems. Berkes and Folke developed an analytic framework for this linkage, this interface, which consists of ecosystems physical environments , people and technology, local knowledge and property rights institu- tions. In this study, they pay particular attention to elements of ecosystems and local knowledge. This will certainly be relevant to decentralization, which includes devolution of legislative rights and deconcentra- tion6 between central and local governments Carney and Farrington, Her main natural protected area systems, the Nature Reserve and the National Park systems, were both established in the s with the aim of preserving the original natural conditions, mainly through the exclusive management approach. Following a series of political and social revolutions from the early s, several alternative approaches emerged from grassroots-levels with regard to habitat conservation. A good example is the recently developed system of Wildlife Refuges WR. The local authority is able to propose a Wildlife Refuge and designate it after approval by the Wildlife Conservation Advisory Committee of the Council of the Agriculture, Executive Yuan, based on the Wildlife Conservation Law enacted in and amended in While these terms have drawn the attention of the international conservation community, they refer to roughly the same thing, though there are certain distinctions among them Rahman, Usually, biodiversity is not the major objective of practice of local knowledge, but sometimes it is a consequence of it Berkes et al. Map of Wu-Wei-Kang wildlife refuge and its neighboring villages. Since the Wu-Wei-Kang Waterfowl Wildlife Refuge was one of the first few wildlife refuges selected in the early s, it has a longer history and thus allowed us to undertake a relatively detailed review. Moreover, the the following years, in order to confirm and trace the operation of the new paradigm. The result should provide the basis for making suggestions for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of protected areas mainly the Wildlife Refuges and reviewing the national protected areas systems in Taiwan. Background The WR system represents a relatively new develop- ment in protected area management as compared with the systems of

national parks, nature reserves and national forest natural protected areas. In addition to their small area extent Table 1 , the main defining characteristics of WRs are: This study also attends to several related topics, including habitat degradation, as well as the interactions between the central authority and local authority of the wildlife refuge, between local government and grassroots organizations and among local communities. In summary, this study aimed to reveal the processes and main components and their environmental efforts, so the Government might change the management approach toward the Wu-Wei-Kang Wildlife Refuge and its follow-up. A, national forest natural protected area. A few hundred years ago, it was the estuary of the Hsing-Cheng river Shin, ; Lin, Subsequently, the Government changed the course of the river. Afterwards, sand gradually blocked the mouth of the old river by natural processes, creating a semi-enclosed 7 A Wildlife Refuge can be designated by the local government with approval of the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan based on the Wildlife Conservation Law Article 10 , or can be so designated by the Council directly since its Amendment in The WWK wetland consists of ponds, sand beaches, trees, grasslands, rice fields, dry fields and river channels and is surrounded by a coastal sand hill 3. Methodology This study adopted a qualitative approach, namely grounded theory,11 in collecting information and constructing D. The private lands, mainly the water paddies generally recog- nized as part of the core zone of this wetland, were not included in the designation of WWK in in an attempt to reduce opposition from the local residents ICG, , a. Agriculture, fishing and channel dredging8 have coexisted with the wetland for at least five decades. The total population of these two villages in the early s was about , and the percentage of people over 65 years old was far higher than the national average. The situation remained the same into the early s. Earlier, the prime occupations of the local residents were in fishing and agriculture. During the last few decades, coastal fishing declined considerably due to the use of dynamite and poison in the fishing industry and due to rising industrial pollution. Hence, many locals, especially of the younger generations, have either moved out of the villages or opted to work in industrial production plants. Communal lands cause difficulties not only in supplying water and power to individual houses, but also in acquiring land for public service. This land tenure situation is the main factor behind long running debates over major local development plans, such as the proposals for a deep-sea fishing harbor,9 a power plant10 and the WWK itself. Accordingly, tension existed between the WWK and local residents who regarded the power plant scheme as a good opportunity to resolve the problem of traditional land tenure and improve their quality of life. Consequently, it was important that the WWK scheme generate economic benefits for local people. At last, the program chose another locality in order to balance regional development. This is characterized by repeatedly comparing the data collected from the field in a blank conceptual framework. Researchers applied literature review, in-depth interviews, and participant observations in the fieldwork Strauss and Corbin, Literatures reviewed for this study were mainly official documents, clippings, relevant reporting and research reports. We chose informants,12 giving due consideration to different stakeholders and also by a snowballing strategy ibid. Researchers observed and participated in relevant public activities, meetings and routine gatherings of some community-based grassroots-level NGOs. In total, this research team engaged in two stages of field work since One was a comprehensive fieldwork effort from September to April in order to collect background information and understand what happened before and after the designation of the Wu-Wei-Kang Wildlife Refuge. The other was the follow-up from mid to the end of We focused on the community-based organizations and relation- ships among local leaders in order to know more about actors, processes and the operational mechanisms for the commu- nity-based conservation initiatives sponsored by different governmental agencies for communities around the WWK. In the first stage, 58 interviews were conducted with 46 interviewees. The number of informants became 57 with the addition of those whose comments or words were cited in the field notes from participant observations taking place on 20 different occasions Table 2. Consequently, we derived records from some 57 informants. All the records and materials collected from the field and literature review were grouped and coded categorically in order to undertake the analysis and to identify the storyline Strauss and Corbin, Furthermore, aerial-photographs and remote sensing geographical data were collected and analyzed in

