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REDD+ Stakeholder Mapping, Analysis & Engagement in Bangladesh

UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme

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Final Report

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Executive Summary

The commitment for REDD+ implementation, i.e., performance based payment, is a significant endeavour in Bangladesh whilst challenges are multifaced in the face of limited natural resources base and growing economy with a huge population pressure. To ensure development and implementation of effective national REDD+ strategy, effective engagement and comprehensive pledge from relevant key stakeholders at the onset is crucial. Identification of key stakeholders and mapping their influences, interests, roles, strengths and weakness therefore becomes more important to reach out and to engage them in the REDD+ process.

The stakeholder analysis is based on relevant experiences in other REDD+ countries, consultations, workshop findings, and exercises with interests-influence matrices etc., to map out stakeholders from various perspectives. A comprehensive list of key stakeholders ranging from Government ministries and departments, active civil society organizations, IPs and communities, private sectors, academia and research organizations of the country are identified in line with their mandates and potential contributions in REDD+ elements e.g., national REDD+ strategy and action plan, national forest monitoring system, forest emission reference level and safeguard.

The study revealed that alike many other REDD+ implementing nations, Government of Bangladesh (focal GoB agencies, MoEF and FD) came forward in readiness process with CSOs, IPs and communities, media, academia and private sectors. However, to make these institutions effectively functioning, comprehensive commitments amongst the stakeholders are very crucial and yet to be developed. Intensive consultation and engagement within the key stakeholder institutions is required for a clear and fair picture of REDD+ related opportunities and required commitments from the stakeholders.

Regarding the consultation and engagement process, the study outlined few generic methods ranging from workshop seminars, training, information sharing and pilot initiatives which needs immediate rolling out along with building consensus (to adopt REDD+ activities into development objectives) amongst the general mass through publications and media. Engagement of self-selected representatives from each stakeholder groups through NSC, RSF, TWGs and REDD+ cell as well as a feedback loop to their constituencies are to be regular practices during preparedness and to continue beyond.

Focus to gender and political dimensions are crucial and specific focus baseline analysis are crucial to walk the talk. A very prominent concern repeatedly came is the political commitment of ruling party (and its local leaders) as well as mandates of forest department, which can significantly contribute in comprehensive vow from all other relevant stakeholder to ensure a successful REDD+ process. Most importantly though REDD+ sounds a forestry endeavour of MoEF and FD, commitment from the highest level of Government i.e. of Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Cabinet Division can ensure a collaborative process amongst all relevant actors to realize REDD+ expectations.

REDD+ Stakeholder Mapping, Analysis & Engagement

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Acronyms | 7 |
| Background | 9 |
| Methodology and approach | 10 |
| Setting the criteria | 11 |
| Validation of the criteria | 11 |
| Learning from potential actors | 12 |
| Stakeholder Mapping..... | 12 |
| Consultation and participation planning | 12 |
| Findings | 13 |
| Identification of key stakeholders | 13 |
| Analysis of key stakeholder institutions | 15 |
| A. GoB institutions: | 15 |
| B. Civil society organizations..... | 16 |
| C. Private sectors..... | 17 |
| D. Indigenous Peoples and communities..... | 18 |
| E. Academia and research institutions..... | 19 |
| F. Media | 20 |
| G. Development initiatives..... | 21 |
| H. Cross-cutting areas: Gender and Politics..... | 22 |
| Stakeholder Mapping..... | 23 |
| Consultation and Participation Plan | 30 |
| Conclusions | 38 |
| References | 41 |
| Annex 1: Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions..... | 42 |
| Annex 2: Matrix of identified key stakeholder institutions with REDD+ elements. | 43 |
| Annex 3: Key Stakeholder institutions with their mandates | 52 |
| Annex 4: Matrix used for Stakeholder mapping | 59 |

List of tables and figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: General position of key institutions in relation to REDD+ (influence – interest matrix). | 14 |
| Table 2: List of key GOB institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3a). | 15 |
| Table 3: List of key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3b). | 16 |
| Table 4: List of key Private Sectors with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3c). | 18 |
| Table 5: List of Indigenous Peoples and community institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3d). | 19 |
| Table 6: List of key academic and research institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3e). | 20 |
| Table 7: List of key media with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3f). | 21 |
| Table 8: List of key development partners and initiatives with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3g). | 21 |
| Table 9: Stakeholder mapping for REDD+ in Bangladesh | 23 |
| | |
| Figure 1: REDD+ institutions in Bangladesh | 9 |
| Figure 2: Schema for the study | 10 |
| Figure 3: Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions. | 11 |

Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AdibashiCF | Adibashi Cultural Forum (Indigenous Community) |
| AF | Arannayk Foundation (Civil Society) |
| BAPA | Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (Civil Society) |
| BAU | Bangladesh Agricultural University (Academia & Research) |
| BBank | Bangladesh Bank (GoB Agency) |
| BCAS | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (Civil Society) |
| BCCSAP | Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008, by MoEF |
| BCR network | Bangladesh Climate Resilient Network (Civil Society) |
| BELA | Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (Civil Society) |
| BFIDC | Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (GoB agency) |
| BFRI | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Chittagong (Academia & Research) |
| BIDA | Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (GoB agency) |
| BIDS | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (Civil society) |
| BIPNet-CCBD | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (IP) |
| BRAC | Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (Dev. Partner) |
| BrickMOA | Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners' Association (Private Sector) |
| BSMRAU | Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agri University (Academia & Research) |
| BTV | Bangladesh Television (Media) |
| CEGIS | Center for Environmental GIS (Academia & Research) |
| Channel-I, | Channel I (Media) |
| CHTC | Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) (Indigenous Community) |
| CHT-JMS | CHT Jot Malik Somity (Private Sector) |
| CIPD | Centre for Integrated Programme and Development (Dev. Partner) |
| CNRS | Center for Natural Resources Studies (Dev. Partner and civil society) |
| CODEC | Community Development Committee (Dev. Partner and civil society) |
| DAE | Department of Agricultural Extension (GoB Agency) |
| Daily Star | Daily Star (Media) |
| DESM-NSU | Department of Environmental Science and Management, North South University, Dhaka (Academia & Research) |
| Dev.Studies-DU | Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University |
| Dist. Admin | District Administrations (GoB Agency) |
| DLRS | Department of Land Record and Survey (GoB Agency) |
| DoE | Department of Environment (GoB Agency) |
| EnvSUST | Dept of Env. and Forestry, Sylhet Shahjalal University (Academia & Research) |
| ERD | Economic Relations Division (GoB Agency) |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization (Dev. Partner) |
| FBCCI | Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce Institute (Private Sector) |
| FD | Forest Department (GoB Agency) |
| FWT-KU | Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (Academia & Research) |
| FSTI | Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI, Chittagong (Academia & Research) |
| HDCs (3) | Hill District Councils (3) (GoB Agency) |
| IFESCU | Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (Academia & Research) |
| IPNCC | Indigenous Peoples' National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Climate Change (Indigenous Community) |
| IUB | Independent University, Bangladesh (Academia & Research) |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature (Civil Society) |
| Maleya F. | Maleya Foundation (Indigenous Community) |
| Matio-Manush | Matio-Manush (Media) |
| MDSDU | Development Studies, Dhaka University (Academia & Research) |
| MoAg | Ministry of Agriculture (GoB Ministry) |
| MoCHTA | Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (GoB Ministry) |
| MoComm | Ministry of Commerce (GoB Ministry) |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| MoDMR | Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief |
| MoEF | Ministry of Environment and Forests (GoB Ministry) |
| MoFin | Ministry of Finance (GoB Ministry) |
| MoFL | Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (GoB Ministry) |
| MoHome | Ministry of Home Affairs (GoB Ministry) |
| MoIndus | Ministry of Industries (GoB Ministry) |
| MoL | Ministry of Land (GoB Ministry) |
| MoLaw | Ministry of Law (GoB Ministry) |
| MoLGRD | Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (GoB Ministry) |
| MoPln | Ministry of Planning (GoB Ministry) |
| MoWCA | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (GoB Ministry) |
| MoWR | Ministry of Water Resources |
| NACOM | Nature Conservation and Management (Dev. Partner) |
| Nishorgo Network | Nishorgo Co-management Network of PAs (Indigenous Community) |
| NOA | Nursery Owners' Association (Private Sector) |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| NSU | NorthSouth University (Academia & Research) |
| PCJSS | Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samity (Indigenous Community) |
| PEB | Programme Executive Board |
| Plancomm | Planning Commission (GoB Agency) |
| Prothom Alo, | Prothom Alo, (Media) |
| PMU | Project (UN-REDD) Management Unit |
| REDD | Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation |
| RSF | REDD+ Stakeholder Forum |
| Rupantar | Rupantar (Dev. Partner) |
| SAU | Sher-e-Bangla Agri University (Academia & Research) |
| SFgroups | Social Forestry Groups (Indigenous Community) |
| SoB | Survey of Bangladesh (GoB Agency) |
| SPARRSO | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (GoB Agency) |
| SESM-IUB | The School of Environmental Science and Management (SESM), Independent University, Bangladesh, Dhaka (Academia & Research) |
| SRDI | Soil Research and Development Institution (GoB Agency) |
| Sushilon | Sushilon (Dev. Partner) |
| SUST | Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (Academia & Research) |
| TIB | Transparency International, Bangladesh (Civil society) |
| TimberMA | Timber Merchant Association (Private Sector) |
| TWGs | Technical Working Groups |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| Uttaran | Uttaran (Dev. Partner) |
| WaterDevBoard | Water Development Board (GoB Agency) |
| WB | World Bank (Dev. Partner) |
| YPSA | Young Power in Social Action (Dev. Partner) |
| Zool-JU | Dept. of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University (Academia & Research) |

Background

Stakeholders' effective engagement and their meaningful participation, at the onset in developing a credible REDD+ strategy as well as along its implementation processes, is critical. Extensive engagement among key stakeholders, e.g. aligned government ministries and departments, civil society, indigenous peoples and communities, private sectors, and development partners (local and international), in both formal and informal settings, within and amongst the stakeholders, can create a functionally viable foundation in REDD+ strategies. All these key stakeholder groups are vital to ensure policy coherence and inter-agency coordination among Govt. agencies, land tenure, forest monitoring, and ensuring equity among the dependent etc. which entails their substantive engagement along the REDD+ processes.

