

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Workshop Report On

Methodology Validation: Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation Study

22nd October 2016
Korobi Conference Center,
Bangladesh Forest Department,
Agargaon, Dhaka, Bangladesh

**Programme Management Unit (PMU)
UN-REDD Bangladesh National
Programme
Bangladesh Forest Department**

31 October 2016

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme

The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme is implemented by Bangladesh Forest Department under the leadership of Ministry of Environment and Forests. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are the two co-implementing partners.

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31 October 2016

List of Acronyms

BFD	-----	Bangladesh Forest Department
CCF	-----	Chief Conservator of Forests
CHT	-----	Chittagong Hill Track
CSO	-----	Civil Society Organization
D&D	-----	Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FD	-----	Forest Department
MoEF	-----	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NGO	-----	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	-----	National Project Director
PMU	-----	Programme Management Unit
REDD	-----	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UNDP	-----	United Nations Development Programme

Executive Summary

The depletion of forest resources is a major issue especially in the developing country. With a view to address the issue, identification of both direct and indirect drivers for deforestation and forest degradation (D&D) is of prime importance. The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme implemented by Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has launched a nationwide study to identify the drivers. The study team, comprises of local and international expert, has developed a methodology to carry out the study. To make the methodology more comprehensive and acceptable, a methodology validation workshop was organized. Apart from the BFD itself, the workshop attendees comprised of the participants from related ministries, departments, universities, NGOs and Indigenous group organizations that have in-depth understanding on the issues at hand and management of forest resources in Bangladesh. The workshop was presided over by the honorable Chief Conservator of Forest (CCF). This report is the summary of the outcomes that came from the validation meeting.

The meeting was started with the welcome speech delivered by Mr. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul, Assistant Chief Conservator of Forests, Development Planning Unit & National Project Director, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Program. It was followed by a brief presentation on the context of the drivers of forest degradation and deforestation study in relation to the National Programme by Mr. Nasim Aziz, Program manager. Dr. Ian Thompson, the team leader of the D&D study team presented the draft methodology.

The open discussion ensued was quite lively and open. The discussion came up with a number of solid suggestions to further strengthen the methodology for the D&D study and highlighted some key drivers that the study team should focus on. On methodological issues – stress was given to ensure a good sample size, balanced representations from various stakeholders categories, representations of stakeholders from the ground to top policy level, temporal changes of drivers, and special/regional variations of the major drivers of D&D. Some key drivers of concern highlighted by the participants were – conflicting policies, development trends, population pressure, dependency on forests, role of local political influences, corruptions, poor governance etc.

It is expected that the method would be developed to a level to catch up with the issues raised by participants in the Dhaka meeting. The updated methods would be used in the field in upcoming workshops, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to be held in the eight divisions of the country. The information thus available are expected to have been unbiased, efficient, and consistent.

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1 UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme

1.1. Background

In August of 2010, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh became a partner country of the UN-REDD Programme. The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations collaborative programme on reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation. The program assists developing countries like Bangladesh to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism.

In subsequent years, Bangladesh took several key steps i.e., established the National REDD+ Steering Committee; the REDD+ Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was approved in end of 2013 by UN-REDD Policy Board. The UN-REDD National Programme Document was approved by national counterparts & participating UN organization in 2015. Finally, the government approved the UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme in 19 June 2016.

The Forest Department (FD) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is the lead Implementing Partner for the UN-REDD National Programme, headed by a National Project Director (NPD), supported by Programme Management Unit (PMU). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are the two co-implementing partners helping the PMU. The duration of the NP is from July 2015 to June 2018.

The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme has the objective to support the Government of Bangladesh in initiating the implementation of its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (i.e., R-PP) by establishing necessary REDD+ management processes, identifying strategic readiness options for completing its National REDD+ strategy, and developing the capacities required to begin implementation of REDD+.

1.2. Scope of the Report

The primary aim of the workshop report is to document the outcome of the consultation workshop on Methodology for Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation Study held on 22 October 2016, organized by the UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme with participation from different ministries, departments, research institutions, universities, NGOs, civil society organizations, ethnic groups.

1.3. Organization of the Report

Section 1 introduces the Background of UN-REDD programme; Section 2 elaborates on the details of the workshops. Relevant annexes – i.e., presentation on UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme, presentation by consultant team and list of participants are appended at the end of report.

2 UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme

2.1. Background of the Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation Study

Bangladesh is a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC has taken a number of decisions in recent years to encourage developing country Parties to take climate change mitigation actions in forestry sector. The role of forests and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) have been fully recognised and enshrined in the Paris Agreements.

As part of the country's long-term strategy to reduce GHG emissions, largely described in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), the Government of Bangladesh has taken initial steps to contribute to this global effort to address climate change, and one of such steps is to develop its capacity to implement REDD+. The Government of Bangladesh prepared and endorsed its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in 2012.

To support this effort, the UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme was established to provide technical capacity development assistance to the Government of Bangladesh in designing and implementing its National REDD+ Strategy and in meeting the international requirements under the UNFCCC Warsaw Framework to receive REDD+ results-based finance.

One of the key components of the REDD+ readiness process is to identify public policy approaches and interventions, including incentive mechanisms to effectively address key drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation (D&D). In order to identify such approaches, a clear understanding of drivers and causes of D&D in Bangladesh must first be developed.

To develop such an understanding, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme amassed a team comprised of international and national consultants. The team accordingly developed a methodology prior going out to the field for data collection. It was therefore necessary to share, clarify and enrich based on knowledge and experience of the participants and ultimately validate the methodology.

