

Country: Bangladesh

Date of Submission:

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8 <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
NA: Not available
NFP: National forest programme
ODA: Official development assistance
SIDS: Small Island Developing States
SFM: Sustainable forest management

UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests
 UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument

The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:

- 1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management
- 1B: Financing sustainable forest management
- 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer
- 1D: Stakeholder participation
- 1E: Enhanced international cooperation

- 2A: Forest law enforcement and governance
- 2B: International Trade in forest products
- 2C: Protection of forests
- 2D: Science and research
- 2E: Public awareness and education
- 2F: Private sector and industry
- 2G: Indigenous and local communities
- 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting

Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).

1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)

3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:		√
Agriculture		
Climate Change		
Energy		
Tourism		
Water		

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Other:		
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words).		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	√	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	Forest Policy, 1994, Social Forestry Rules, 2004	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.	National strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction (NSAPR-II)	
Please describe specific actions or measures to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). The Forest Policy, 1994 of Bangladesh is an exclusive national policy document which has balanced the past experiences and future expectations of forestry sector in Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh was successful to attract donors for investment due to the presences of this national policy document. This policy has also encouraged in implementing social forestry programme in Bangladesh. Coordination, collaboration and integration in the forest resources management have been enhanced and necessary legal and institutional reforms were made. Thus forest resources and forest lands in Bangladesh are more sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs of present and future generations. Establishment of large scale plantation in the degraded forestland and in marginal land may be seen not only as rehabilitation programme for degraded forestland but also promotion of planted forests in the country. Degraded forestland and marginal land are the target areas for social forestry programme in the country followed by Social Forestry Rules, 2004. In achieving faster poverty reduction, the NSAPR II puts emphasis on the activities that are targeted to benefit the extreme poor, women in poverty, landless poor and other vulnerable groups. To protect the poor from falling into deeper poverty, five priority areas have been identified in the strategy paper, which include social safety net programmes, food security, disaster management, micro-credit and rural non-farm activities.		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
		√
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated.		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
		√
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words). Adequate finance, of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building is important for sustainable forest management. These elements are poorly supported since long time by the Government. As a result, sustainable forest management activities were seriously hampered. Therefore, developed country should come forward to make available financing and expand opportunities for transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity building programme without which main challenges and gaps will exist in the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Forum. It took more than two decades to bring institutional change within Forest Department and establish social forestry concept in Bangladesh. Lessons from this initiative revealed that Co-management in the Protected Area may also take sufficient time to shape institution that can provide desired outcome. Therefore to strategize enhanced institutional change process, research and case studies should be conducted immediately and necessary international collaboration and financing are required.		

8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national	√	
Local	√	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).		
<p>The outcomes of the contemporary paradigm shift in the traditional forest management in Bangladesh may be marked by considerable achievement in sustainable forest management. There has been gradual shift from traditional custodian role of Forest Department to a more participatory approach in forest protection, conservation and development during the last two decades and thus contributed in sustainable forest management in Bangladesh. People's participation to protect natural forest and to afforestation within the degraded and encroached forestland with benefit sharing mechanism is now institutionalized through legal reform. Such institutional arrangement was conceived in early eighties with the assistance from the Asian Development Bank. Asian Development Bank and World Bank are two potential development partners in the forestry sector of Bangladesh. By taking support of these development partners, a number of development projects were implemented in Bangladesh for improving forest resources and bringing institutional change within the forestry sector. These development initiatives had contributed in sustainable forest management. Co-management is now introduced for the Protected Area management and enables peoples' participation in the conservation and management of Protected Areas in Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh has issued government order (GO) about the formation of committee which has shaped the institution for peoples' participation in Protected Area management in the country. But the criteria and Indicators of SFM have not yet been fixed, but participatory afforestation in the 2nd rotation is done by Tree farming Fund (TFF) through institutionalization, which ensure tree planting in the 2nd rotation without Government or donor funding.</p>		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
		√
North-South		
South-South		
Triangular		
Others:		
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words).		

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:				
Forests and climate change	√			
Forest biodiversity	√			
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	√			
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	-			
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	√			
Others; please list:				
2A: Forest law enforcement and governance				
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).				
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No		
	√			
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No		
	√			
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?				
Donor country				
Recipient country				
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).				
<p>Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, the initiatives have taken to amend The Forest act, 1927 and it was submitted to the parliament for approval. In the meantime, Compensation Policy for the victims of Forest Protector, 2011 was enacted for giving the financial support to the victims of forest protection including staffs and surrounding people of the forest. The Bangladesh wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 was repealed and subsequently The Wildlife (Preservation and Protection) Act, 2012 was enacted to address illicit international trafficking Wildlife and forest products in the country. The Crime Control Unit and The Wildlife Centre were created under 'Strengthening Regional Co operation for Wildlife Protection Project', under technical and financial support from The World bank. It's a great milestone for Forest Department for wildlife protection and conservation in the country. A protocol on 'Conservation of The Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sundarban' and a Memorandum of Understanding on 'Conservation of Sundarban' between Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh and The Government of The Republic of India were signed considering both the Governments are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, and are contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention on wetlands 1971. Very recently six Protected Areas (PA) including three Dolphin Sanctuaries with an area of 3529.16 hectares of forest land has been newly included in the Protected Area Network system.</p>				
2B: International trade in forest products				
16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	√			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	94244.00 (US\$ 1000)	122355.00 (US\$ 1000)	-	-
Fuel wood				
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes	√	No	
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011