As a democratic society Bangladesh is practicing peoples' participation in all policy formulation processes. The country already undertook commendable progressive measures in stakeholder engagement as a Partner Country of UN-REDD (2010). With MoEF as the national coordinating authority and FD as focal agency, there have been stakeholder engagement in the development of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP 2012), and Bangladesh REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (2014). Subsequently, a number of REDD+ institutions are developed (*Figure 1: REDD+ institutions in Bangladesh*) including REDD Technical Working Committee (Jul 2010), REDD and REDD+ National Steering Committee (Jul 2011), and REDD Cell (Aug 2011)..

Additionally, two voluntary, multi-stakeholder working groups are also formed (Oct 2011), however yet to be formally institutionalized and operationalized, including Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for i. Monitoring, MRV and REL/RL - development of methods; and ii. NRS/AP - Drivers, Policies and Measures for Strategy development.

The REDD+ Stakeholder Forum (RSF) is also proposed in the R-PP and/or Roadmap and is targeted for development under the UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme. Further to this, initiatives for developing forums for Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society and Private Sectors are in progress.

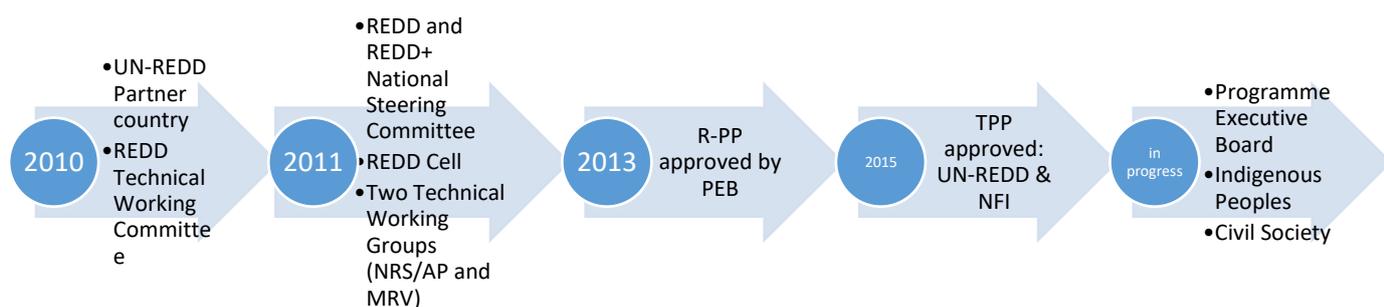


Figure 1: REDD+ institutions in Bangladesh

This report, based on desk review, experiences from other countries as well as discussions with REDD+ cell members and findings from stakeholders' workshops, individual discussions, paves an outline for the REDD+ strategy and action plan, as per the objectives laid in the TOR, including:

- i. Review the rationale for stakeholder engagement within national frameworks (key institutions);
- ii. Finalizing the key stakeholder groups/institutions, based on criteria; and
- iii. Key entry points for stakeholders' meaningful engagement in the National REDD+ Strategy;

Though REDD+ is primarily a forestry sector endeavor, its multifaceted dimensions entail a comprehensive commitment by Government and non-state actors. The UN-REDD+ Programme in Bangladesh supports a process to develop a *national strategy and action plan (NS/AP) for REDD+*. The process includes ensuring effective engagement of stakeholders, cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), alignment of REDD+ mandates with national development goals, and political commitments of the country. Some other key aspects, in this context, are drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (D&D), land tenure, forest governance, gender considerations, Cancun safeguards and effective participation of stakeholder *inter alia*, IPs and local communities. At this point of REDD+ readiness in Bangladesh, a detailed study for identification of key institutional stakeholders, their potential roles and engagement plan set the premise of this study.

Methodology and approach

The stakeholder analysis is carried out in line with key elements of REDD+ and the mandates of key stakeholder institutions. Along the process, since defining the assessment framework with the agreed upon criteria, review of experiences in international REDD+ literatures, number of consultation workshops and individual discussions, and eventually a constant feedback from the Project Management Unit paved the basis of the study. At the later stage, in-depth analysis is conducted while key institutions are vividly reviewed by their aligned mandates, potential roles in REDD+ as well as capacity and required support for meaningful engagement in the REDD+ process.

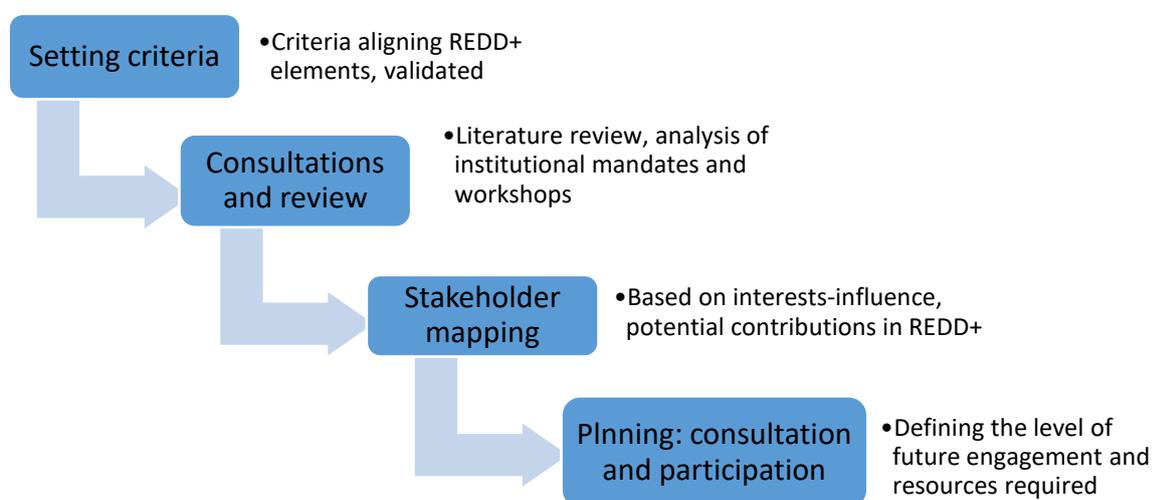


Figure 2: Schema for the study

The schema above exhibits the flow of the study, since setting a group of criteria and indicators, based on which the key institutions are reviewed. The consultation processes framed the level of ‘interests-

influences' in REDD+ action arena and eventually defined the modes and requirements for effective engagement in REDD+ readiness and beyond.

Setting the criteria

The study is framed around the core elements of REDD+ as well as expected responsibilities while identifying the key stakeholder institutions (*Figure 3*: Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions. and *annex 1*). Depending on the action arena vis-à-vis mandates, institutions are expected to represent in multiple elements. An initial consultation with PMU and a rapid assessment were conducted to finalize the criteria.

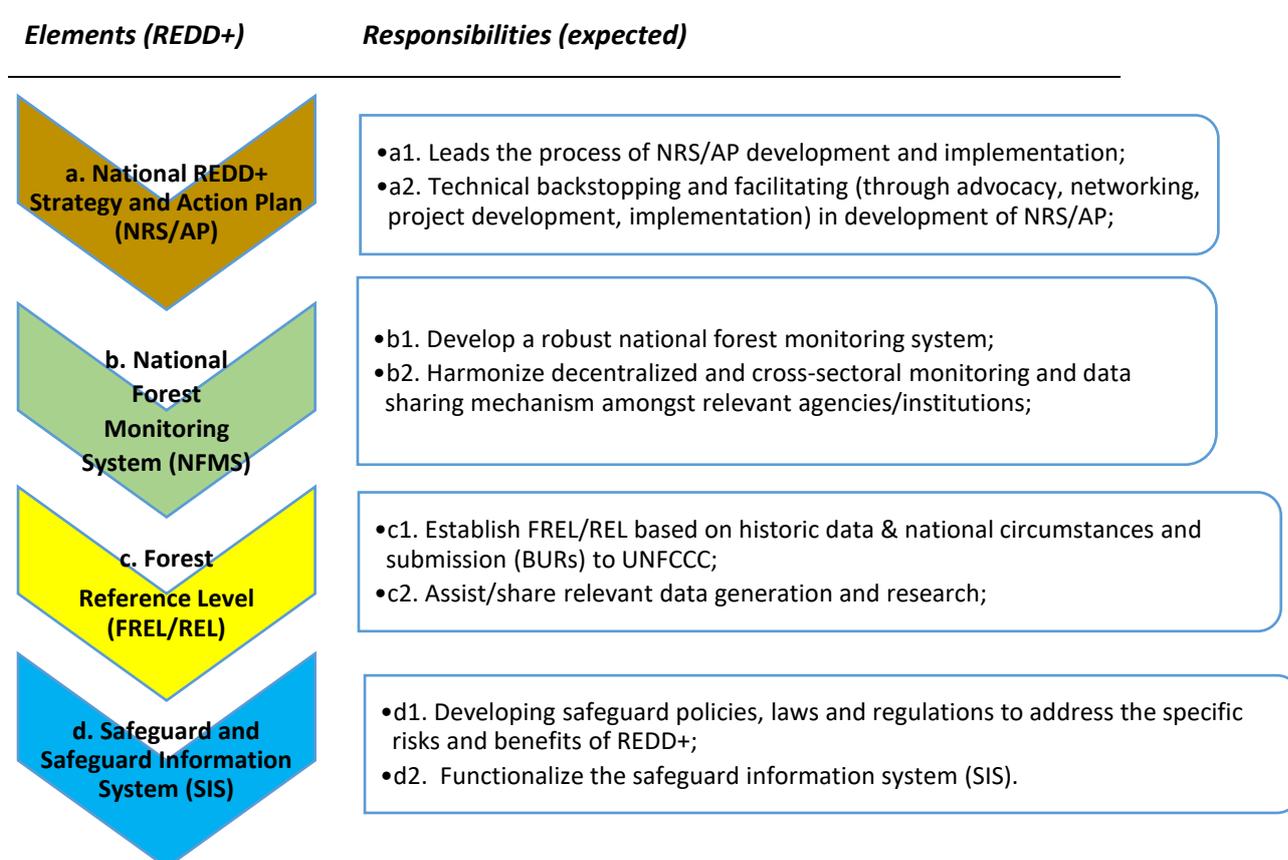


Figure 3: Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions.

Validation of the criteria

During the working sessions with multi-stakeholder groups, REDD+ cell members, PMU (UN-REDD) and individual consultation with key informants the above criteria (for selecting key stakeholders) were further triangulated using an interest – influence framework and ranking (high, medium and low). Here, influence is characterized by an institutions ability to shape REDD+ processes empowered by law or mandate or through social hierarchy or access to powerful/lead actors; and interests is defined as the willingness or motivation (as institutional mandate or as civic responsibility) to be engaged in the REDD+ process.