order to understand changes in the water body in the WWK wetland in late and early Exclusive approach caused habitat degradation of the WWK during â€" In the initial years â€" , the ICG built bird watching facilities and conducted a basic ecological inventory of the WWK. Up to the fiscal year, the ICG had granted a total 8. One of the authors visited community-based organizations and attended their activities as a volunteer and consultant at least once every 2 months from August to end of This enabled us to follow up on the management of the WWK on-site, the power dynamics of the communities and the succession and development of grassroots organizations. In late , the research team started a new project sponsored by the D. Stressing habitat restoration and zoning, the plan proposed the construction of a nature park in five stages within 5 years CWBF and CJ, While the ICG was pleased with the planning report of the WWK, which sought to achieve a common ground with the local communities, the COA and the TPG commented on the huge budget and the idea of habitat restoration in this report. Further, the large amount of work needed to restore the habitat attracted serious criticism from the central and provincial govern- ments, academicians and national conservation NGOs, who retained more purist attitudes towards the conservation of protected areas in general. Consequently, the ICG adopted a more conservative stand on habitat restoration and, with a limited budget, could only build simple facilities for bird watching and field patrolling. The Chief of the concerned division in the ICG admitted that it was impossible to improve the quality of management of the WWK given its current heavy workload and its limited budget and manpower. A high turnover rate of officers responsible for nature conservation in the ICG13 also contributed to the difficulties.

Chapter 2 : Shifting paradigms in restoration of the world's coral reefs.

The modern history of protected area management in Nepal dates back to when the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act () was promulgated and Chitwan National Park was established.