2.2. Organization of the Validation Workshop

List of Invitees: Participants list was developed from master database of stakeholders developed prior to the inception workshop of the project. About 80 participants were invited representing – ministries, departments, educational and research organizations, NGOs and Indigenous communities. The list of participants was scrutinized, corrected and finalized by Forest Department.

Workshop Presentations and Information Materials: The primary objective of the workshop was to introduce Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation Study to the relevant stakeholders and to validate the methodology. Accordingly two presentations were made. One by Programme Manager and one presentation given by Lead Consultant, Mr. Ian Doglus Thompson. Both presentations are Annexed to the report.

SI	Presentation on	Basic Message	Presentation by
1.	Drives of Deforestation and Degradation	Context of Drives of Deforestation and Degradation Study and requirement from UNFCCC; Lessons learned on D&D study.	Mr. Nasim Aziz Programme Manager
2.	Methodology for Drives of Deforestation and Degradation Study	Definition, approach, defining degradation, criteria, indicators, methods,	Mr. Ian Doglus Thompson REDD+ Specialist.

SI	Item	Information shared
1.	REDD+ and National Programme Leaflet in Bangla	What is UN-REDD programme; what is REDD+, what are the five activities of REDD+, Warsaw Frameworks, why REDD+ is important, its relevance, why REDD+ is important for Bangladesh; evolution the NP and the targeted outcomes.
2.	National Programme Leaflet in English	Relevance of REDD+ in Bangladesh, evolution of REDD+ programme, phased approach and outputs, Warsaw framework, National Programme Objective, duration, budget, outcomes and outputs, project management.
3.	Document folder	What is REDD+, short brief on National programme, phased approach of UN-REDD programme and institutional framework proposed for REDD+ programme in Bangladesh.
4.	Note book	What is REDD+, its five activities, UN-REDD programme, Warsaw elements, Bangladesh National Programme, targeted outputs and delivery schedule.
5.	Branded Pen	With UN-REDD, Government and Forest Department's logo.

2.3. Programme Schedule

The general design of the workshop comprised of welcome remarks from Mr. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul, National Project Director, Bangladesh Forest Department, followed by presentation to stress the importance of D&D study and Presentation on the Methodology. After the presentations, open discussion session took place. The workshop concluded by the speech from Chief Guest and Guest of Honours.

Time	Activity	Presenter / Facilitator
10.00 hrs.- 10.30 hrs.	Registration	UN-REDD
10.30 hrs.- 10.40 hrs.	Welcome Address	Mr. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul

Time	Activity	Presenter / Facilitator
		Asst. Chief Conservator of Forests, Development Planning Unit & National Project Director UN REDD Bangladesh National Program
10.40 hrs.- 11.00 hrs.	Presentation on REDD+ in Bangladesh	Nasim Aziz Program manager, UN REDD Bangladesh National Program
11.00 hrs.- 11.25 hrs.	Presentation of Methodology and ToC for the study of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Ian Thomson, International Consultant- Team Leader of the study team
11.25 hrs. - 12.25 hrs.	Open Discussion (Inputs from the participants)	Facilitated by Mr. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul
12.25 hrs.- 12.30 hrs.	Remarks by Guest of Honour	Mr. Md. Zaid Hussain Bhuiyan DCCF, Education & Training Wing, Convener, REDD CELL, Member-PIC
12.30 hrs.- 12.35 hrs.	Remarks by Guest of Honour	Mr. Md. Mozaharul Islam DCCF, Planning Wing, UN-REDD Focal Point, Member, REDD CELL, Member PEB
12.35hrs.- 12.45 hrs.	Remarks by Chair	Mr. Md. Yunus Ali Chief Conservator of Forest & Member PEB, Chair-PIC
12.45 hr.- 01.30 hrs.	Lunch	--

2.4. Open Discussion Points

SL	Major Issues	Suggestions or Questions
Related to methodology		
1.	Sampling	1. What is the sample framework? 2. Since the divisions are of varying size and attributes, the sample size should vary from division to division.
2.	Spatial and Temporal distribution of drivers	1. The drivers of forest D&D varies from place to place and across the timeline of development. Therefore, the report should highlight regional drivers as well as common drivers across regions and changes over time. 2. Different regions have different drivers and therefore regional variations should be captured. 2. The study may be conducted at local, regional and national scale to obtain views of different stakeholders at different level
3.	Poor people's dependency on forest resources	1. Is forest dependency a direct or indirect driver for forest D&D? 2. People destroy forest since they are dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods. 3. People may be provided AIGAs to lessen their pressure on forest. 4. First identify what goods and services people derive from forests. It will give us the clues we need to find out the drivers.

SL	Major Issues	Suggestions or Questions
4.	Method to identify forest stakeholders and drivers of D&D	1. Snowball method can be useful to identify the stakeholders of forests and the drivers of forest D&D.
5.	Balanced representations for KII & other methods	1. For workshop in Chittagong Hill Track region, respondent should be balanced i.e., should represent - Indigenous Group, Bangali settlers, Government and non-government institutions, representatives from political arena & non-political arena, representatives from Timber traders, Headman etc.



