REDD+ Status In Bangladesh

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• REDD+ Phases
• REDD+ readiness in Bangladesh
• National Forest Monitoring System
• Forest Reference Level
• Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy
Phased Approach of REDD+

Phase 1: Preparation
- Prepare national REDD+ strategy
- Capacity-building

Phase 2: Implementation
- Implementation of REDD+ strategy
- More capacity building

Phase 3: Results-based finance
- Payments for demonstrated emission reductions
- Must be measured, reported and verified
REDD+ Readiness in Bangladesh

- REDD+ MRV Action Plan 2012
- REDD+ Readiness Roadmap 2012
- Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) 2013
- Strengthening National Forest Inventory and Satellite Land Monitoring System in support of REDD+ in Bangladesh (NFI)

UN-REDD Bangladesh National Project Document
National Forest Monitoring System

2013: Workshop on LCCS, March
International Workshop on LCCS, October

2015: National Consultation on NLRS, March
Start of land cover map 2000 and 2015 development, June

2016: Land cover map accuracy assessment workshop, February
Presentation at MoEFCC, February

2017: Preparation of land cover map 2005, 2010

2018: Land cover map accuracy assessment workshop

2019: BFIS establishment

All events are documented

Organization involved in the process for data processing & analysis, technical trainings & workshops, reporting and technical support:
BFD, BARI, BBS, BSGI, BUET, CEGIS, FAO, MoL, SRDI, SPARRSO, SoB.
Involvement in the process (training, workshop, data development)

Organization: MoEF, BFD, DoE, SPARRSO, Universities (SUST, CU, KU), FAO, UNDP
### REDD+ Activities

#### Deforestation and forest degradation in NFI zones between 2000-2015 in Ha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hill</th>
<th>Coastal</th>
<th>Sal</th>
<th>Sundarbans</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deforestation</strong></td>
<td>134,447</td>
<td>11,715</td>
<td>2,080</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>151,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degradation</strong></td>
<td>131,776</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>22,457</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>173,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reforestation</strong></td>
<td>107,305</td>
<td>9,642</td>
<td>3,837</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>6,587</td>
<td>129,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhancement</strong></td>
<td>37,490</td>
<td>91,033</td>
<td>13,279</td>
<td>5,428</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>152,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forest Stable</strong></td>
<td>516,907</td>
<td>24,989</td>
<td>11,052</td>
<td>431,023</td>
<td>6,210</td>
<td>990,183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Out of total 151,911 ha of deforested areas...
- 130,407 ha (86%) is converted into shrubs with scattered trees,
- 9,856 ha (6%) to agriculture,
- 6,030 ha (4%) converted into rivers and khals
- 2,760 ha (2%) permanently converted into settlement areas.
**Forest Reference Level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Emission (tonnes CO₂ equivalent per year, 2000-2015)</th>
<th>Removal</th>
<th>Net Emission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>1,007,738</td>
<td>-427,688</td>
<td>580,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>112,710</td>
<td>-45,783</td>
<td>66,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>44,547</td>
<td>-286,590</td>
<td>-242,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundarban</td>
<td>12,066</td>
<td>-23,499</td>
<td>-11,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>11,957</td>
<td>-31,153</td>
<td>-19,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>1,188,971</td>
<td>-814,718</td>
<td>374,305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Net Forest Reference Level is = 374,305 ton CO₂ eq/ year*
Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy: consultation process

- **Strategy write up**: October 2018
- **PAMs implementation cost, emission reduction benefits**: January 2019, February 2019
- **Implementation arrangement & data sharing for PAMs workshop**: February 2018
- **Strategy review and target setting workshops with FD & MRV group**: April 2019
- **Draft Strategy sharing with stakeholders**: May 2019
- **Strategy Validation Workshop**: 2019
- **BNRS sent to MoEFCC**: Sept 2019
Vision & Goals of BNRS

‘To facilitate and catalyze transformational change in the forest sector to lower GHG emissions, enhance conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, sustain community livelihoods, and stronger long-term economic growth’

The goals of the BNRS are:
• Increase capacity for forest management;
• Improve livelihood of forest dependent communities;
• Increase forest cover to 16%;
• Reduce encroachment in forests;
• Reduce pressure of fuelwood collection and timber harvesting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drivers</th>
<th>Policies and Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuelwood Demand</td>
<td>Alternate energy source (LPG, ICS, Solar cooker, electric cooker, biogas), tobacco Kiln, betel leaf production practice, brick kiln, Rohingya crisis mitigation. Increase availability of fuelwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Harvest</td>
<td>Coordination, modernize and enforce law, modernize transit rule, control furniture manufacturing, wood technology, recruit FD staff, extend SF, increase PA, extend Co-management, ensure political commitment, AIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encroachment</td>
<td>Delineation of forest boundaries, Coordination, modernize /enforce law, land use planning, rehabilitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Coordination, delineation, land use planning, modernize agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Coordination, Capacity, Political will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Targets of BNRS

**Contribution towards SDG Targets**: increase its forest cover to 16%, from the current 14.5% (against country’s land area).

**Contribution towards NDC**: scale up afforestation and reforestation; coastal mangrove afforestation, maximize the use of renewable energy sources to lower GHG emission and ensuring energy security;

**Tree resource development**: The BNRS support tree cover increases from 22% to 24% by 2021.

**Action Plan for Clean Cook Stove**: supports targets to reach 30 million hhs by 2030; wants forested districts to be a priority area.

**Digital land management**: supports and seek digital forest land record management system;
Way Forward For REDD+ Implementation In Bangladesh

• Approval of BNRS
• Operationalization of REDD+ committees
• Development of the national Safeguards approach and the Safeguard Information System (SIS)
• Integrated REDD+ sub-national implementation plan for the Hill Region
• Updating and continuous capacity enhancement for REDD+ management (incl. NFMS, FRL, etc.)
• Joint Programme / Programmatic approach with stakeholders
Thank You

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