Fish and Wildlife Services and Department of Wildlife. Conservation who have generously supported this. Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non commercial purposes is permitted provided the source is fully acknowledged. Shifting Paradigms in Protected Area Management. Weerakoon1 Sri Lanka is an island covering an area of 65, km2 and is considered as one of the global biodiversity hotspots along with the Western Ghats of India Myers et al. This is indeed a large population for a small island like Sri Lanka, with a density of approximately 1 animal per 16 km2. One must turn to history in order to understand the reasons that have contributed to such a high elephant density in Sri Lanka. One of the main agricultural practices seen in Sri Lanka is chena cultivation also known as shifting cultivation or slash and burn cultivation, especially in the drier parts of the island. Here the farmer clears a plot of land burns it and cultivates crops for a single cropping season. The 1 Department of Zoology, University of Colombo, Colombo 3, Sri Lanka following year the farmer shifts to a different plot of land, eventually returning to the original plot after several years. This type of land use practice converts climax vegetation to a secondary vegetation and sustains it in that state by preventing natural succession. The Asian Elephant is an edge species Fernando et al. This is possibly due to the fact that they have poor digestive and detoxification capabilities that prevent them from feeding on tree species that contain complex toxins to discourage herbivores. As such there is reason to believe that the chena Table 1: However, with time the human population has increased by many folds in Sri Lanka leading to the current level of 20 million peopleâ€”one of the highest population densities in South Asia. Thus the demand for land has also increased while at the same time shifting cultivation has changed to permanent cultivation due to limited availability of land as well as more water being made available for farmers through new irrigation schemes. This has created a conflict between man and elephant with respect to land use. These are the areas where high humanelephant conflicts persist at present. Therefore, the extensive protected area network established for conservation of elephants has failed to retain them effectively. The reason for this failure lies Table 2: The number indicates the number used to identify the protected area in the map shown in figure 1 Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation AREA HA 4, 26, , 21, 5, 25, 8, 18, 37, 25, 18, 37, 58, 42, 32, 30, 57, 1, , 23, 6, 41 42 Shifting Paradigms in Protected Area Management in the erroneous management strategy pursued by the DWC in these protected areas. Most of these areas that were designated as protected areas were traditionally managed by humans under a shifting cultivation regime which creates optimal conditions for elephants. Once such an area is designated as a protected area, humans are excluded from the habitat. Thus the carrying capacity of protected areas tends to diminish gradually with time table 1. However, slash and burn cultivation is still being practiced in the buffer areas of these protected areas where there is still plenty of food available for elephants. As a result, elephants are attracted to the buffer areas, especially during the dry season to meet their nutritional requirements which eventually leads to conflicts with humans. As a result, more than elephants are killed by farmers and on an average, 60 or more people are killed by elephants annually. Further, damage caused by elephants to crops and property amounts to several million rupees each year. The current strategy adopted by DWC to mitigate human-elephant conflict is to drive these elephants into the PAs and fence them or translocate problem animals into PAs. However, most PAs are already operating near their carrying capacity for elephants and therefore cannot support further numbers. Department of Wildlife Conservation for loss of life or injuries caused by elephants. Even though the National Government has invested a great deal of money and set aside a substantial area of land for elephant conservation in Sri Lanka, the level of conflict continues to escalate raising serious questions regarding the future of the Asian Elephant in Sri Lanka. Therefore time has come to explore other management options, especially for the elephants that range outside PAs as they are the ones that cause

conflict. One of the management options Role of Barandabhar Corridor Forest in Landscape Level Conservation that can be undertaken is to eliminate elephants that are in areas developed for human use by culling or capture for domestication. Even though the continued killing of elephants by farmers can be interpreted as a form of culling, it has not resulted in the alleviation of the conflict. Further, culling elephants as a management policy is unacceptable in Sri Lanka for socio-cultural and political reasons. Similarly, given the environmental attitudes and the endangered status of the Asian Elephant, capture for domestication is also ethically unacceptable. Another alternative to prevent elephants from leaving the protected areas would be to increase the carrying capacity of these PAs through intensive habitat management. However, the scale of habitat enrichment required to sustain elephants are not economically viable. Furthermore, all PAs cannot be converted to elephant habitats as this would seriously affect other biodiversity within the park. A third option is to manage buffer areas of selected PAs to increase the carrying capacity of these areas for elephants through promotion of land-use practices that are compatible with human uses and elephant conservation. The aim of this paper is to describe a novel project that will be initiated by Centre for Conservation and Research in Sri Lanka to explore a cohabitation model for humans and elephants. This model is based on the hypothesis that chena cultivation in the buffer zone of PAs can be managed with minimal conflict, which will create a landscape mosaic that elephants prefer. This hypothesis was formulated based on long term studies conducted by our research group which shows that elephants generally stay away from chena areas during the cropping season as there is sufficient food available within the PA and uses the chena area mainly during the fallow season when food becomes scarce inside the PAs figure 2. It has also been observed that there is very little crop raiding taking place with most of the crop raids being from single males or male groups while herds rarely raid crops. Further, an interview survey of the chena farmers indicates that they do not consider elephants as a significant threat to their crops. The human elephant cohabitation model will be tested in a site called Weliara located in the buffer zone of the Ruhunu National Park complex. At present the PA is separated from the buffer zone by an electric fence which prevents elephants from using the buffer zone during the fallow season. We propose that the electric fence be moved to the ecological boundary rather than the administrative boundary to include the buffer zone and allow farmers to practice chena within the buffer zone. This will allow both farmers and elephants to use the buffer zone with little conflict. Further, as a part of the project the farmers will be provided protection through electric fences as well as compensation for crop depredation. At the same time we will facilitate a mechanism for the farmers to get a higher market price for their produce by introducing an accreditation system to show that purchasing their produce helps elephant conservation.