Further refinements are made in selection of key stakeholder institutions while the criteria and the 'interests – influence' matrix are repeatedly used during in-depth discussions with key individuals of varied stakeholders.

Learning from potential actors

One-to-one discussions with key individuals paved in-depth understanding on the stakes, interests and concerns about conservation efforts and challenges from national level down to the grass-roots. The discussions winged in various aspects e.g. personal experiences on the process of deforestation and forest degradation, community initiatives in conservation, challenges of indigenous communities, concerns related to institutional challenges within FD etc.

Stakeholder Mapping

While listing the stakeholders in forest conservation and reducing emissions are beyond the reach, the study attempted for mapping key stakeholders for the REDD+ processed in the country using a interests-influences matrix. Review of institutional mandates and consultations through a series of workshops eventually identified significant stakeholder groups to be engaged in the process along.

Consultation and participation planning

In this phase, the study rendered an effort to review the current level of engagement in REDD+ elements and potential engagement pattern (e.g. sharing information, consultation, collaboration, joint decision-making etc.) as well as identified required resources (e.g. information, human resources development and/or technical supports etc.). This process uses consultation in workshops and key informant discussions as tool, which might require more in-depth study in piloting phase.

Findings

Identification of key stakeholders

The key institutions, responsible to take REDD+ forward (during readiness and beyond) in Bangladesh, are reviewed in terms of organizational mandates, KIIs and consultation in workshops. These institutions, with possible involvement/engagement at later stage of REDD+ management framework development and implementation, need further awareness raising along the processes, strengthening and coordinated for an effective implementation of REDD+ in the country.

At the national level, a priority sign from Hon'ble Prime Minister and her Cabinet Division is foremost to ensure inter-ministerial coordinated efforts while aligning sectoral priorities with that of national development priorities, taking consideration of REDD+ commitments.

Key High priority institutions in various REDD+ elements are (further elaborated in following sections):

| Stakeholder Groups | National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) | Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Government Ministries | Cabinet Division, MoEF, FD and others | MoEF and others | MoEF and others | MoEF, MoLaw, MoCHTA and others |
| GoB Agencies | FD, DoE and others | FD, SPARRSO, SOB and others | FD, SPARRSO, SOB and others | FD, District Admins, CHTC, and others |
| Civil Society Organizations | BELA, AF, Maleya F., Nishorgo, and others | - | - | BELA, AF, Maleya F., Nishorgo, and others |
| Private Sectors | TimberMA, BrickMoA, UKJMKS and others | - | - | - |
| Indigenous Peoples and Communities | CHT Commission, PCJSS, Maleya F., BIPNet-CCBD, Nishorgo and others | - | - | CHT Commission, PCJSS, Maleya F., BIPNet-CCBD, Nishorgo and others |
| Academia and Research Organizations | BFRI, IFESCU, SUST, FTW-KU and others | BFRI, IFESCU, SUST, FTW-KU and others | BFRI, IFESCU, SUST, FTW-KU and others | - |
| Media | Channel-I, Daily Star, Independent TV, Prothom Alo and others | - | - | Channel-I, Daily Star, Independent TV, Prothom Alo and others |

Based on consultations, workshop findings of *interest-influence* matrices, individual discussions and desk review, the general positions for each group of relevant key stakeholder agencies are outlined in [Table 1](#): General position of key institutions in relation to REDD+ (influence – interest matrix). below. Here, *influence* is characterized by an institutions' ability to shape REDD+ processes empowered by law or mandate or through social hierarchy or access to powerful/lead actors; and *interest* is defined as the willingness or motivation (as institutional mandate or as civic responsibility) to be engaged in the REDD+ process. Based on the study framework, a set of criteria used for selecting key institutions and stakeholder platforms. The framework adopted four key elements ([Figure 3](#): Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions.) of REDD+ e.g. a. *National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP)*, b. *National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)*, c. *Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL)* and d. *Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS)*. A further disaggregation of expected responsibilities are outlined whereby each identified institutions are grouped as per their mandates and potential roles ([annex 2](#)). It is evident that some institutions can potentially contribute in multiple elements of REDD+ at various level.

Table 1: General position of key institutions in relation to REDD+ (influence – interest matrix).

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| Influences¹ | High | <p>GoB Ministries: MoL, MoFin, MoLGRD, MoIndus, MoHome, MoComm, GoB agencies: DAE, WaterDevBoard, BFIDC, BIDA IPs and Communities: PCJSS Civil Society and Dev. partners: Private Sectors: BrickMOA, BFIOA, BGMEA Academia & Research: Media: DeeptoTV,</p> | <p>GoB Ministries: MoPIn, MoLaw GoB agencies: PlannComm, ERD, SoB, SPARRSO, SRDI, DLRS, PlannComm, IPs and Communities: BIPF, CHTC, Taungya Civil Society and Dev. partners: BIDS, BELA, BAPA Private Sectors: FBCCI, TimberMA, BGMEA Academia & Research: DevStudies-DU, SESM-IUB, DESM-NSU, FSTI Media: Prothom Alo, Matio-Manush, ATN News, Bangla Vision</p> | <p>GoB Ministries: MoEF, MoCHTA, Cabinet Division, GoB agencies: FD, DoE, Dist. Admin, HDCs (3) IPs and Communities: BIPNetCCBD, IPNCC, Maleya F., Civil Society and Dev. partners: IUCN, BCAS, AF, TIB, CNRS, BRAC, UNDP, USAID, FAO, WB, GIZ Private Sectors: NurseryOA, Academia & Research: BFRI, IFESCU, FWT-KU, CEGIS Media: Daily Star, Channel-I, ATN Bangla, IndependentTV,</p> |
| | Medium | <p>GoB Ministries: MoLaw, MoComm, MoWR, GoB agencies: BBank, IPs and Communities: Civil Society and Dev. partners: YPSA, Private Sectors: Corporate-CSR, Academia & Research: BAU, SAU, BSMRAU Media:</p> | <p>GoB Ministries: MoAg, MoFL, MoDMR, GoB agencies: IPs and Communities: AdibashiCF Civil Society and Dev. partners: CODEC, NACOM, CIPD BCR network Private Sectors: NurseryOA, Banks Academia & Research: Zool-JU Media: BTV, NTV</p> | <p>GoB Ministries: MoWCA GoB agencies: IPs and Communities: Kapaeeng F., Nishorgo Network Civil Society and Dev. partners: Private Sectors: CHT JMS, TOAB Academia & Research: Media:</p> |
| | Low | | <p>GoB Ministries: GoB agencies: IPs and Communities: SFgroups Civil Society and Dev. partners: Uttaran, Rupantar, Sushilon Private Sectors: Academia & Research: Media:</p> | <p>GoB Ministries: GoB agencies: IPs and Communities: Civil Society and Dev. partners: Private Sectors: Academia & Research: Media:</p> |
| | | Low | Medium | High |
| | | Interests² | | |

Synthesized (partial) from stakeholder discussions and consultation workshops

¹ Influence is the ability (empowered by law/mandate or through social hierarchy or access to powerful actors) to shape REDD+ processes;

² Interest is willingness/motivation (as institutional mandate or as civic responsibility) to be engaged in the REDD+ process.

Analysis of key stakeholder institutions

Identified institutions, based on the criteria set (annex 1), are reviewed by their mandates as well as their potential responsibilities/roles in REDD+ processes through literature review, in-person discussion some of the focal persons. Finally set a priority (subjective) for further engagement. Six (6) separate but inter-related, group of institutions are outlined below:

A. GoB institutions:

Though the REDD+ process is led by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with its focal agency Forest Department (FD), it is vital that many other GoB agencies need active engagement in the initiative. In the consultations, number of GoB organizations are repeatedly pointed to make REDD+ a success, ranging from the Cabinet ministry down to the sub-district level GoB machineries. Following are the key GoB ministries and agencies in line with their potential roles in REDD+ are identified through series of consultations, using the interests-influence matrix (table 1) above:

Table 2: List of key GOB institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3a).

| Sl | Stakeholders | REDD+ Elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|--|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Cabinet Division | NRS/AP development | Facilitate MoEF in inter-ministerial coordination. | High |
| 2 | Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) | NRS/AP, NFMS, FREL/REL, SIS development and implementation | Coordination with concerned Ministries and GoB agencies in REDD+ strategies development and implementation; | High |
| 3 | Forest Department (FD) | NRS/AP, NFMS, FREL/REL, SIS development and implementation | Sustainable forest management, and smooth Operation of REDD+ implementation | High |
| 4 | Department of Environment (DoE) | Development of NRS/AP and FREL/REL | Watchdog for the REDD+ and the Carbon stocks. | High |
| 5 | Ministry of Law | Policy and rules formation/ changes for REDD+ | Favorable law to support the smooth operation of the REDD+; in particular, contribution in 'Policy and Measures (PAM) prioritization. | High |
| 6 | Ministry of Land | Development of NRS/AP, Land zonation and demarcation | Strategic action incorporating REDD+ activities and issues in the land administration system. | High |
| 7 | Ministry of Chittagong Hill tract Affairs | NRS/AP, Safeguard of IPs and communities | Consider the REDD+ in the planning of the ministry's future activities for the Hill tracks. | High |
| 8 | CHT Regional Council | NRS/AP, and distribution of co-benefits | Piloting and implementation of the REDD+ activities in three hill districts | High |
| 9 | Ministry of Finance | NRS/AP, and distribution of co-benefits | Budgetary allocation for the smooth operation of the REDD+ to the concern and relevant departments. | High |
| 10 | Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL and NFMS | Lead authoritative mapping of forest lands and assist zonation with FD, DLRS, Ministry of Land. | High |
| 11 | Department of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL and NFMS | Updated sheet maps to address tenure issues | High |
| 12 | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL and NFMS | Provides necessary information and research results relevant to activity data using Remote sensing data and technology for historical trend analysis | High |
| 13 | Ministry of Planning | Development and implementation of NRS/AP | Policy formulation and project support for the REDD+ activities. | Medium |
| 14 | External Resources Division (ERD) | Implementation of NRS/AP | Harness funds from development partners for REDD+ activities. | Medium |

| SI | Stakeholders | REDD+ Elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|---|--|----------|
| 15 | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MOWCA) | Development and implementation of NRS/AP and safeguard elements | Gender integration in REDD+ processes, the safeguard aspects, in particular | Medium |
| 16 | Ministry of Industries | Implementation of NRS/AP | Formulate and implement REDD+ friendly policies. | Medium |
| 17 | Bangladesh Forest Industrial Development Corporation (BFIDC) | Implementation of NRS/AP | Improvement of forest-based industries (quality, product diversity, increase of product's life through treatments, export-orientation etc.), and reduce pressure from forests. | Medium |
| 18 | Ministry of Agriculture | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Strategic approach in agricultural development by taking REDD+ activities in account. | Medium |
| 19 | Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources (MPEMR) | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Ensuring coal and power to the brick kilns, to reduce/avoid wood fuel from natural forest reserves | Medium |
| 20 | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) | Implementation of NRS/AP | Mobilize the farmers in favor of the REDD+ whereas the expansion of horticultural in hill forests is changing its ecosystems. | Low |
| 21 | Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MoLGRD) | Implementation of NRS/AP | Incorporate REDD+ activities into the ministry's tactical intervention for the development of rural infrastructures and connectivity. | Low |

B. Civil society organizations

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power (UNDP, 2006). Though there is not official definition of CSOs in Bangladesh, Government recognizes (in BCCSAP) that tackling climate change requires an integrated approach involving many different ministries and agencies, civil society and the business sector (MoEF, 2008). Similarly, in all recent policy development processes as well as national priority development programme of Bangladesh, engagement of civil society, in particular NGOs are a widely visible. However, Thomalla et. al, (2010) identified limitations between and within the GoB and civil society organizations in exchange of information. During stakeholder consultations and workshops following (table 3) CSOs are identified with their potential roles in REDD+ processes.

