



# Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal



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# Basic Facts



Source: Bangladesh Forest Department, 1999

**Population: 160 M**

**Population Density: 1015 per sq KM**

**Per capita GDP: 838 USD**

**Area: 147,570 Sq KM**

**Forest Area: 2.6 M Hectres**

**GDP Growth Rate: 6%**

**Total Emission: 53,000 Gg**

**Emission from LULUCF: 32%**





# ***Hill Forest***



A photograph of a mangrove forest. The foreground is filled with dense, green mangrove vegetation, including many palm-like trees with long, feathery fronds. The water in the foreground is a murky, brownish color. In the background, a thick line of taller, leafy trees forms a dense canopy against a clear blue sky. The text "Mangrove Forest" is overlaid in the lower center of the image.

# ***Mangrove Forest***



A photograph of a dense forest of Sal trees. The trees have green, oval-shaped leaves and thin, light-colored trunks. The forest is thick, with many trees visible in the background. A person is standing in the distance on the left side of the image. The ground is covered with dry leaves and some green undergrowth. The sky is visible at the top of the image.

# ***Sal Forest***



A photograph of a railway track stretching into the distance, flanked by dense, tall green trees. The track is made of gravel and metal rails. On the left side, a person is walking away from the camera. On the right side, a person is crouching near a brown and white cow. The scene is bright and sunny, with shadows cast by the trees onto the ground.

# *Social Forest*





# REDD+ Readiness Process in Bangladesh



2010

- Becomes Partner Country of UN-REDD in August

2011

- National REDD+ Steering Committee formed in May
- UNDP/UN-REDD Regional Coordinator's scoping mission in June
- UNDP and FAO initiated assistance to the GoB to draft the Roadmap
- Three national workshops and regional workshops for stakeholder consensus
- National Workshop in October to guide the Roadmap process
- Formation of 3 technical working groups (TWGs) in October
- Establishment of REDD+ cell at FD

2012

- Draft Roadmap submitted to MoEF for approval in May
- Targeted Support on safeguards and MRV by UNDP and FAO
- Roadmap approved by National REDD+ Steering Committee in December

2013

- National Workshop on REDD+ way forward in April
- Request from UN-REDD PB to submit the R-PP in June
- Drafting of the R-PP and validation by November
- Submission to UN-REDD PB in December





# Stakeholder Consultations



## 1) Prior to R-PP development



- Three national multi-stakeholder workshops
- Five regional multi-stakeholder workshops
- Village-level consultations
- National ‘way forward’ workshop
- About 700 individuals directly involved in consultations





# Stakeholder Consultations



2) During R-PP process:

- Indigenous Peoples' consultation workshop
- R-PP Validation workshop – *over 70 government and non-government stakeholders participated*







# Overall Objective of Roadmap/R-PP



**By the end of this R-PP, Bangladesh will have established its REDD+ management processes, completed its National REDD+ Strategy, and developed the capacities required to begin implementation of REDD+ (Phase 2).**

It is proposed that this work be linked to the delivery of Bangladesh's strategies to address mitigation to climate change, in order to facilitate coordination and reporting through the UNFCCC framework. It should also be linked to Bangladesh's strategies to adapt to climate change, particularly in coastal and delta regions.





# R-PP Results Framework (1)



## Component 1: National REDD+ management arrangements established; improved stakeholder consultation and engagement

Output 1: National REDD+ Readiness Coordination Mechanism Established

Output 2: Public Awareness Raised

Output 3: Consultation and Participation Plan

Output 4: National FPIC Guidelines

Output 5: REDD+ Grievance Mechanism

## Component 2: National REDD+ Strategy prepared, with implementation framework and demonstration activities

Output 6: Strengthen legal, policy and legislative framework for REDD+

Output 7: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified

Output 8: Detailed understanding on the priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Output 9: REDD+ strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Output 10: District level activity packages and cost norms





## R-PP Results Framework (2)



Output 11: Operationalizing the Organizations and Individuals Involved in REDD+ Implementation

Output 12: Creating the transparent system for national level management of REDD+ finances in place

Output 13: Creating the transparent system for local distribution of REDD+ incentives

Output 14: Establish Bangladesh's National REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguard Management Framework

Output 15: REDD+ Strategy

### Component 3: Reference emission levels and reference levels developed

Output 16: Capacities for the development of Reference Emission Level strengthened.

Output 17: National circumstances considered for RELs/RLs.

