



Project Summary

ECOFISH supported coastal fishing communities and other fisheries' value chain stakeholders to improve the resilience of the Meghna River ecosystem and communities reliant on coastal fisheries. The primary pathway is to establish adaptive co-management in hilsa shad (*Tenualosa ilisha*) sanctuaries supported by advancement in fisheries science and promoting alternative income-generating activities, biodiversity conservation, and development of policies and incentives for fisheries conservation.

Contribution to Outcomes

908 fishing households practicing better fisheries practices 34,676 people assisted to exit poverty through sustainable natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation, alternative income generating activities soft loans from Community Savings Groups (CSGs)

5,847 people improved food and nutrition security158,095 hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management.



Research country Bangladesh

Donor

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Project duration

2014 - 2019

Budget

USD 13.5 million



Policy contributions

- Allowable mesh size for hilsa gillnets recommendations now officialized by the Government of Bangladesh through a gazette notification (<u>read more</u>)
- Operationalization of the Hilsa Conservation and Development Fund (HCDF) in Bangladesh (<u>read</u> <u>more</u>)



Outcome-Impact Case Reports

- The Fisherwomen Community Savings Groups (CSGs) in Bangladesh empower poor and marginalized women by providing visible economic and social benefits while conserving the biodiversity (<u>read more</u>)
- Research and application of co-management strategies enhance the contribution to sustainable increase in hilsa production while providing socioeconomic resilience of fishing communities in Bangladesh (<u>read more</u>)



Innovations developed

- Model resilient fishing village: an approach of livelihood transformation of fishery communities in Bangladesh (<u>read more</u>)
- Community-based green mussel production system in Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh) (<u>read more</u>)

Capacity Development



Short-term trainees: 8,735 people (28% are women) *Topics are on:*

- Megafauna conservation
- Compliance to the Jatka conservation and Brood Hilsa fishing ban
- Seaweed farming, green mussel farming, and crab fattening
- Production of safe and hygienic dry fish
- Hand-washing
- Biodiversity conservation and responsible fishing
- Catch assessment using smartphones and ODK Apps in Bangla
- Small pelagic dry fish production
- Alternative income generating activities (AIGA)
- CSG group operation and fund management
- Seaweed farming

Partners

- Bangladesh Agricultural University
 BAU Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute - BFRI
- Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University - CVASU
- Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust - COAST Trust
- Community Development Centre CODEC
- Hathay Bunano Proshikan Society
 HBPS
- International Development Enterprises
- International Institute for Environment and Development -IIED
- International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN
- Jagannath University JNU
- Patuakhali Science and Technology University - PSTU
- Sylhet Agricultural University SAU Bangladesh
- The University of Rhode Island -URI
- Wildlife Conservation Society WCS

Contact

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Journal articles



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