Cane	107.50 (US\$ 1000)	-	-	-
Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).				
2C: Protection of forests				
18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).				
Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words). Significant actions have been taken to paradigm shift of contemporary forest management in Bangladesh. New concepts, terminology and definition are evolved both in management practices and in legal framework. There has been gradual shift from traditional custodian role of Forest Department to a more participatory approach in forest protection, conservation and development during the last two decades and thus contributed in combating deforestation and forest degradation in Bangladesh. People's participation to protect natural forest and to afforest the degraded and encroached forestland with benefit sharing mechanism is now institutionalized through legal reform. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, the initiatives have taken to amend The Forest act, 1927 and it was submitted to the parliament for approval. In the meantime, Compensation Policy for the victims of Forest Protector, 2011 was enacted for giving the financial support to the victims of forest protection including staffs and surrounding people of the forest. The Bangladesh wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 was repealed and subsequently The Wildlife (Preservation and Protection) Act, 2012 was enacted to address illicit international trafficking Wildlife and forest products in the country. The Crime Control Unit and The Wildlife Centre were created under 'Strengthening Regional Co operation for Wildlife Protection Project" ,under technical and financial support from The World bank. It's a great milestone for Forest Department for wildlife protection and conservation in the country. A protocol on 'Conservation of The Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sundarban' and a Memorandum of Understanding on 'Conservation of Sundarban' between Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh and The Government of The Republic of India were signed considering both the Governments are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 and are contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention on wetlands 1971. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, the number of Protected Area has been increased to 34. At present total protected area in the country in relation to forest area is 10.51% and in relation to the country's area 1.8%.				
2D: Science and research				
20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011		
	88.31 (US\$ 1000)	97.91 (US\$ 1000)		
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011		
Public sector	√	√		
Private industry				
Bilateral cooperation				
Multilateral cooperation				
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).				
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No		
		√		
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No		
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011		
Forest owners				
Local communities				
Private sector				
Indigenous communities				

2E: Public awareness and education		
23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words). The United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 61/193 declared 2011 as the international year of Forests (IYF). The secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) was requested to serve as the focal point for the implementation of activities linked to the milestone. All the stakeholders (governments, civil societies and communities) were expected to use this occasion to raise awareness about the value of forests and how this can be conserved as well as sustainably managed. Bangladesh Forest Department in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders organized Forestry Congress 2011 during 19-21 April in Dhaka. The main theme of the First Bangladesh Forestry Congress was 'Forestry for Better Living'. The Forestry Congress was aimed at raising awareness of the important roles of forest in national economy, welfare of rural population and environmental protection; as well as informing the public on the need of sustainable management, conservation and development of all types of forests. Major objectives of the congress were as follows: (1) To bring together all the stakeholders such as forest managers, researchers, academicians, policy planners, development partners, civil society organizations and relevant community representatives involved in forest management to share their experiences and knowledge in promoting forest conservation in Bangladesh; (2) to develop national network of communities involved in collaborative forest management; (3) to identify strength and weakness of present management system and identify areas, those need research; (4) to raise mass awareness for conservation of forests and biodiversity including wildlife; and (5) to develop recommendations for improving forest management system for sustainable use of ecological services. Participants from home and abroad including foresters, forestry development workers, environmentalists, researchers, scientists, academicians, development partners, social elites and members of the civil society were exchanged their views and experiences in this three day long congress. About 300 participants were present in the congress.		
25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	√	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	√	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	√	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	√	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words). Tree fair campaign is organized every year at national, regional and local level through the government and owner of the private nurseries for raising consciousness among the people regarding massive plantation and conservation and to increase of forest resources in the country, through seminar, discussion, cultural programme, etc. Co operation will be extended for home gardening and to grow fruit and medicinal trees for producing more fruits along with the production of timber, fuel wood and non-wood forest products in the homestead areas.		
2F: Private sector and industry		
26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
		√
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to	Yes	No