Output 18: National forest monitoring systems established





# R-PP Results Framework (3)



## Component 4: National forest monitoring system and safeguards information system developed

Output 19: Capacities to implement the GHG inventory for the forest sector strengthened

Output 20: National Satellite Forest Monitoring System established;

Output 21: National Forest Inventory Designed and established.

Output 22: Scientific research on key issues enhanced.

Output 23: MRV Implementation Support

Output 24: Integrated forest information system developed

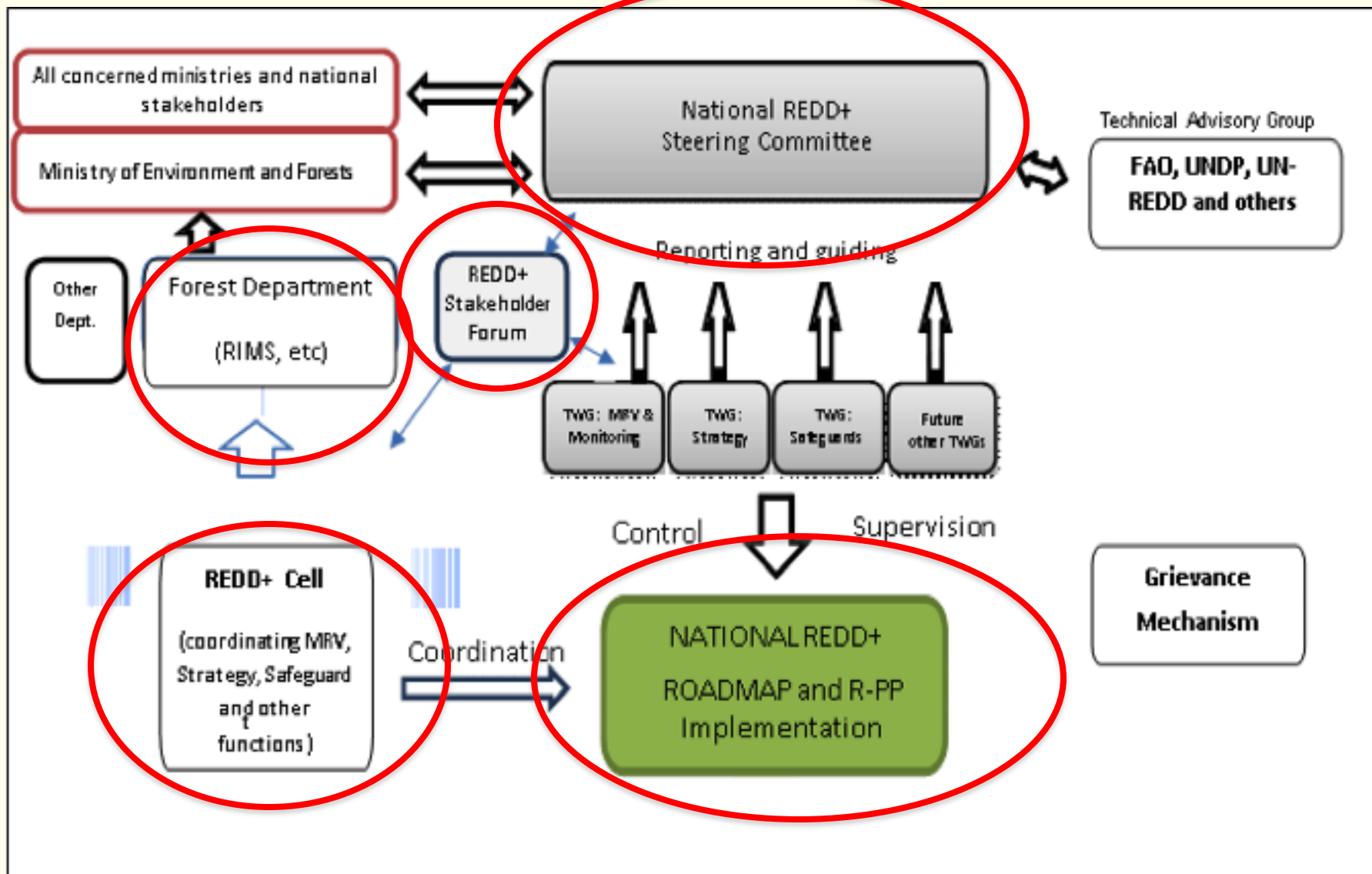
Output 25: Information systems for measuring multiple-benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards established