Picture 1: Mr. Md. Yunus Ali, Chief Conservator of Forest facilitating discussions



Picture 2: Mr. Goutam Dewan, Member PEB, informing audience on conflicting issues at CHT



Picture 3: Ms. Usha-A-Chak inquiring about sample size and representation



Picture 4: A portion of participants in discussion

Key Drivers needs to be given attention by the study team		
6.	Policy study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take the relevant policies and study them to find the discrepancies among them. Policy is a driver of forest D&D. 2. Identify the businesses that can be practised in a specific region; else, forest resources and land will be lost. 3. The ownership of forestland and its boundary should be made clear. 4. <i>Jote</i> permit in CHT needs especial attention to the study 5. Fast growing exotic plantations

Key Drivers needs to be given attention by the study team		
		6. Rubber plantation 7. Rohingya issue also important
7.	Tobacco cultivation	1. Tobacco cultivation and curing is a major factor of forest D&D now a days.
9.	Local muscle power and political commitments	1. Local and tribal leaders, political musclemen's influence on D&D should be assessed
10.	Corruption	How corruption shape forest degradation and deforestation
11.	Natural causes	Several major cyclones/storms degraded forests in the past. Effect of these should be shown in the study.
12.	Development issues	1. Political decision to create 64 districts (out of 21 districts) and 460 upzilas has led development and may have contributed to deforestation / degradation. 2. Security issues in the CHT 3. Roads and railways 4. Industrialization especially in Gazipur 5. Displacement due to Kaptai Hyrdo-electric power dam, settlement program and insurgency in the CHT 6. Institutional leasing of forest land to other departments/ institution, army.
13.	Nature and type of deforestation and degradation	1. In the past deforestation was due to illegal cutting. But at present this is due to land grabbing or encroachment. 2. Both direct and indirect drivers of D&D should be analyzed. 3. Fishing or fishery sector degrade forests especially in coastal systems. 4. Grazing also degrade forests
14.	Governance issues	1. Weak law enforcement 2. Lack of logistics and facilities of BFD 3. Corruption at all levels 4. Poor capacity of the staff and officers 5. The role of DC, <i>Headman</i> and <i>Karbari</i> in CHT with respect to land leasing or distribution influences D&D 6. Effective Peoples' participation is important 7. Lack of sectoral coordination
15.	Root crops cultivation	Root crops cultivation (Zinger, Turmeric, Kochu, etc.) in the hilly areas especially in CHT
16.	Recommendations	1. Alternatives to timber and fuelwood may be encouraged 2. Intensive agriculture may be avoided in forest lands 3. Zoning may be considered 4. PA declaration may arrest D&D 5. Ecotourism concept may be helpful

The discussion was quite lively and open. While the team and its efforts were highly lauded by the CCF and other participants, the discussion came up with a number of solid suggestions to further strengthen the methodology for the D&D study mentioned above. The team noted and agreed to include it in the study. While some were pushing forward, the question of whether or not the questionnaire the team has proposed is complete, the team has explained addressed their concerns for such questions. Since the study is targeting all the administrative and forest divisions for collecting data, the sampling bias, as raised by some participants, would be removed, the team explained.

2.5. Conclusions

The method validation meeting came up with a very good number of suggestions. Most of the suggestions are already contained in the existing the methods of the inception report. However, a couple of new ideas as outlined in the workshop would also be incorporated in the updated version of the methods. Overall, the workshop has helped improve the potential methods we are going to employ in the upcoming fieldworks to identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Bangladesh.

Annex - 1: Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation Study



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UN-REDD BANGLADESH NATIONAL PROGRAMME

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION & DEGRADATION STUDY

Nasim Aziz
22 October 2016



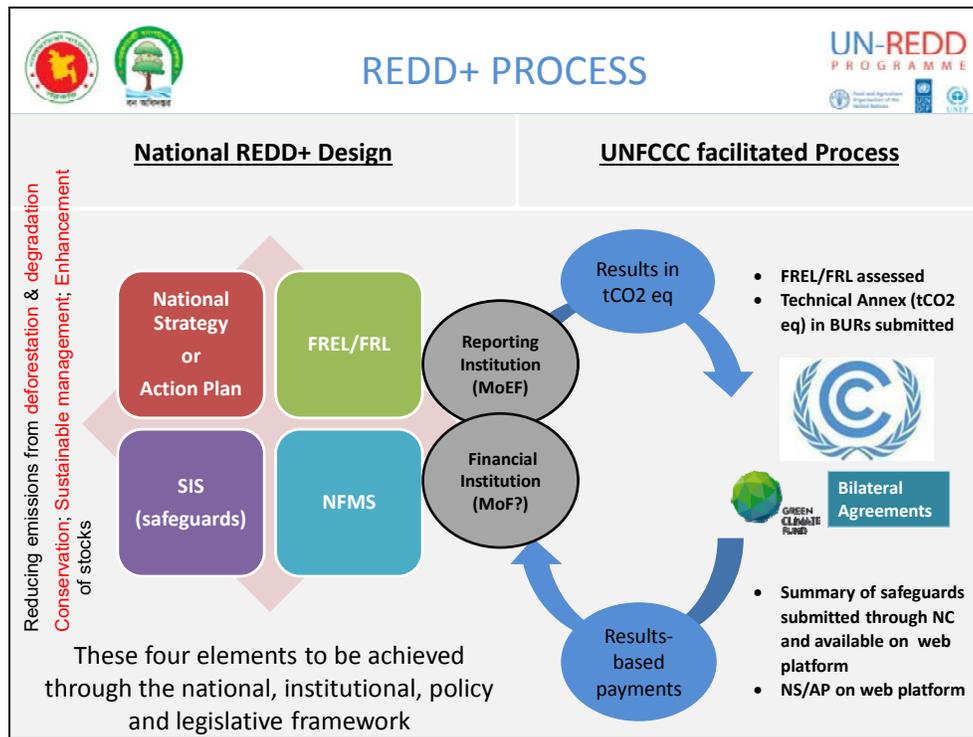
OUTLINE

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- Context of Drivers of Deforestation & Degradation study – 6 slides
- Lessons from other countries – 8 slides





UNFCCC REQUIREMENT ON D&D

UN-REDD PROGRAMME

(UNFCCC. 2014. 15/CP.19; UNFCCC. 2011. 1/CP.16)

- Developing country parties are requested, when developing and implementing their **national strategies or action plans** to **address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation**.
- Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have many causes; actions to address these drivers are **a function of a countries' national circumstances, capacities, and capabilities**.