Chapter 3 : Altmetric â€“ Shifting paradigms for Nepalâ€™s protected areas: history, challenges and relatio

Shifting Paradigms in Protected Area Management in the erroneous management strategy pursued by the DWC in these protected areas. Most of these areas that were designated as protected areas were traditionally managed by humans under a shifting cultivation regime which creates optimal conditions for elephants.

Lymphoid response evidence Histopathologic evidence: Lymphoid activation Histopathologic evidence: Distribution of FIVPle subtypes by pride is shown here [87,93]. Shown here are Chi-squared p-values. Most of the sampling occurred in April after the peak mortality approximate time shown here as a grey bar. Knowledge of subtype frequencies prior to April is primarily from samples collected from those animals in previous years. Nonetheless, the striking influence of FIV on lion immune function Table 3 , clinical disposition, and a potential ancillary role in CDV mortality Figure 3b,c affirms that FIV is likely pathogenic in lions. However, the degree to which viral pathogenicity is influenced by host genomics underlying the immune response, the role of Viruses , 4 secondary infections, stochastic events due to ecological and environmental factors, has yet to be described. Nonetheless, FIV is a potentially harmful agent in free ranging lions, as for housecats, and deserves further scrutiny in the other free ranging species afflicted with FIV [88,94]. Transmission is usually by direct contact, and outcome after exposure depends on several host and viral factors. Like other Type C retroviruses, FeLV induces immune suppression making the cats susceptible to opportunistic infections and cancers. There are four naturally occurring exogenous FeLV strains FeLV-A, -B, -C, and -T, that are distinguished genetically by sequence differences in the env gene and by receptor interactions required for cell entry []. FeLV-A is the predominant subgroup circulating in feral cats and is often only weakly pathogenic []. The endogenous feline leukemia provirus sequences are transmitted vertically though the germ line as integrated provirus nested on several cat chromosomes. Among infected cats the pathogenic subgroups, FeLV-B, -C, and -T, are generated de novo by mutation or recombination in the env region between exogenous subgroup A virus and endogenous proviral sequences [5,â€”]. FeLV infection among non-domestic cats of the Felidae family is rare. Most reported infections involved captive animals that acquired FeLV by physical contact with FeLV-infected domestic cats, and in nearly all cases that were followed, the virus was cleared by the infected individuals [,]. Therefore, it was postulated that FeLV pathogenicity did not occur in exotic felids, simply because there were no endogenous FeLV present in species outside the domestic cat lineage. The outcome with a Florida panther FeLV outbreak in â€” was unexpected and served to change this hypothesis [,]. The Florida panther Puma concolor coryi is an endangered subspecies whose range was contiguous with other puma populations []. By the late 20th century, however, depredation, exploitation, human population growth and habitat destruction had reduced the population to an isolated relict population of fewer than 30 individuals []. In , a Florida panther restoration management action relocated eight Texas cougars Puma concolor stanleyii to the Florida habitat in a hopeful rescue of the threatened subspecies. The population rebounded to over individuals, doubling panther numbers, density, survival parameters and fitness [â€”]. Florida panthers have undergone continued surveillance from and routinely tested for several pathogens, including FeLV []. Clinical symptoms including lymphadenopathy, anemia, septicemia and weight loss rapidly appeared. Five panthers shown to carry FeLV antigens in their sera subsequently died of diseases compatible with FeLV etiology [,]. Viruses , 4 The rapid appearance and spread of FeLV in this Florida panther population was unprecedented among large cats and caused concern in the Felidae conservation community. FeLV was not thought to cause serious disease in species other than in cats closely related to domestic cats F. To explore the origins and the unusual virulence of the emerging FeLV strain in pumas, Brown et al. Alignment and phylogenetic analysis of panther FeLV gene sequences and those from known domestic cat FeLV strains revealed three important aspects: FeLV is unusual is that its severe pathogenicity in domestic cats does not involve recombination with the endogenous FeLV sequences [,]. A vaccination campaign was initiated in and 52 Florida panthers were captured and vaccinated with no major FeLV