While the National REDD+ processes around the developing nations are changing, rules of the game for civil society organizations through creating space for positive engagement in Bangladesh REDD+ is also progressing in a constructive way. On May 2015, CSO representatives from Bangladesh made a breakthrough in Bangkok with sharing experiences and lessons learned for further improvement, affirmed their commitments for stronger engagement in on-going national and international REDD+ processes, and nominated executive director of Arannayk Foundation as CSO representative for policy executive board (PEB).

Table 3: List of key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3b).

| SI | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | Development of NRS/ AP / FREL/ NFMS | Facilitate in policy research and program implementation | High |
| 2 | Bangladesh Environmental | Development of NRS/ AP and | Promote policy process of REDD+ strategy development as well as rights of IPs and | High |

| SI | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|--|--|----------|
| | Lawyers Association (BELA) | implementation of SIS | communities. Support the efforts to improve forests and land use governance. | |
| 3 | Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) | Development of NRS/ AP and implementation of SIS | Facilitate co-benefits, financial governance and SIS mechanisms; increase the attention to transparency of actions and results led by aligned government sectors, development partners and private sectors | High |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | Development of NRS/ AP and implementation of SIS | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High |
| 5 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Development of NRS/ AP | Facilitate in formulation of REDD relevant policy, strategy and action plans | Medium |
| 6 | Arannayk Foundation (AF) | Development and implementation of NRS/ AP | Organize and lead the CSOs in all REDD+ policy formulation and oversee implementation of REDD activities through Technical working groups | Medium |
| 7 | Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) | Development of NRS/ AP | Facilitate in REDD+ policy processes and safeguard | Medium |
| 8 | Chittagong hill tracts land rights commission | Development of NRS/ AP and implementation of SIS | Ensure the Land rights of IPs and communities in REDD+ strategy development. | Medium |
| 9 | Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) | implementation of NRS/AP | Facilitate policy frontiers as well as development and implementation of REDD+ focused program activities on-ground | Medium |
| 10 | Community Development Center (CODEC) | implementation of NRS/AP | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD+ focused program activities with forest landscape communities and FD | Medium |

C. Private sectors

GoB defines private sectors as business entities from any individual or national or international company, society, legal entity, group of individuals or consortiums or foundations or trusts active in Bangladesh. Government adopted policy and strategies for public-private partnership (GoB, 2015), as a vital route to achieve vision-2021. In REDD+ Bangladesh context, participants in consultations identified (table 4 below) private sector including the actors associated with drivers of deforestation and forest degradation e.g. producers of raw materials, suppliers, manufacturers, traders, retailers, consumers, financiers and technical service providers.

Although private sector actors are significant agents of change, engagement of the private sector in REDD+ internationally, has been limited to date. This lack of engagement is due to number of factors, including the slow pace of and uncertainty surrounding REDD+ negotiations under the UNFCCC and its political, economic and financial risks associated with this uncertainty; and a lack of common understanding over what REDD+ is and how best to slow, halt and reverse forest loss. Similarly, in Bangladesh REDD+, private sectors are merely identified as a stakeholder group with some symbolic names, and yet to be engaged in the process. A fairly cited private sectors and their potential contributions, throughout the REDD+ discussions, are outlined below:

Table 4: List of key Private Sectors with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3c).

| Sl | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Bangladesh Timber (and saw mills) Merchants' Association (TimberMA) | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Participate in consultation and partnership with GoB for setting 'National Forest Stewardship Standards' and certification | High |
| 2 | Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association (BrickMOA) | Implementation of NRS and AP | Participate in REDD+ consultation regarding their establishments within forest landscape and consumption of forest resources | High |
| 3 | Upajatiyo Kat and Jot Malik Kalyan Samiti, CHT (UKJMKS) | Implementation of NRS and AP | Participate in REDD+ implementation in CHT | High |
| 4 | Bangladesh Furniture Industries Owners Association (BFIOA) | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Participate in REDD+ consultation | Medium |
| 5 | Nursery Owners' Association (NurseryOA) | Implementation of NRS and AP | Already a positive player, and will contribute more in future REDD+ activities | Medium |
| 6 | Tour Operators' Association of Bangladesh (TOAB) | Implementation of NRS and AP | Promote eco-tourism and community-based tourism. | Medium |

Aside from the above list, some other influencing institutions might be considered in the REDD+ process, based on further consultations. These are the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), Bangladesh Garments Manufacture and Export Association (BGMEA), group companies promoting agricultural extensions in the hills, loan providing schedule banks. Moreover, encouraging initiatives should be considered for corporates with CSR financing and promotion of Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BPGMEA) to contribute in alternatives to wood products.

D. Indigenous Peoples and communities

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and other forest-dependent communities, are often legal and/or customary rights holders, who depend on forests for their social and economic livelihoods as well as cultural and spiritual well-being; and consequently, have been playing significant role in forest conservation, by the virtue of on-the-ground presence and traditional knowledge. REDD+ initiatives (UNREDD, FCPF and REDD+ implementing nations) unanimously recognized that these groups can be the most vulnerable stakeholders to safeguard their rights and interests, if not adequately considered, in the contexts of formulation and implementation of REDD+ strategies and activities.

The government of Bangladesh does not recognize indigenous peoples as "indigenous". The Small Ethnic Groups Cultural Institution Act 2010 (GoB 2010) uses the term "*khudro nrigoshthhi*" (small ethnic groups) to refer to the indigenous peoples. Though the Government abstained from signing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), since REDD+ readiness roadmap initiatives adequately engaged IPs through consultations to adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), while IPs also demonstrated active presence in national REDD+ events. Indigenous peoples' organizations a nominated Mr. Raja Devasish Roy as REDD+ contact point and Mr. Goutam Dewan, ex-chair of Rangamati Hill District as the IP representative in the PEB.

Regarding the forest dependent communities, Nishorgo Co-Management Network (multi-stakeholder institutions for collaborative management of protected areas) and the participants of nationwide social forestry program are two major stakeholder institutions in the country. Per Bangladesh REDD+ consultations, active engagement of IPs along with other dependent communities are outlined in table 5 below:

Table 5: List of Indigenous Peoples and community institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3d).

| Sl | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) | Development and implementation of NRS/AP and SIS | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High |
| 2 | Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High |
| 3 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | Development and implementation of NRS/AP and SIS | Collaborate with other CSO and TWGs in REDD+ programme | High |
| 5 | Nishorgo Co-Management Network | Development and Implementation of NRS/AP | Potential partners in REDD Stakeholder Forum representing the co-management instructions in Protected Area landscapes. | High |
| 6 | Indigenous Peoples National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Climate Change | Development of NRS/AP | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | Medium |
| 7 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) | Development of NRS/AP | Facilitate strategy and action plan development | Medium |
| 8 | Kapaeeng Foundation | Development and implementation of NRS/AP and SIS | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | Medium |
| 9 | Taungya | Implementation of NRS/AP | Implementation of REDD+ program at CHT landscapes | Medium |
| 10 | Social Forestry groups | Implementation of NRS/AP | Contributions in conservation of wider forest landscapes, beyond the SF plots. | Medium |

E. Academia and research institutions

REDD+ triggered various dimensions of ecological, economic, social and political discourses ranging from restoration to co-benefits and legal rights to customary both at local to global contexts. While REDD+ aims to establish a results-based payment (e.g. PES) system from the international level to forest user communities, it entails on-ground studies on specific themes e.g. drivers of deforestation, gender, land tenure, legal frameworks, MRV, permanence and leakage, safeguard, co-benefits and many others. Hence, academic and research institutions are very much required to generate local knowledge.

The perspective plan of Bangladesh (2010-2021) put a strong emphasis on education and paved a vision for universities and institutions of higher learnings to be developed as centers of excellence (GoB 2012). Though the forestry and environmental education at universities and in-service courses (of FD) cover wide array of management and technical aspects, national REDD+ discourses are still new. Similarly, though the climate change and disaster management related action-research are prominently getting momentum, REDD+ researches are yet to be visible.

In REDD+ consultations, workshops and working group discussions, collaborative research amongst the academic institutions, sectoral agencies, research institutions and on-ground development partners are prominently focused. Some of these institutions and research focus are outlined below.

Table 6: List of key academic and research institutions with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3e).

| Sl | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI), Chittagong | Development and implementation of FREL/REL and NFMS | Provides necessary information and research results relevant to inventory (FREL), and utilization of wood products | High |
| 2 | Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL, SIS and NFMS | Promote REDD+ education and research on specialized themes, e.g. strategy, FREL, SIS, MRV, RS/GIS and other social dimensions. | High |
| 3 | Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (FWT-KU) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL, SIS and NFMS | Potential to develop allometric equations for key species of SRF and other dimensions of REDD NS, MRV, REL in SRF contexts | High |
| 4 | Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (SUST) | Development and implementation of FREL/REL, SIS and NFMS | Facilitate key case studies e.g. quantification of D&D, leakage, co-management of protected areas, REL/FREL | High |
| 5 | Center for Environmental GIS (CEGIS), Dhaka | Development and implementation of FREL/REL, SIS and NFMS | Services related to activity data generation through RS/GIS analysis and assist RIMS unit of FD | Medium |
| 6 | Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University (DevStudies-DU) | Development of NRS/AP and SIS | Facilitate in-depth policy research. | Medium |
| 7 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | Development of NRS/AP and SIS | Facilitate in-depth policy research including the NRS and accruing political commitments on REDD+ initiatives | Medium |
| 8 | Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Dhaka | Development and implementation of FREL/REL and NFMS | Information generation for REL development from agriculture and forest landscapes | Medium |
| 9 | Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI), Chittagong | Development and implementation of FREL/REL, SIS and NFMS | Develop future foresters capable in forest inventory, FREL/REL | Medium |

F. Media

Effective communications on various aspects of REDD+ for general mass, in particular, key stakeholders are very important for effective REDD+ readiness and beyond. Printed, online and electronic media can play a vital role here, in line with national REDD+ communication strategies, to enhance understanding of climate change and REDD+ concepts, carbon financing and forest conservation. A positive role of media can also help building positive political commitment and trusts; support relationship between the communities and national REDD actors; as well as facilitate advocacy and implementation of relevant policy and measures.