Countries are encouraged to:

- **Share the results** on addressing drivers, including via the web platform on the UNFCCC website (<http://unfccc.int/redd>)
- Take note of the information from **ongoing and existing work on addressing the drivers** of deforestation and forest degradation by developing country parties and relevant organizations and stakeholders



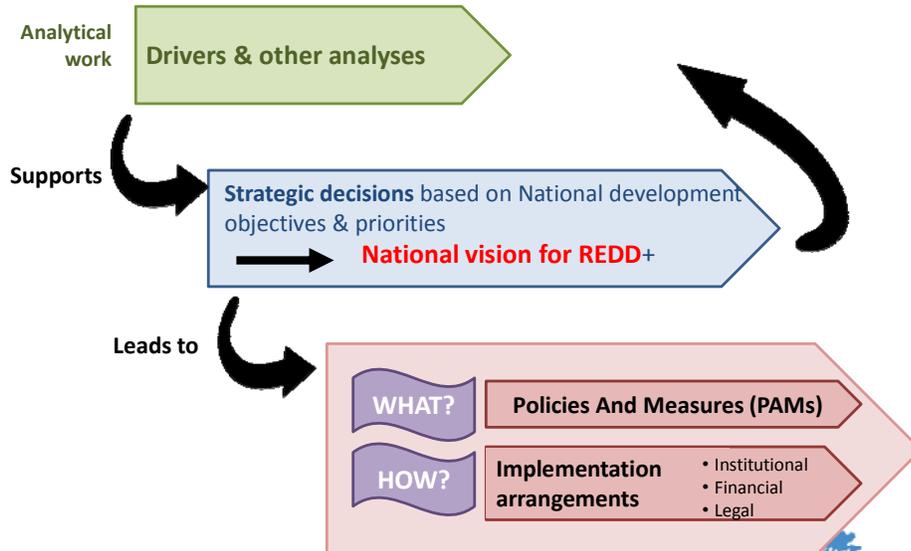
NATIONAL STRATEGY

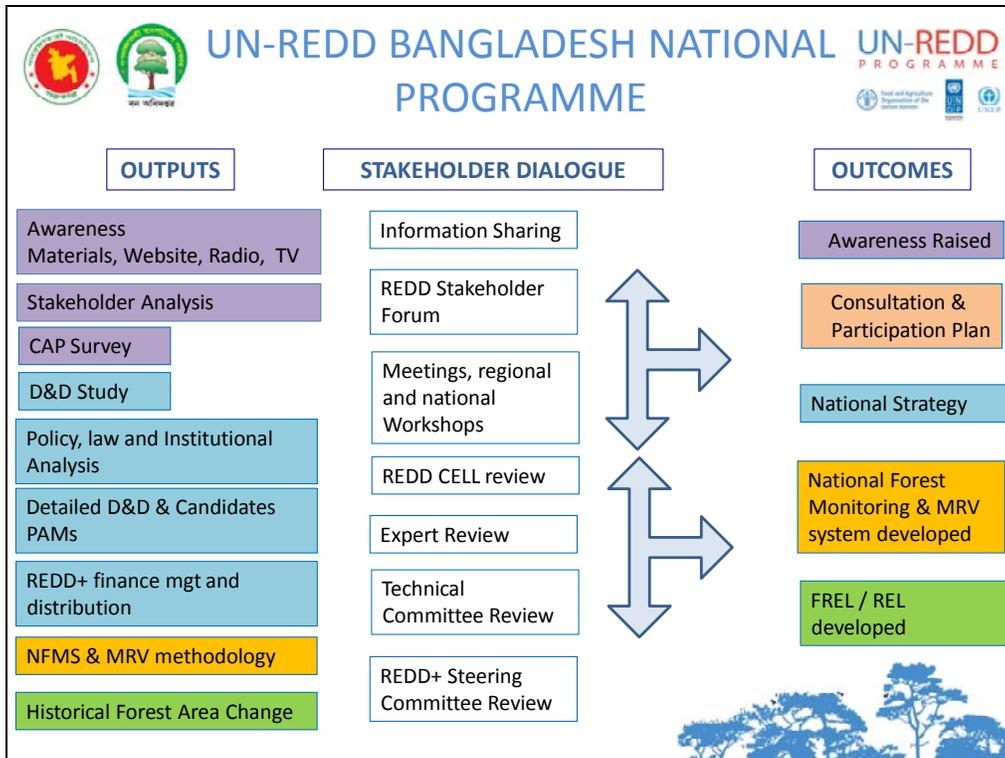


- To address
 - Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
 - Land tenure issues
 - Forest governance issues
 - Gender considerations
 - Seven safeguards: procedural, social and environmental
 - Ensure full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities



NATIONAL STRATEGY STEPS





RELEVANCE OF D&D IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

- Addressing all direct and indirect drivers is essential for **effectively reducing emissions** from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing forest carbon stocks in every REDD+ country.
- Understanding of drivers is essential for:
 - Designing interventions **specifically to target the drivers**, thereby increasing the likelihood of reducing emissions through REDD+
 - Assessing the impact of mitigation actions** (track drivers locally, nationally, internationally)



LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



- Lesson 1: Distinguish between deforestation and degradation;

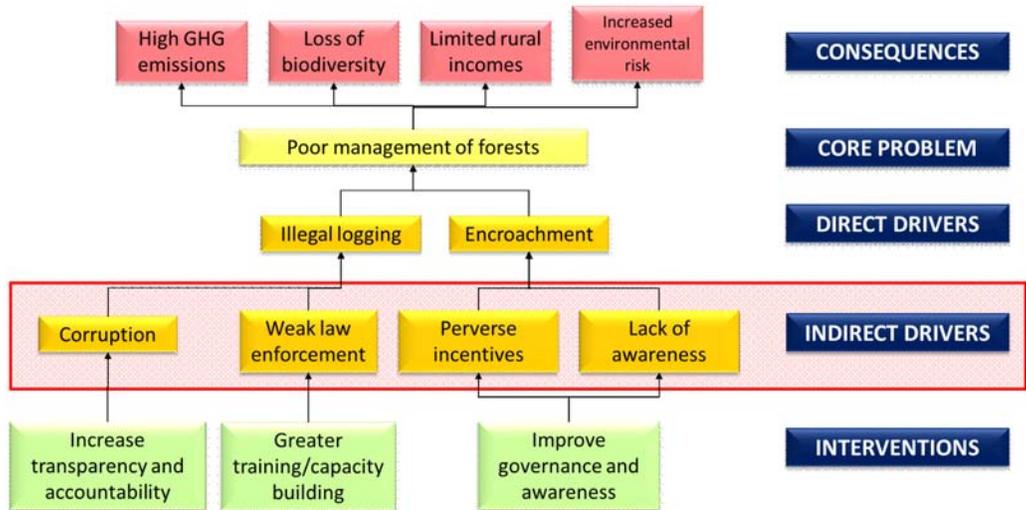


LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



- Lesson 2: Analyse indirect drivers;





LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



- Lesson 3: Collate all relevant data sources;
 - Useful data can come from diverse sources, e.g.

Driver	Useful data sources
Commercial agriculture	International commodity markets/prices, agriculture census & GDP, exports
Subsistence agriculture	Population growth figures, agriculture imports/exports, land use practice surveys
Commercial logging	Timber prices & demand (nationally & internationally); timber imports & exports
Infrastructure development	Population growth figures, infrastructure development programmes, commodity prices/exports (mining)



LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



- Lesson 4: Work across sectors;
- **Looking at the forest sector only is not enough**
- **E.g. huge emissions from Indonesia → drivers include:**

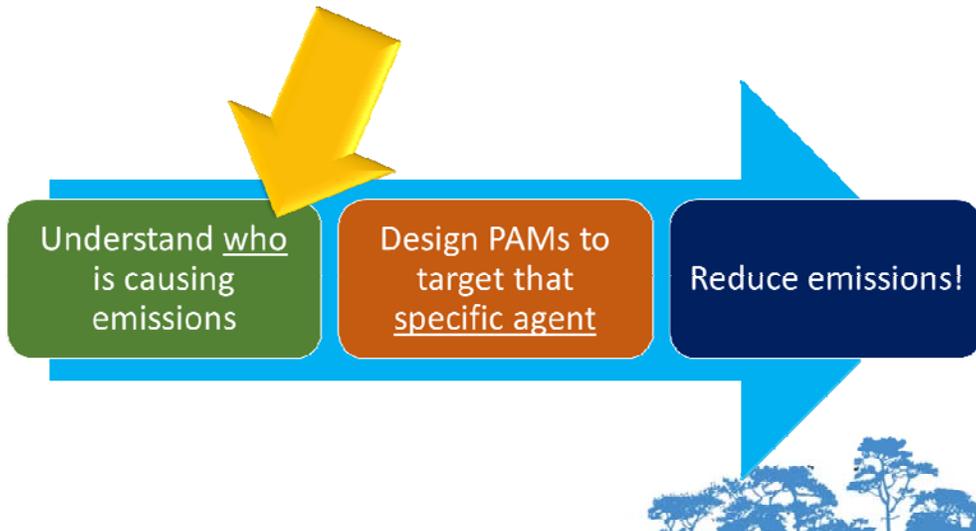




LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



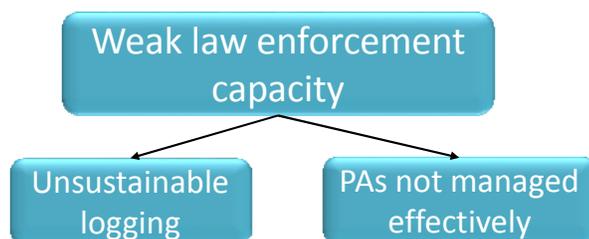
- Lesson 5: Identify agents;



LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



- Lesson 6: Not many countries have looked at “Barriers”...;
 - Relevant for countries selecting ‘+’ activities
 - Likely to overlap with indirect drivers, e.g.





LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



- Lesson 7: Drivers change over time: Consider future trends;



• Solutions!