incidence reported to date. Two distinctive strains were present in , one from the original authentic Florida panther and a second accidentally introduced in from FIVPco infected Texas cougars. The conclusion here is that domestic cat strains of viruses can cross species barriers with potentially devastating consequences to fragile wild populations of large felids. In this case, the requirement for endogenous FeLV recombination was abrogated and perhaps the resultant virulence was accelerated by FIV immune suppression in Florida panthers. Unfortunately, a similar outbreak has recently occurred in wild populations of Iberian lynx [81], confirming that FeLV is capable of causing disease in non-domestic felids, contrary to conventional wisdom. Conclusions Early attempts to characterize the genetics, epidemiology and pathogenicity of feline viruses established the following accepted paradigms in viral disease: However, recent studies augmented by Viruses , 4 technological advances as well as increased surveillance of free-ranging cat species are revising these perceptions. FCoV strains may have different virulence, pathogenicity, and predisposition to FIP causing mutations; etiologies may be complex and different in different areas, cats may harbor multiple strains throughout their life, and diagnostic genetic profiles may someday be available. FIV in wild African lions, once considered benign, is causally linked with AIDS-related symptoms in some individuals, and some strains may increase susceptibility to co-infection and mortality. Fragile relic populations of Florida panther and Iberian lynx, once thought immune to domestic cat FeLV, are highly susceptible to certain strains that are able to emerge in new host species. Thus, several conventional paradigms have been unseated by recent studies of virus-host interactions in the wild. Conflict of Interest The authors declare no conflict of interest. References and Notes 1. From wild animals to domestic pets, an evolutionary view of domestication. Development of virus non-producer lymphosarcomas in pet cats exposed to FeLv. Nature , , 90â€” Isolation of a T-lymphotropic virus from domestic cats with an immunodeficiency-like syndrome. Science , , â€” Molecular aspects of feline leukemia virus pathogenesis. Seroprevalence and genomic divergence of circulating strains of feline immunodeficiency virus among Felidae and Hyaenidae species. Human genes that limit AIDS. A review of feline infectious peritonitis virus infection: Phylogeny of the SARS coronavirus. Viruses , 4 Three independent isolates of feline sarcoma virus code for three distinct gag-x polyproteins. Old and new paradigms. Influenza virus infections in dogs and cats. 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Chapter 4 : shifting paradigms in protected area management - www.nxgvision.com

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Chapter 5 : SHIFTING PARADIGMS IN PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT | NTNC

The modern history of protected area (PA) management in Nepal dates back to when the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act () was promulgated and Chitwan National Park was established. In the years immediately following these key events, protected area acts and regulations were.

Chapter 6 : Managing Protected Areas: Shifting Paradigm Conference | UICN

The WR system represents a relatively new development in protected area management as compared with the systems of national parks, nature reserves and national forest natural protected areas.

Chapter 7 : Emerging Viruses in the Felidae: Shifting Paradigms - Semantic Scholar - www.nxgvision.com

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Chapter 8 : Shifting Paradigms - Training

The modern history of protected area (PA) management in Nepal dates back to when the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act () was promulgated and Chitwan National Park was established.

Chapter 9 : UniversitÃ¤t Greifswald | DNPWC - www.nxgvision.com

1 Shifting paradigm of governance in the natural resource management sector of Bangladesh: Centralist to pluralistic approach in forest protected areas management A.Z.M. Manzoor Rashid 1,2, Donna Craig 2, Michael I Jeffery2 and Sharif Ahmed Mukul 3.