A recent study (Rahman, M. 2010) revealed that during 2006-2009 Bangladeshi mass media coverage about climate change issue, in policy and editorial landscapes, have increased rapidly. Journalists are playing key roles in both educating the policy makers as well as dissemination of climate change information to the public. Since REDD+ is a new domain, an extensive communications strategy and action plan is required from the onset of REDD+ preparedness, with active engagement of both print and electronic media. In fact, there are yet sound communication materials on REDD+ in the country.

Following prominent electronic and print media, their potential contributions in REDD+ are identified based on initial stakeholder consultations; however, media specific consultations are required.

Table 7: List of key media with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3f).

| SI | Stakeholders | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|---|--|---|----------|
| 1 | Channel – I (<i>Mati-o-Manush</i>) | Development and implementation of NRS / AP and Safeguard | Build awareness through <i>Tritio Matra</i> (civil society, experts, policy makers dialogue) and <i>Prokkrity-O-Jibon</i> documentaries | High |
| 2 | Newspaper-Daily star | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | High |
| 3 | Independent Television | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | High |
| 4 | Newspaper-Prothom Alo | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ Iftekhar | High |
| 5 | ATN News | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium |
| 6 | Channel 24 | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium |
| 7 | Bangladesh Television (BTV) | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium |
| 8 | National TV (NTV) | -do- | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium |
| 9 | Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) | -do- | Building mass awareness with dialect at grass-roots | Medium |

G. Development initiatives

In line with the development priorities of Government, development partners, programmes, and projects are also contributing significantly. In climate change and forest management perspectives, local NGOs and international development partners have been implementing number of projects with GoB at both national and sub-national level. Since REDD+ is a relative new discourse, few of these initiatives are closely aligned, identified to be potential contributors and named both in the R-PP as well as in REDD+ consultations at national level.

Table 8: List of key development partners and initiatives with potential roles in REDD+ (mandates are in annex 3g).

| SI | Partners/ Programme | REDD+ elements | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------|
| 1 | UNDP | Development and implementation of NRS/AP | Development Implementation and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | High |
| 2 | USAID | Development and implementations of NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Development and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | High |
| 3 | WorldBank | Implementation/piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Development Implementation and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Medium |
| 4 | German Development Cooperation (GIZ) | Implementation/piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Piloting NRS/AP and SIS in Sundarbans landscapes | Medium |
| 5 | European Union (EU) | Implementation/piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Piloting NRS/AP and SIS in Sundarbans landscapes | Medium |

Moreover, projects from Govt. own initiatives, in the forestry sector as well as others from various ministries, during REDD+ piloting and implementation phases, needs to be considered and aligned.

H. Cross-cutting areas: Gender and Politics

Gender perspectives in REDD+

The constitution, social forestry rules (2004), R-PP (2012) equivocally committed in gender-sensitive growth as it is expressed in the guidance notes for gender sensitive REDD+ (UNREDD 2013). Most of the stakeholder groups opined to ensure representation of women throughout the REDD+ process, to address their specific interests which are often quite different to men. However, absence of effective representation through women's networks revealed the concerns of walk the talk.

Aligning REDD+ with other national initiatives under the ministry of women and children affairs and volunteer women networks to promote gender sensitive RED+ processes from development of strategies to implementation. Some priority actions include, establish a baseline, networking, effective engagement through positive actions and monitoring the progress.

Political commitments

The country has been gone through a long and undulating political regimes which impeded the commitments of steady socio-economic growth. The transitions in national politics often put grave impacts at local context and good governance become a concern. While REDD+ is a national commitment, a consensus among political actors – national to grass-root, is a significant aspect to thought about and missing in the REDD+ process so far.

Stakeholder Mapping

Ensuring quality engagement of stakeholders is a priori sustained support throughout the REDD+ processes. Though a full and meaningful participation of all key stakeholders are always considered, down the line it become more a challenge due to limited resources as well as benefits are a concern. More importantly active representatives in the process, at later stages, cannot afford the interactions with their constituencies whereby the capacity and resources with the national authorities are very important. Based on the initial desk-review of priority (from table 2-6) stakeholder institutions' mandates, consultations in REDD+ workshops (interest-influence matrix), and discussions with PMU colleagues, following mapping matrix are drafted, which entails further review.

Table 9: Stakeholder mapping for REDD+ in Bangladesh

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|--------------------------------|--|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Government institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Cabinet Division | Facilitate MoEF in inter-ministerial coordination. | High | H | M | M | H | M | M | M |
| 2 | Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) | Coordination with concerned Ministries and GoB agencies in REDD+ strategies development and implementation; | High | H | H | H | H | M | M | M |
| 3 | Forest Department (FD) | Sustainable forest management, and smooth Operation of REDD+ implementation | High | H | H | H | H | M | M | M |
| 4 | Department of Environment (DoE) | Watchdog for the REDD+ and the Carbon stocks. | High | M | H | H | M | M | M | M |
| 5 | Ministry of Law | Favorable law to support the smooth operation of the REDD+; in particular, contribution in 'Policy and Measures (PAM) prioritization. | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 6 | Ministry of Land | Strategic action incorporating REDD+ activities and issues in the land administration system. | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 7 | Ministry of Chittagong Hill tract Affairs | Consider the REDD+ in the planning of the ministry's future activities for the Hill tracks. | High | H | H | H | M | L | L | H |
| 8 | CHT Regional Council | Piloting and implementation of the REDD+ activities in three Hill Districts | High | H | H | H | M | L | L | H |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|----|--|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 9 | Ministry of Finance | Budgetary allocation for the smooth operation of the REDD+ to the concern and relevant departments. | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 10 | Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) | Lead authoritative mapping of forest lands and assist zonation with FD, DLRS, Ministry of Land. | High | H | L | L | H | M | M | M |
| 11 | Department of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) | Updated sheet maps to address tenure issues | High | H | L | L | H | M | M | M |
| 12 | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) | Provides necessary information and research results relevant to activity data using Remote sensing data and technology for historical trend analysis | High | H | L | L | H | M | M | M |
| 13 | Ministry of Planning | Policy formulation and project support for the REDD+ activities. | Medium | M | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 14 | External Resources Division (ERD) | Harness funds from development partners for REDD+ activities. | Medium | M | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 15 | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MOWCA) | Gender integration in REDD+ processes, in particular, safeguard | Medium | M | H | H | M | L | L | L |
| 16 | Ministry of Industries | Formulate and implement REDD+ friendly policies | Medium | M | L | L | L | H | L | L |
| 17 | Bangladesh Forest Industrial Development Corporation (BFIDC) | Improvement of forest-based industries (quality, product diversity, increase of product's life through treatments, export-orientation etc.), and reduce pressure from forests. | Medium | M | L | L | M | H | H | L |
| 18 | Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg) | Strategic approach in agricultural development by taking REDD+ activities in account. | Medium | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| 19 | Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources (MPEMR) | Ensure coal and power to the brick kilns, to reduce/avoid wood fuel from natural forest reserves. | Medium | H | L | L | M | H | L | L |
| 19 | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) | Mobilize the farmers in favor of the REDD+ whereas the expansion of horticultural in hill forests is changing its ecosystems. | Low | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|------------------------------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 20 | Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD) | Incorporate REDD+ activities into the ministry's tactical intervention for the development of rural infrastructures and connectivity. | Low | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| Civil Society Organizations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | Facilitate in policy research and program implementation | High | M | M | H | M | M | H | H |
| 2 | Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | Promote policy process of REDD+ strategy development as well as rights of IPs and communities. Support the efforts to improve forests and land use governance. | High | H | L | L | H | M | H | M |
| 3 | Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) | Facilitate co-benefits, financial governance and SIS mechanisms; increase the attention to transparency of actions and results led by aligned government sectors, development partners and private sectors | High | H | L | M | H | M | H | M |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | Collaborate with other CSO and TWGs in REDD+ programme | High | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |
| 5 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Facilitate in formulation of REDD relevant policy, strategy and action plans | Medium | M | M | H | M | M | M | M |
| 6 | Arannayk Foundation (AF) | Organize and lead the CSOs in all REDD+ policy formulation and oversee implementation of REDD activities through Technical working groups | Medium | H | M | M | M | H | M | M |
| 7 | Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) | Facilitate in REDD+ policy processes and safeguard | Medium | M | M | H | M | M | M | M |
| 8 | Chittagong hill tracts land rights commission | Ensure the rights of IPs and communities in REDD+ strategy development. | Medium | M | H | H | M | M | M | M |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|---|---|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 9 | Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) | Facilitate policy frontiers as well as development and implementation of REDD+ focused program activities on-ground | Medium | M | M | H | M | H | M | M |
| 10 | Community Development Center (CODEC) | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD+ focused program activities with forest landscape communities and FD | Medium | M | M | H | M | H | M | M |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private Sectors | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Timber (and saw mills) Merchants' Association (TimberMA) | Participate in consultation and partnership with GoB for setting ' <i>National Forest Stewardship Standards</i> ' and certification | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 2 | Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association (BrickMOA) | Participate in REDD+ consultation regarding their establishments within forest landscape and consumption of forest resources | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 3 | Upajatiyo Kat and Jot Malik Kalyan Samiti, CHT (UKJMKS) | Participate in REDD+ implementation in CHT | High | H | L | L | H | L | L | L |
| 4 | Bangladesh Furniture Industries Owners Association (BFIOA) | Participate in REDD+ consultation | Medium | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| 5 | Nursery Owners' Association (NurseryOA) | Already a positive player, and will contribute more in future REDD+ activities | Medium | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| 6 | Tour Operators' Association of Bangladesh (TOAB) | Promote eco-tourism and community-based tourism. | Medium | M | L | L | M | L | L | L |
| Indigenous Peoples and communities | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|---|---|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 2 | Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |
| 3 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | High | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | Collaborate with other CSO and TWGs in REDD+ programme | High | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |
| 5 | Nishorgo Co-Management Network | Co-management in protected areas | High | H | H | H | L | L | L | M |
| 6 | Indigenous Peoples National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Climate Change | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | Medium | M | H | H | M | M | M | M |
| 7 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) | Facilitate strategy and action plan development | Medium | H | H | H | M | M | M | H |
| 8 | Kapaeng Foundation | Facilitate development and implementation of REDD strategy to ensure rights of IPs and communities | Medium | H | H | H | M | M | M | M |
| 9 | Taungya | Implementation of REDD+ program at CHT landscapes | Medium | H | H | H | M | M | M | M |
| 10 | Social Forestry groups | Contributions in conservation of wider forest landscapes, beyond the SF plots. | Medium | M | H | H | L | L | L | L |
| Academia and Research Institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI), Chittagong | Provides necessary information and research results relevant to inventory (FREL), and utilization of wood products | High | H | H | H | M | H | H | M |
| 2 | Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU) | Promote REDD+ education and research on specialized themes, e.g. strategy, FREL, SIS, MRV, RS/GIS and other social dimensions. | High | H | M | H | M | H | H | M |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|--|---|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 3 | Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (FWT-KU) | Potential to develop allometric equations for key species of SRF and other dimensions of REDD NS, MRV, REL in SRF contexts | High | H | M | H | M | H | H | M |
| 4 | Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (SUST) | Facilitate key case studies e.g. quantification of D&D, leakage, co-management of protected areas, REL/FREL | High | H | M | H | M | H | H | M |
| 5 | Center for Environmental GIS (CEGIS), Dhaka | Services related to activity data generation through RS/GIS analysis and assist RIMS unit of FD | Medium | M | M | M | M | H | H | M |
| 6 | Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University (DevStudies-DU) | Facilitate in-depth policy research. | Medium | M | M | M | H | H | H | M |
| 7 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | Facilitate in-depth policy research including the NRS and accruing political commitments on REDD+ initiatives | Medium | M | M | M | H | M | H | H |
| 8 | Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Dhaka | Information generation for REL development from agriculture and forest landscapes | Medium | M | L | L | H | M | M | M |
| 9 | Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI, Chittagong) | Develop future foresters capable in forest inventory, FREL/REL | Medium | M | M | M | L | M | M | M |
| Media (through dialogues of civil society, experts and policy makers; documentaries etc.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Channel – I | Build awareness on REDD+ | High | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |
| 2 | Newspaper-Daily star | Build awareness on REDD+ | High | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |
| 3 | Independent Television | Build awareness on REDD+ | High | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |
| 4 | Newspaper-Prothom Alo | Build awareness on REDD+ | High | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |
| 5 | ATN News | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |

| SI | Stakeholders | Potential roles in REDD+ | Priority | Expectations of REDD+ | Expectations from REDD+ | Interests | Influence | Knowledge | Skills | Abilities |
|-----------------------------|---|--|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 6 | Channel 24 | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium | H | L | M | H | L | H | M |
| 7 | Bangladesh Television (BTV) | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium | M | L | M | M | L | H | M |
| 8 | National TV (NTV) | Build awareness on REDD+ | Medium | M | L | M | M | L | H | M |
| 9 | Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) | Building mass awareness with dialect at grass-roots | Medium | M | L | M | M | L | H | M |
| Development Partners | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | UNDP | Development Implementation and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | High | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 2 | USAID | Development and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | High | H | M | M | H | M | M | H |
| 3 | WorldBank | Development Implementation and piloting the NRS/AP, FREL/REL and SIS | Medium | H | M | M | H | M | M | H |
| 4 | German Development Cooperation (GIZ) | Piloting NRS/AP and SIS in Sundarbans landscapes | Medium | H | M | M | H | M | M | H |
| 5 | European Union (EU) | Piloting NRS/AP and SIS in Sundarbans landscapes | Medium | H | M | M | H | M | M | H |

Consultation and Participation Plan

In line with the potential key deliverables in REDD+ processes outlined above, key stakeholders will be facilitated to engage in the program. The table below, outlined the level of engagement, methods to be adopted and required resources for their full and effective engagement.

Table 10: The consultation and participation plan for key stakeholders

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| Government institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Cabinet Division | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 2 | MoEF | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 3 | Forest Department | X | X | X | X | X | Training, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 4 | Department of Environment | X | X | X | X | X | Training, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 5 | Ministry of Law | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 6 | Ministry of Land | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 7 | Ministry of Chittagong Hill tract Affairs | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 8 | CHT Regional Council | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 9 | Ministry of Finance | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 10 | Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 11 | Department of Land Records | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|----|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| | and Survey (DLRS) | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARSO) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 13 | Ministry of Planning | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 14 | External Resources Division (ERD) | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 15 | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MOWCA) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 16 | Ministry of Industries | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 17 | Bangladesh Forest Industrial Development Corporation (BFIDC) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 18 | Ministry of Agriculture | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 19 | Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources (MPEMR) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 20 | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| Civil Society Organizations | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 2 | Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 3 | Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 5 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 6 | Arannayk Foundation (AF) | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 7 | Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD) | X | X | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 8 | Chittagong hill tracts land rights commission | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| 9 | Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) | X | | X | | X | Training, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 10 | Community Development Center (CODEC) | X | | X | | X | Training, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| Private Sectors | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Timber (and saw mills) Merchants' Association (TimberMA) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 2 | Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association (BrickMOA) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 3 | Upajatiyo Kat and Jot Malik Kalyan Samiti, CHT (UKJMKS) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 4 | Bangladesh Furniture Industries Owners Association (BFIOA) | X | X | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 5 | Nursery Owners' Association (NurseryOA) | X | X | X | | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|---|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| 6 | Tour Operators' Association of Bangladesh (TOAB) | X | | | | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| Indigenous Peoples and communities | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 2 | Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 3 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | X | X | X | X | X | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, survey | X | X | X |
| 4 | Maleya Foundation | X | X | X | X | X | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| 5 | Nishorgo Co-Management Network | X | X | X | X | X | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| 6 | Indigenous Peoples National Coordination Committee | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| | (NCC) for Climate Change | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 8 | Kapaeeng Foundation | X | X | X | X | X | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| 9 | Taungya | X | X | X | X | X | workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 10 | Social Forestry groups | X | X | X | X | X | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| Academia and Research Institutions | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI), Chittagong | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 2 | Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU) | X | X | X | X | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| 3 | Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (FWT-KU) | X | X | X | X | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| 4 | Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (SUST) | X | X | X | X | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets, pilot program | X | X | X |
| 5 | Center for Environmental GIS (CEGIS), Dhaka | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 6 | Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University (DevStudies-DU) | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 7 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 8 | Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Dhaka | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| 9 | Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI, Chittagong) | X | | X | | | Trainings, workshops, factsheets | X | X | X |
| Media | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Channel – I | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |

| SI | Stakeholders | Level of engagement | | | | | Methods of engagement | Resources required | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Information sharing | Consultation | Collaboration | Joint Decision-making | Empowerment | | Information sharing | Human Development | Technical inputs |
| 2 | Newspaper-Daily star | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 3 | Independent Television | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 4 | Newspaper-Prothom Alo | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 5 | ATN News | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 6 | Channel 24 | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 7 | Bangladesh Television (BTV) | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 8 | National TV (NTV) | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| 9 | Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) | X | | X | | | workshops, factsheets | X | X | |
| Development Partners | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | UNDP | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 2 | USAID | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 3 | WorldBank | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 4 | German Development Cooperation (GIZ) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |
| 5 | European Union (EU) | X | X | X | X | | workshops, factsheets | X | | |

Conclusions

Bangladesh has been participating in the REDD plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks (REDD+) negotiations since 2010. Till 2016, significant progress made in being a UN-REDD partner country (2010), development of Roadmap (2012), R-PP (2013), National Project Document (NPD) approval (2014), UNREDD Bangladesh programme initiated (2015) with two parallel project of UN-REDD and Bangladesh Forest Inventory. Along the process of Roadmap and R-PP, consultation with key stakeholders initiated as a mandate of UN-REDD and Government exhibited a very positive gesture to engage them in readiness phase and beyond. This study, with desk review, series of consultations and one-to-one discussions vividly identified key stakeholder institutions, based on their mandates and potential roles in major REDD+ elements e.g. development and implementation of national REDD+ strategy and action plan, national forest monitoring systems, forest emission reference level/reference emission level and safeguard & safeguard information systems. A very small segment of stakeholders feel and expressed strong ownership and actively participating in the process, though many key institutions are yet to be engaged or even adequately aware of REDD+ as a national commitment for performance based payments.

Among the GoB institutions, several agencies including Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) as focal ministry and Forest Department as focal agency are leading the process. Here coordinated initiative found a concern while each agency has own development focus and sometimes conflicts. Hence, commitment from the highest executive body of the country is a pre-requisite for successful REDD+. In Bangladesh, the Hon'ble Prime Minister is the chief executive of the country and on her behalf, Cabinet is the highest body to take major national decisions. For the country's REDD initiative, an executive order from cabinet can ensure a successful inter-ministerial/agency coordination both in preparedness and beyond. Under current settings National Environment Committee (NEC formed in Aug/2014) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Secretary, MoEF as the member secretary for the committee can lead the process for effective engagement of key stakeholders in REDD+ initiative.

Among the REDD+ institutions, the inter-ministerial National REDD+ Steering Committee (NSC, July 2011), MoEF is mandated for development of NRS and oversee, guide all the activities of the TWGs. In the context of REDD+ stakeholder engagement, the committee needs a provision for co-opt other stakeholders (civil society, IP, private sectors and women representatives), representation from TWGs and REDD+ related forums. Similarly, the REDD Cell established (Aug 2011) at Forest Department (headed by the DCCF, Planning wing) with technical responsibilities for all aspects (NRS, FREL/REL, NFMS, SIS etc.) of REDD+, should have regular membership from the MoEF for better coordination, as well as exclusive responsible officers in line with the TWGs, and the meetings should have a provision for monthly, at least during preparatory and piloting phases in REDD+. Additionally, further elaboration of its scope of work is required to ensure inter-sectoral coordination and a regular (e.g. quarterly) interval for its meeting should also be ensured. The REDD+ Technical Working Committee (TWC, July 2010) of MoEF formed with a view to develop the NRS, however, it should have a long-term existence and appreciate the provision to co-opt additional representation. However, a detailed scope of work for the TWC and its aligned TWGs need to specify as well as with specific schedule of works.