advance sustainable forest management?		√
If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words). Tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests were recognized in the Forest Act, 1927; The Wildlife (Preservation and Protection) Act, 2012 and Social Forestry Rules, 2004. Management of protected areas is linked to the entire range of environment and development issues and opportunities, including the right to socio-economic development of indigenous and local communities on sustainable basis. For example, existing management plans for the Protected Areas not only have highlighted multiple and complementary functions of forests but also focused in a holistic and balanced manner with the overall context of environment and development including traditional uses for poverty reduction purposes. Existing natural forest brought under conservation initiative and largely placed under Protected Area Network. More than ten percent of the forest land is now legally protected by bringing these areas within the Protected Area Network system of Bangladesh. Co-management is now introduced for the Protected Area management and enables peoples' participation in the conservation and management of Protected Areas. Government of Bangladesh has issued government order (GO) about the formation of committee which has shaped the institution for indigenous and local communities participation in Protected Area management in the country. Introduction of Grant Financing for the CMCs in the National Budget is also recognized of user right of local communities.		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ^a	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words). Among different initiatives of contemporary conservation paradigm, local and indigenous communities are now involved in the co-management of resources within the Protected Areas. Local and indigenous communities in and around these Protected Areas are now more concerned about environment and biodiversity while taking optimum benefits from these forests for their livelihoods. Local livelihoods are rearranged for sustainable development. It is not only the Protected Areas, encroached and degraded forest land are now brought under the social forestry programme which can be seen as new institutional arrangements that has enabled poor, local and indigenous communities for their involvement in forest conservation and development. In the protected areas, the revenue earned from the ecotourism services will be managed by the local communities and indigenous people through Grant Financing for their livelihood development as well as biodiversity conservation in a sustainable basis. Participants are entitled to get thinning and pruning staff and also a share (45-55%) from the sell proceed of final harvest, under social forestry programme.		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	√	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250). Water harvesting with specific tree species. Medicinal plant management.		
31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
		√
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)		
Local communities		
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		

^a Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes √	No
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	-	700
Local		80
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial round wood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuel wood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuel wood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No √
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words).		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005 1726000	2011 2660000
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	Data not available	Data not available
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	Data not available	Data not available

Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;		
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No
	√	-
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011
	13892.31 (US\$ 1000)	19693.91 (US\$ 1000)
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:		
Agriculture	Horticulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture	
Energy	-	
Water	-	
Climate change	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forest	
Nature conservation	-	
Others; please specify: Local Government and Engineering Directorate (LGED), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Roads and Highway Department, Ministry of Communication		
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No
	√	
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
	13804.00 (US\$ 1000)	19586.00 (US\$ 1000)
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).		
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No
		√
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient
		√

49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
			3000 (US\$ 1000)	4000 (US\$ 1000)
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
<p>Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.</p> <p>Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.</p>		
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country		
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		√
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		√
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).		

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No	
		√	
Please list the indicators.			
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words).			
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No	
		√	
Please list the indicators.			
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).			
Goal 5: Improve maternal health			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No	
		√	
Please list the indicators.			
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).			
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No	
		√	
Please list the indicators.			
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).			
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country? If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	Yes	No	
	√		
Please list the indicators.			
Goals and Targets	Indicators of Monitoring	In 2007	Achievement/Progress (up to April, 2012)
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forests	19.20% (tree density above 10%)	19.33%
	7.6 Proportion of Territorial and Marine Area Protected	1.78%	1.83%

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Bangladesh Forest Department has been continuously working to bring 20 percent of the country's geographical area under tree cover by the year 2015 to fulfill the MDG's objectives in order to achieve self-reliance in forest products and maintenance of ecological balance. Almost half of the area has some short of tree coverage. Approximately 19.20% of the land has tree cover of more than 10% density, which is considered as the forest coverage of the country. It is estimated that the target of high density tree coverage of the country (20%) will be achieved by 2015. Adequate conservation effort has been taken giving due attachment on biodiversity conservation with special attention to tiger and other endangered animal, combat desertification, reducing carbon emission, women employment, poverty reduction for improvement of socio-economic condition, so that sustainable development can be achieved. Afforestation is one of the main focuses of these initiatives. Rural fallow land, newly accreted coastal land and all marginal land of the country have been brought under afforestation program involving local participants. The reforestation on the government degraded land is also underway. There were 28 Protected Areas in the country in 2010. Government recently declared more 6 Protected Areas including 3 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Sundarbans for Dolphin conservation as well as biodiversity conservation in the country. Out of 34 protected areas, Co management initiatives have been introduced in the 19 protected areas. Middle grounds and the south patches of the Bay of Bengal, comprising 698 sq. km area have been declared to constitute a Marine Park in the year 2000 under the Marine Fisheries Act, 1985. This is not included in the proportion of territorial and marine area protected of MDG document.</p>		
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?		√
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).		
Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).		