## Component 6: Monitoring and Evaluation





# Proposed Management Arrangements







# Roadmap/R-PP Budget (1)



Outcomes	Total (in US\$)
1. National REDD+ Management Arrangements Established and Improved awareness and effective stakeholder engagement	2,315,000
2. National REDD+ Strategy Prepared	3,685,000
3. National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level Developed	735,000
4. Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards Developed	7,847,000
R-PP Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	350,000
Sub-total	14,912,000
Indirect Support Costs	1,043,840
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,625,840</b>





## Roadmap/R-PP Budget (2)



Source	Amount (in US\$)
Government of Bangladesh	2,937,000
<u>UN-REDD Joint Programme</u>	<u>2,300,500</u>
UN-REDD Targeted Support	220,000
USAID (TBC)	5,294,000
Sub-total	10,751,500
Unfunded (planned to be mobilized internally)	4,874,340
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,625,840</b>





# UN-REDD Support to Roadmap/R-PP Implementation



Outcomes	Total (in US\$)
1. National REDD+ Management Arrangements Established and Improved awareness and effective stakeholder engagement Focus on Outputs 2& 3	300,000
2. National REDD+ Strategy Prepared Focus: Outputs 6,7,8,9 &11	800,000
3. National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level Developed Focus on Outputs 16 & 17	540,000
4. Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards Developed Focus on Outputs 19&20	460,000
UN-REDD NP Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000
Sub-total	2,150,000
Indirect Support Costs (7%)	150,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,300,500</b>





# General Responses to Independent Review Comments (1)



## Management effectiveness and risk mitigation

***“More specific analysis required to guide early actions”*** UN-REDD National Programme Document preparation will include budgets, time-bound targets and indicators based on Components 5 and 6, and ensure their coherence with those activities supported by other partners to ensure coordinated and rational contribution to the intended readiness outcomes elaborated in the official Roadmap and in the R-PP. A similar process coordinated by REDD Cell will take place with other partners.

***“Develop a risk analysis framework”*** Further analysis of operational, programmatic and ethical risks will be carried out in consultation with contributing partners and stakeholders in early 2014, and the UN-REDD SEPC and operational risks assessment tools will provide useful guiding frameworks.





# General Responses to Independent Review Comments (2)



***“Re-assess co-funding contribution”*** REDD+ Readiness Roadmap officially adopted in 2012 does not only provide strategic guidance and coordination of readiness activities but is also a tool to secure resources in a strategic manner as and when required. The Roadmap is a living document that helps guide and coordinate capacity, information and resources to meet the evolving global REDD+ architecture. Capacity building activities to be supported under UN-REDD are ‘no regret’ activities i.e. their inherent benefit is not dependent on securing further resources.

## Strategic Coordination, Coherence and Prioritization

***“Clarify causes of deforestation”*** Extended and more detailed analysis of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and their causes and agents based on historical trends, biophysical and socioeconomic factors, policy and market influences linking to the country’s development trajectory will be assessed with the support of UN-REDD. This information identify potential REDD+ activities and other interventions, capacity development activities and technical specifications for baseline setting, monitoring and MRV.





# General Responses to Independent Review Comments (3)



***“Review mandates of institutions”*** While the overall coordination and collaboration across the land use and other relevant sectors will be handled by the National Steering Committee, the Committee will review periodically the effectiveness of the REDD Cell in coordinating technical activities and soliciting inputs from the forest and non-forest sectors. If deemed necessary, structural adjustments within the REDD+ management structure will be considered.

***“Explain focus on local-level”*** The Roadmap has a multi-level focus, not only local-level. In fact, the initial focus will be at the national level and then moving on to the sub-national level. A Competency framework and Capacity Building Needs Assessment will help to determine which activities need to be carried out at central, regional and local levels during implementation and the consequent information needs for different stakeholders. Special attention will be paid to not raising too much expectations at the local level. The levels at which actions need to be taken in order to address drivers will be determined through more detailed analysis.





## Concluding Remarks



- **REDD+ as a link between Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies:** As a leader in climate change adaptation negotiations, Bangladesh can demonstrate how REDD+ can complement, rather than conflict with, a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)
- **GHG Reduction Potential:** Emission reduction potential from second largest source of GHG emission in Bangladesh
- **Forest Governance and the Indigenous People:** Bottom-up approaches to inducing changes in behavior among Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and forest-dependent communities and local governments, building mutual respect and confidence
- **High Rural Population Density:** Opportunity to test REDD+ Strategies which will be relevant for other countries with fast-growing populations
- **Vibrant Microfinance Sector:** Using existing large-scale microfinance networks to develop lessons on benefit distribution for REDD+
- **Mangrove Ecosystems:** Appropriate REDD+ strategies in the world's largest mangrove ecosystem, for potential replication elsewhere





# Thank You

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