Engagement of civil society organizations including national NGOs, research organizations – as non-state actors, is crucial for a comprehensive acceptance and effective implementation of REDD+ activities, along with the Government initiatives. In Bangladesh REDD+ context, FD took inspiring efforts to engage selected CSO representatives along the Roadmap, R-PP and other initiatives. Dr. Farid Uddin Ahmad of the Arannayk Foundation was elected as the CSO board member to ensure participation of national CSO institutions in the Bangladesh National Programme as well as the REDD+ Stakeholder Forum. However, the broader CSO constituencies of few selected CSO representatives are yet to reach. A devoted discussion with relevant CSO members, of which a smaller segment is identified here, is highly required at the earliest convenience and a feedback loop between the REDD+ institutions/ CSO representatives in TWG and the broader constituency of Civil society groups, is highly required during development of the national strategy, policy and measure prioritization and in piloting/implementation phases.

While the Government, in her major development initiatives, have been encouraging the private sectors through public-private partnerships (PPP), in REDD+ context it is of higher importance as change agents. International climate negotiations (e.g. Paris Agreement, 2015) emphasize that to ensure private sectors' support in national climate change strategies and plans (e.g. BCCSAP, 2008) a carrot and stick i.e. incentives and obligations can be effective and nations should adopt. However, the study revealed that private sectors, in Bangladesh REDD+ context, is merely identified as a key stakeholder group, however yet to be engaged in the process.

The most active stakeholder group in Bangladesh REDD+ arena is indigenous peoples, though Government does not recognize the IPs as international focus and abstained from signing the UNDRIP. The IPs welcomed the advent of REDD+ as an international initiative, demonstrated active presence in REDD+ discussions nationally and in international fora, and nominated Dr. Raja Devasish Roy as REDD+ contact point on behalf of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh and Mr. Goutam Dewan, ex-chair of Rangamati Hill District as the IP representative in the programme executive board (PEB). A recent IPs dialogue (June 2015) recommended for i. ensuring IP representation in NSC, RSF and in TWGs; ii. establishment of grievance mechanisms, in line with UNDRIP; iii. sensitization of GoB personnel on REDD+, FPIC and rights of IPs; and iv. reformation of related policies to promote partnership with IPs which reveals their active engagement in the REDD+ processes.

The Nishorgo Co-Management Network (26 community institutions in 22 protected areas) as well as Social Forestry participants (500,000 beneficiaries) are also representing the community organizations working directly with Forest Department in conservation programs.

Academic and research institutions are constantly generating local knowledge aligning global contexts. In Bangladesh, universities and research organizations promoting forestry, environmental sciences and socio-economic discourses are very potential in contributing newer dimensions in REDD+ e.g. drivers of deforestation, gender, land tenure, legal frameworks, REL, allometric equations, MRV, safeguard and co-benefits etc. So far, in REDD+ process merely a symbolic presence of academic/research institutions are visible which needs a robust presence in readiness, piloting and implementation phases as CIFOR in Indonesia. Hosting graduate and research students from local universities in action research can pave a route to create local knowledge base.

An efficient engagement of electronic, print media, online factsheets, flyers, web portal etc. can play a crucial role to buy-in positive political commitment and trusts of commons, while REDD+ is a new

approach. Freedom of media in Bangladesh is worth mentioning and using media in building awareness, policy advocacy and gaining peoples' confidence will be very effective during readiness and beyond.

In fine, each of the above stakeholder groups has unique strength and peculiarities, depending on their mandates and stakes e.g. interests and influences. Only a coordinated effort where *no one will be left behind approach* with demonstrated commitment and leadership at all level of governance can ensure performance-based benefits. Simultaneously, facilitation for self-selected leadership from stakeholder groups and feedback loop are also equally important to succeed REDD+ initiative in the country.

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Annex 1: Criteria for selecting key stakeholder institutions

| Elements | Responsibilities (expected) |
|---|---|
| a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | a1. Leads the process of NRS/AP development and implementation; |
| | a2. Technical backstopping and facilitating (through advocacy, networking, project development, implementation) in development of NRS/AP; |
| b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | b1. Develop a robust national forest monitoring system; |
| | b2. Harmonize decentralized and cross-sectoral monitoring data and sharing mechanism amongst relevant agencies/institutions; |
| c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | c1. Establish FREL/REL based on historic data & national circumstances and submission (BURs) to UNFCCC; |
| | c2. Assist/share relevant data generation and research; |
| d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | d1. Developing safeguard policies, laws and regulations to address the specific risks and benefits of REDD+; |
| | d2. Functionalize the safeguard information system (SIS). |

Annex 2: Matrix of identified key stakeholder institutions with REDD+ elements.

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies | Functionalize SIS |
| | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Government, Ministries | | | | | | | | |
| Cabinet Division | X | | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) | X | | | X | | | X | |
| Ministry of Chittagong Hill tract Affairs (MoCHTA) | | X | | | | | X | |
| Ministry of Land (MoL) | X | X | X | | | | X | |
| Ministry of Finance (MoFin) | X | X | | | | | X | |
| Ministry of Planning (MoPlan) | X | | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Law (MoLaw) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA) | X | | | | | | X | X |
| Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg) | | | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Ministry of Industries (MoIndus) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Commerce (MoComm) | X | | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHome) | X | X | | | | | X | |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies | Functionalize SIS |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MoLGRD) | | X | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Government, agencies | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Department (FD) | X | | X | X | X | | X | X |
| Department of Environment (DoE) | | X | | | | | | |
| Planning Commission (PlannComm) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Economic Relations Division (ERD) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Bangladesh Bank (BBank) | X | | | | | | | |
| District Administrations (Dist. Admin) around the country | | X | | | | | | X |
| Three (3) Hill District Councils (3-HDCs) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Space Research and remote Sensing Organization (SPARSO) | X | | X | X | X | X | | |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies | Functionalize SIS |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Department of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) | | | | X | | X | | |
| Soil Research and Development Institute (SRDI) | | | | X | | X | | |
| Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) | X | | X | | X | | | |
| Board of Investment/ Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) | X | | | | | | | |
| Water Development Board (WaterDevBoard) | | | | | | | | |
| Civil Society and Dev. Partners | | | | | | | | |
| Arannayk Foundation (AF) | X | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) | X | | | | | | X | X |
| Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA) | X | | | | | | X | X |
| Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | X | | | | X | X | | |
| Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | X | | | | | | X | X |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies | Functionalize SIS |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Bangladesh Climate Resilient Network (BCR network) | | | | | | | X | |
| Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Center for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Community Development Committee (CODEC) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Nature Conservation and Management (NACOM) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Centre for Integrated Programme and Development (CIPD) | | X | | | | | X | |
| Rupantar – a local NGO | | X | | | | | | |
| Sushilon – a local NGO | | X | | | | | | |
| Uttaran – a local NGO | | X | | | | | | |
| YPSA – a local NGO | | X | | | | | | |
| United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | X | X | | | | | X | X |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | Responsibilities (expected) | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| US Agency for International Development (USAID) | X | X | | X | X | | X | X |
| World Bank (WB) | X | X | | X | X | | X | X |
| | | | | | | | | |
| IPs and Communities | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | X | X | | | | | X | X |
| Maleya Foundation | X | X | | | | | X | X |
| Indigenous Peoples' National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Climate Change (IPNCC) | | X | | | | | X | |
| Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) | | | | | | | | |
| Adibashi Cultural Forum (AdibashiCF) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Kapaeeng Foundation | X | X | | | | | X | X |
| Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) | X | X | | | | | X | X |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies | Functionalize SIS |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Taungya | | X | | | | | | |
| Nishorgo Co-Management Network | X | | | | | | X | |
| Social Forestry Groups (SFgroups) | | X | | | | | | |
| Private Sector | | | | | | | | |
| Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce Institute (FBCCI) | X | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Timber (and saw mills) Merchants' Association (TimberMA) | X | X | | X | | X | | |
| BGMEA | X | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners' Association (BrickMOA) | X | | | X | | X | | |
| CHT Jot Malik Somity (CHT-JMS) / Upajatiyo Kat and Jot Malik Kalyan Samiti, CHT (UKJMKS) | X | | | | | | | |
| Banks and financial institutions | X | | | | | | | |
| Nursery Owners' Association (NurseryOA) | X | X | | X | | X | | |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | Responsibilities (expected) | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BPGMEA) | X | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh Furniture Industries Owners Association (BFIOA) | X | | | | | | | |
| Tour Operators' Association of Bangladesh (TOAB) | X | X | | | | | | |
| Academia & Research | | | | | | | | |
| Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU) | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (FWT-KU) | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (SUST) | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | X | X | | | | | X | X |
| Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University (DevStudies-DU) | X | X | | | | | X | X |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | Responsibilities (expected) | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| Center for Environmental GIS (CEGIS) | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| The School of ESM Independent University, Bangladesh | X | | | | | | X | |
| Department of Environmental Science and Management, North South University, Dhaka (DESM-NSU) | X | | | | | | X | |
| Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI, Chittagong) | X | | X | | X | X | | |
| Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) | | | | | | | | |
| Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University (BSMRAU) | | | | | | | | |
| Dept. of Zoology, Jahangirnagar University | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Media (Electronic and print) | | | | | | | | |
| Channel-I (<i>Matio-Manush</i>) | X | | | | | | | X |
| Bangladesh Television (BTV) | | | | | | | | |
| ATN News | X | | | | | | | |

| REDD+ Elements | a. National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (NRS/AP) | | b. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) | | c. Forest Reference Level (FREL/REL) | | d. Safeguard and Safeguard Information System (SIS) | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | Responsibilities (expected) | Lead the process of NRS/AP | Technical backstopping | Develop NFMS | Data Harmonize and Sharing | Establish FREL/REL and Reporting (BURs) | Assist/ share data generation | Developing safeguard policies |
| Criteria | a1 | a2 | b2 | b2 | c1 | c2 | d1 | d2 |
| National TV (NTV) | | | | | | | | |
| ATN Bangla | | | | | | | | |
| Bangla Vision | | | | | | | | |
| Independent Television | X | | | | | | | X |
| DEEPTO TV | | | | | | | | |
| Channel 24 | X | | | | | | | X |
| Prothom Alo | X | | | | | | | X |
| Daily Star | X | | | | | | | X |
| Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) | | | | | | | | |

Annex 3: Key Stakeholder institutions with their mandates

Annex 3a. GOB institutions (linked table 2)

The various REDD+ discussions explicitly identified some vital and specific contributions from various GoB agencies. Commitment from the highest executive body of the country is a pre-requisite for successful REDD+. In Bangladesh, the Hon'ble Prime Minister is the chief executive of the country and on her behalf, Cabinet is the highest body to take major national decisions. For the country's REDD initiative, an executive order from cabinet can ensure a successful inter-ministerial coordination both in preparedness and beyond. With active presence of Cabinet Division, the MoEF, designated as national coordinating authority and Forest Department (FD) as focal agency for the development and implementation of REDD+ strategy (including NS & action plan, NFMS, SIS and FREL), can lead international negotiations and harness supports from other relevant GoB ministries and agencies on-ground.