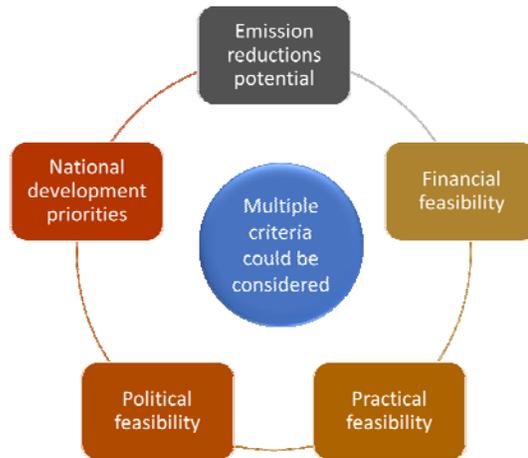
- Modelling of future scenarios
- Taking conservative approach



LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES



- Lesson 8: Prioritise drivers;





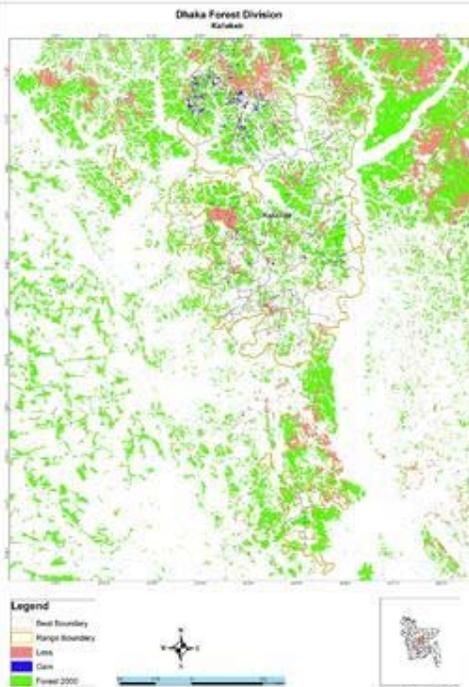
WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES



- Improvement of methodology / approach to obtain actual picture;
 - Suggestions to ensure all important drivers are captured using proposed methodology
 - Guidance on drivers (direct & indirect of both deforestation & degradation) to look at
 - Where to look for data
 - Policies and barriers to D&D
 - Whom (category / class of person) to interview at local level as KII
 - Be a respondent (when the study is operational)



DATA LIMITATION



THANK YOU

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Annex - 2: Determining Drivers of Deforestation & Forest Degradation



Team Members

Mohammed Jashimuddin – governance specialist

Mohammad Mahfuzur Rahman – natural resources economist

Saiful Islam Khan – Forestry and GIS expert

Ian Thompson – Forestry, biodiversity expert

Deforestation vs. Forest Degradation

Primary forest



Deforested



Degraded



What are the drivers?

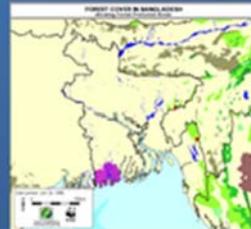
Understanding is a necessity for REDD readiness



- Effectiveness of a REDD programme depends on understanding the drivers/causes of deforestation and degradation
- Otherwise decisions taken may lead to failure
- Drivers may vary by area (cultural) and forest type
- Drivers may be easy to understand: e.g., a mine
- Or more difficult: e.g., poor policy leading to population migration

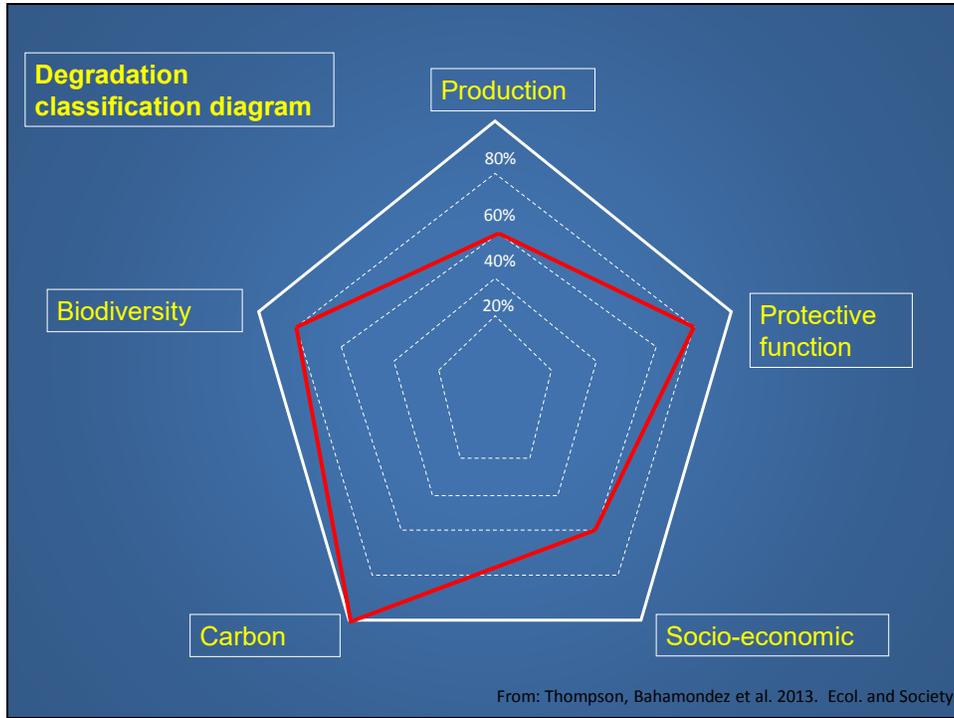
Understanding the Bangladesh context

- Zonation: 5 regions (8 forest Divisions)
- Zonation: 4 forest types (sal, hill, mangrove, coastal)
- Mapping: forest types, physical structures, social factors
- Mapping: protected areas, primary forests, second forests
- Understand the governance structure, policies, laws, management regimes, land tenure
- Understand the socio-economic structure and issues



Defining degradation

- Is both a process (rate of degradation) and a state (forest is degraded)
- Defined as the loss of goods and services from a forest (CPF 2010)
- Degradation can have many forms and depend on perspective
 - 5 criteria: 1. Production
 - 2. Biodiversity
 - 3. Carbon stored
 - 4. Socio-economic effects
 - 5. Protective functions



Possible indicators for forest degradation

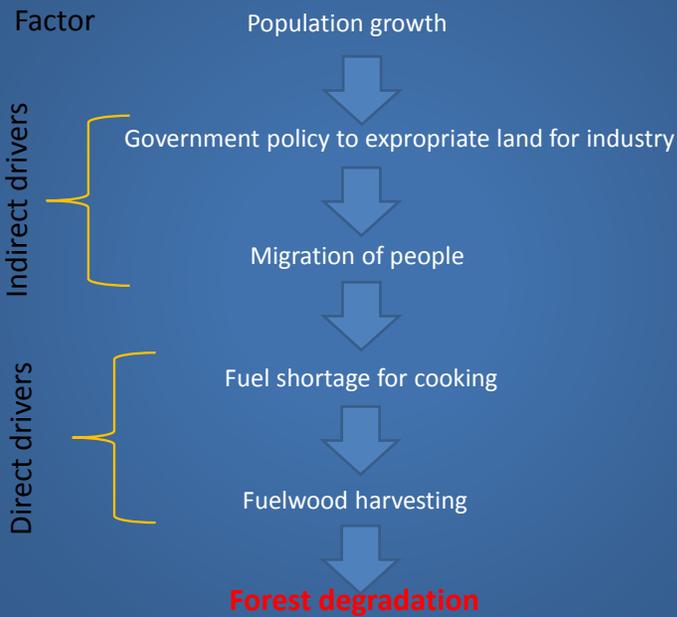
Criterion	Variable	Reason
Production	1. Growing stock	Should be + or stable
	2. Area forest reduced canopy	Should be + or stable
	3. Deforestation	Forest loss
Biodiversity	1. Primary forest	High value
	2. Protected area	High value
	3. Plantation	Negative
	4. Natural regen	Usually positive
Carbon	1. AGB	Major pool
	2. BGB	Major pool
Socio-economic	1. Income	Should be stable
	2. Employment	Should be stable
Protection	1. Soil/water	Eco service
	2. Protected area	Eco service

Assessing drivers of deforestation and degradation

- Important to assess underlying and direct drivers
- Underlying drivers may result in several direct drivers
- Try to understand pathways between underlying drivers and direct drivers
- Drivers may differ between deforestation and degradation



Driver pathways may be complex



General methods

- Literature study – published data, unpublished reports, government reports, global datasets
- Work with FAO study on forest area with driver overlays – e.g., roads, population, etc.
- Workshops and interviews with forest users, foresters, agencies, beneficiaries, etc.



Information from literature, laws, management plans, and policies

- Literature review: published + reports
- For drivers of forest cover change, ecosystem service change, and socio-economic change
- Obtain management and land use plans where these exist
- Review policies, treaties, and laws with respect to drivers

Data collection from forest managers and users

- 3 types of data: workshops, key person interviews, and focal group discussions
- All asked the same questions: rank top 5 drivers of deforestation and top 5 drivers of degradation
- Block by forest type, region, type of user
- Assess relative importance based on proportional odds cumulative models, use the β coefficient values

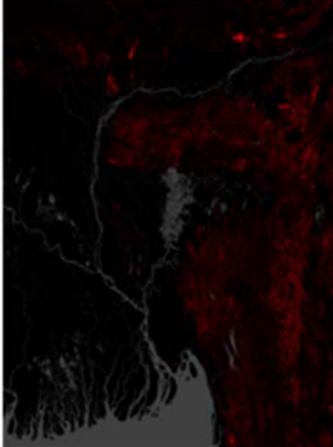


Form of drivers questionnaire for workshops

Factor (driver)	Deforestation	Forest degradation
Small scale agriculture		
Commercial agriculture		
Livestock grazing		
Legal forest harvesting		
Illegal logging		
Population growth or movement of people		
Roads, railroads		
Other infrastructure: mines, power lines, pipelines, etc.		
Fuelwood collecting and charcoal production		
Corruption		
Poor law enforcement		
Forest policies and laws		
Uncertain land ownership		
Fires		
Poverty		
Other?		
Other?		

Mapping in GIS

Deforested 2000-2014



- Current FAO study – ongoing
- Global data sources `Global Forest Cover`
- We can do some basic modelling using road and population density overlays
- Report will have 4 maps:
 - forest cover 35 years ago
 - forest cover at present
 - forest change
 - basic carbon density map

Understanding relationships between Indirect and direct drivers

Factor	Underlying Driver	Direct - illegal logging	Direct - roads	Direct - fuelwood
Economic	-Demand for wood	X	X	X
Governance	-Lack of inclusive process -Corruption -Poor enforcement -Disincentives	X		
Tenure issues	-Uncertainty	X		
Cultural	-Political uncertainty -Poor wealth distribution	X		
Demographic	-Population -Migration	X	X	X
Technology	-Availability			X
Social	-Poverty -Lack of inclusiveness	X		X

Determining importance of drivers

- Once we understand the key drivers, need to rank importance and capability to mitigate
- Assess by each main forest type and region – may differ
- Decide on ranking criteria – based on input from workshops

Rank based on effects of mitigation

<u>Driver</u>	<u>Carbon mitigation</u>	<u>Social benefits</u>	<u>Biodiversity benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Roads	10	7	8	25*
Fuelwood	7	5	7	19*
Mining	3	0	8	11
Fires	4	5	7	16
Agriculture	9	3	10	21*

Design interventions to address drivers

- Once drivers are prioritised, must decide what policy changes or technological changes might be instituted under REDD+
- E.g., incentives and/or disincentives
- Enabling environment changes
- International: certification, financial (PES), etc.
- National: governance, policy, capacity, zoning, PAs
- Local: PES, zoning, taxation, land tenure

Summary of process



Annex - 3: List of Participants

**Methodology Validation Workshop
on
Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation Study
Date: 22 Oct. 2016 Saturday Day; Venue: Korobi, Bana Bhaban, Dhaka**

SL	Name	Designation	Organization
1.	Mr. Md. Yunus Ali	Chief Conservator of Forest & Member PEB, Chair-PIC	Forest Department
2.	Mr. Md. Zaid Hussain Bhuiyan	DCCF, Education & Training Wing, Convener, REDD CELL, Member-PIC	Forest Department
3.	Mr. Md. Mozaharul Islam	DCCF, Planning Wing, UN-REDD Focal Point, Member, REDD CELL, Member PEB	Forest Department
4.	Mr. Abani Bhushan Thakur	Conservator of Forests, Central Circle	Forest Department
5.	Mr. Zahir Uddin Ahmed	Conservator of Forests, Khulna Circle, Khulna	Forest Department
6.	Mr. Abdul Latif Mia	Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Circle	Forest Department
7.	Mr. Abdul Mabud	Project Director, SRCWP	Forest Department
8.	Mr. Uttam Kumar Saha	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Project Director, CRPARP	Forest Department, CRPARP
9.	Mr. Mohammad Aminul Islam	ACCF, General Direction Unit	Forest Department
10.	Mr. Md. Jahidul Kabir	Assistant Chief Conservator of Forests, Establishment Unit	Forest Department
11.	Mr. Imran Ahmed	Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forest Division, Rajshahi	Forest Department
12.	Mr. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul	ACCF, Development Plan Unit & Project Director, UN-REDD	Forest Department
13.	Mr. Md. Baktiar Nur Siddiqui	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dhaka Division	Forest Department
14.	Begum Marufa Akther	ACCF, Social Forestry Wing	Forest Department
15.	Mr. Md. Zaheer Iqbal	Deputy Conservator of Forests, RIMS Unit, Member- REDD CELL	Forest Department
16.	Dr. Md. Zahidur Rahman Miah	DCF, Legal Unit, Member REDD CELL	Forest Department
17.	Begum Fatima Tuz Zohora	ACCF, Management Plan Unit, Member REDD CELL	Forest Department
18.	Mr. Hossain Mohammad Nishad	DFO, Dhaka Social Forest Division	Forest Department
19.	Mr. Md. Quazi Nurul Karim	ACF, Legal Unit	Forest Department
20.	Mr. Abdur Rahman	ACF, Mymensingh	Forest Department
21.	Mr. Huq Mahbub Morshed	ACF, SRCWP	Forest Department
22.	Mr. Modinul Ahsan	DFO, Wildlife Management & Nature Conservation Division, Khulna	Forest Department
23.	Mr. Md. Masud Rana	DFO, Tangail Forest Div.	Forest Department
24.	Mr. Md. Sayed Ali	DFO, Sundarban West Division, Khulna	Forest Department
25.	Mr. Md. Salah Uddin	DFO, CHT South Division	Forest Department
26.	Mr. Md. Sanaullah Patwary	DFO, Management Plan Division, Ctg.	Forest Department
27.	Mr. Goutam Dewan	Member, PEB	Indigenous Group
28.	Mr. Subinay Bhattacharye	Deputy Secretary, MOCHTA	MOCHTA
29.	Dr. Md. Nazmus Sadath	Professor, FWT Discipline, Khulna University	University

SL	Name	Designation	Organization
30.	Ajoy A. Mree	Chairman, ACDF	Indigenous Group
31.	ZuamLian Amlai	Chairperson, CHT Movement for land and forest Rights, Bandarban chapter	Indigenous Group
32.	Md. Golam Rakkiu	Professor, Khulna University	University
33.	Farid Uddin Ahmed	Executive Director, Arannayk Foundation	NGO / CSO
34.	Dr. Hossan Md. Salim	ULO, DLS	Govt.
35.	Ruhul Mohoima	CRT-L	NGO
36.	Uchacha-A Chak (Usha)	Research Coordinator, Melaya Foundation	Indigenous Group
37.	Md. Mahmudur Rahman	MIS/GIS Consultant, CARARP	Research Organization
38.	Ian Thompson	Consultant, UN-REDD	Consultant
39.	Dr Mohammad Mahfuzur Rahman	Associate Professor IFESCU	Consultant
40.	Md. Saiful Ialam Khan	Consultant, UN-REDD	Consultant
41.	Dr Mohammed Jashimuddin	Professor, IFESCU	Consultant
42.	Matieu Henry	Chief Technical Advisor,	FAO
43.	Nikhil Chakma	FAO	FAO
44.	Mr. Kaumal Kumar Ghosh	Programme Support Officer, UN-REDD	UN-REDD
45.	Mr. James D' Rozario	Administrative Assistant-Un-REDD	UN-REDD
46.	Mahammad Sahab Uddin	Programme Secretary, UN-REDD	UN-REDD
47.	Mr. Nasim Aziz	Programme Manager, UN-REDD	UN-REDD
48.	Mr. Sayeed Mohmud Riadh	REDD+ Governance Activity Coordinator	UN-REDD
49.	Mr. Santu Das	Communications Officer, UN-REDD	UN-REDD