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|--|
| | Cabinet Division | The highest administrative body (led by hon'ble Prime Minister) is mandated for i. assign activities amongst the ministries and agencies, ii. review implementation of ministerial and secretarial committees, iii. liaison international institutions, iv. inter-ministerial coordination and others. http://www.cabinet.gov.bd |
| | MoEF | Focal Ministry for international negotiations on climate change international negotiations, UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCD, RAMSAR; and Concerned Ministry for Strategic decisions and Policy Support for REDD+. http://www.moef.gov.bd |
| | Forest Department | Focal Govt. Agency for REDD+ and management of REDD+ activities; http://www.fd.portal.gov.bd |
| | Department of Environment | Enforce the environmental standard through various monitoring system. http://www.doe.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Law | Responsible for making and improving the legal framework of the environmental and forest related laws. http://www.minlaw.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Land | Responsible for Land administration of the country. http://www.minland.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Chittagong Hill tract Affairs | Responsible for the policies and strategic planning for the development of the Chittagong Hill Tracks. http://www.mochta.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Finance | Financial management and sectoral financial policy formulation for the country; and allocation of budget. http://www.mof.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Planning | Planning for the annual development plan (ADP); and sectoral plans for Bangladesh. http://www.plancomm.gov.bd |
| | External Resources Division (ERD) | Manage external Resources for Bangladesh. http://www.erd.gov.bd |
| | Bangladesh Forest Industrial Development Corporation (BFIDC) | Engaged in forest based industrial development for the country. http://www.bfidc.gov.bd |
| | Department of Fisheries | Fisheries resources conservation and management. http://www.fisheries.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MOWCA) | Establishing the rights of women and children and women empowerment through mainstreaming in development http://www.mowca.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Agriculture | Responsible for making the agricultural policy and overall agricultural administration in the country. http://www.moa.gov.bd |
| | Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) | Provide extension services to the farmers across the country, including forest dependent poors. http://www.dae.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) | Responsible for Food security, and disaster management in the country. http://www.modmr.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MoLGRD) | Major ministry in developing rural infrastructure and market communications, and cooperatives. http://www.lgd.gov.bd |
| | Ministry of Industries | Responsible of industrial development within the country. make effective industrial policies. http://www.moind.gov.bd |

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|--|---|
| | Ministry of Water Resources | Strategic Planning for the water related intervention, in particular infrastructure http://www.mowr.gov.bd |
| | Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) | Principal private investment promotion and facilitation agency of Bangladesh . http://www.boi.gov.bd . |
| | Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) | As the national mapping agency, produce up to date topographic maps for the entire country at different scales 1:25,000, 50,000 and 250,000. http://www.sob.gov.bd |
| | Department of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) | Develop and update sheet maps at very detailed level (16inch – 1 mile; 1: 3,960); these maps are used all over the country http://www.dlrs.gov.bd |
| | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) | The national remote sensing organization, engaged in with effective and peaceful application of geo-information technology (<i>in the fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Geology, Cartography, Water Resources, Land use, Weather, Environment, Geography, Oceanography, Science, Education, science based Knowledge</i>) for sustainable development and human safety, security for benefits. http://www.sparrso.gov.bd/x/ |

Annex 3b. Civil society organizations with mandates (linked table 3)

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) | An autonomous public multi-disciplinary organization which conducts policy oriented research on development issues. BIDS has multidisciplinary focus on development including environment and climate change and enjoys a research endowment fund from the Government. http://www.bids.org.bd/ |
| 2 | Arannayk Foundation (AF) | A GoB-USAID initiative (known as the Bangladesh Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation), facilitate the conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of tropical forests in Bangladesh. http://arannayk.org/ On March 2016, ED, Arannayk Foundation was elected as the CSO Programme Executive Board member |
| 3 | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS) | An independent policy research and implementation institute (NGO) work in climate change and sustainable development arena at local, national, regional and global levels. BCAS is committed to develop southern perspectives, ensure north-south dialogue and environmental justice and access to resources and knowledge for the poor. www.bcas.net ; and active in climate action network, www.climatenetwork.org |
| 4 | Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) | A lawyers' NGO aims at sound environment and ecological order using law as tool; developed as a response to the global call for movement to protect and conserve natural environment and ecology that has strong justification in a rural agronomy based country like Bangladesh. http://www.belabangla.org/ |
| 5 | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | The world's largest global environmental organization, aims to mobilise communities working for biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and poverty reduction. https://www.iucn.org/countries/bangladesh |
| 6 | Transparency International, Bangladesh (TIB) | An independent Berlin-based Transparency International (TI) accreted Bangladeshi institution (chapter) committed to values of democracy, justice, rule of law, transparency, accountability, integrity and impartiality; where government, politics, business, civil society and the daily lives of the people shall be free from corruption. https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/beta3/index.php/en/ |
| 7 | Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) | Promotes CBNRM in floodplain and protected area ecosystems through implementation of nature conversation efforts at the local and national context. Aims to restore, conserve, enhance and wise use of natural resources, involving user-communities and stakeholders http://cnrs.org.bd/ |

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|---|
| 8 | Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA) | On the advent of Dhaka Declaration on Bangladesh Environment 2000, BAPA evolved as a civic movement and active to bring positive changes with other pro-environment forces to halt and reverse environmental degradation in Bangladesh. http://www.bapa.org.bd/default.aspx |
| 9 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | A network (founded in 2009) of concerned indigenous organizations of the Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Plain Land) established to share Climate Change and Biodiversity, such as rural communities, local NGOs, community-based organizations, people's organizations and mass-based organizations, among others https://bipnetccbd.blogspot.com/ . Maleya Foundation (http://maleya.org/) is the secretariat of this network. |
| 10 | Community Development Center (CODEC) | A national NGO committed to development of, in particular climate vulnerable coastal communities, and collaborative management of forest protected landscapes in the country. http://codecbd.org/ |

Annex 3c. Private sectors with mandates (linked table 4)

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI) | As an apex trade organization of Bangladesh playing a pivotal role in consultative and advisory capacity, safeguarding the interest of the private sector. http://www.fbcci-bd.org/fbcci/about-fbcci.php |
| 2 | Bangladesh Timber (and saw mills) Merchants' Association (TimberMA) | With an annual requirement of sawn timber from 5.4 million M ³ (2000) to 6.8 million M ³ (2015) assumes per capita demand from growing population, however actual number of timber merchants are not found. An earlier estimate (FMP, 1992) pointed about 4,500 sawmills were annually producing about 2.7 million M ³ of timber and employing 33,000 persons. In addition to this about 5,500 pit-saw units also use round wood to produce about 10,000 sleepers (400 M ³ timber) every year. Hironmoy Chakma, Rangamati |
| 3 | Bangladesh Brick Manufacturers and Owners Association (BrickMOA) | The sector contributes about 1% to the country's GDP (BUET 2007) and employing about 1 million people; however, consume 1.9 million tons of firewood annually along with 3.5 mil ton coal. |
| 4 | Bangladesh Furniture Industries Owners Association (BFIOA) | Started operation in 1976 and is quite organized and operational with over 1,300 listed members from different parts of the country. Domestic furniture market is quite big (Estimated US\$ 835 million annual sales) and growing at a rate of 19% yearly, while annual exports about \$4.3 million (Euinspired, 2013). The furniture sector gets 20% wood I (of total usage) from domestic sources. http://www.bfioa.org |
| 5 | BGMEA | BGMEA (since 1983) has around 4300 member factories, with 40% knitwear and sweater, and the rest 60% are woven garment manufactures. www.bgmea.com.bd/ |
| 6 | Upajatiyo Kat and Jot Malik Kalyan Samiti, CHT (UKJMKS) | A very prominent stakeholder institution on-ground with high potential for conservation of forest resources in CHT. Since 1994 UKJKS is promoting conservation, afforestation and marketing of timber in three hill districts; actively engaged nursery development, distribution of seedlings and afforestation; recently participating in climate change initiatives including REDD+ discussions; about 122 jot owners in apex body and more than 1,000 grass-root members in 8 branches are in this platform. |
| 7 | Group of companies promoting agricultural expansion in the hills | Promoting of expansion of spices, high value fruits and tobacco cultivation in hill districts |
| 8 | Bangladesh Bank and other scheduled Banks | Under the framework of Bangladesh Bank, schedule banks operating in the country are providing loans to private investors, some of which are agents of deforestation and environmental degradation of biologically significant ecosystems in the country |

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|---|
| 9 | Corporates (with potential CSR) | A recently growing (only a handful) positive initiative, from private sectors, linked to ethical values, compliance with legal requirements and respect for people, communities and the environment Potential ones in conservation IDLC, Telecoms, Hate Bunano (handicrafts), SC Bank, PNL Holdings (Pedorrolo Pump) |
| 10 | Nursery Owners' Association (NurseryOA) | National Nursery Society (NNS) is the national level platform for about 9,000 nursery owners all over Bangladesh; it is structured as 62 District Nursery Malik Somity, and 356 Upazila Upazila Nursery Malik Somity and active since 2010. http://nnsbd.com/abounns.html |
| 11 | Tour Operators' Association of Bangladesh (TOAB) | Active in developing and nourish tourism in Bangladesh and abroad. http://www.toab.org/ |
| 12 | Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BPGMEA) | A private sector association, represent all kinds of plastic goods manufacturers of Bangladesh with about 1,000 members. http://www.bpgmea.org.bd/v2/ |

Annex 3d. Indigenous Peoples and community institutions (linked table 5)

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity (BIPNet-CCBD) | A network (founded in 2009) of concerned indigenous organizations of the Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts and Plain Land) established to share Climate Change and Biodiversity, such as rural communities, local NGOs, community-based organizations, people's organizations and mass-based organizations, among others https://bipnetccbd.blogspot.com/ |
| 2 | Maleya Foundation | A local initiative crusading to facilitate indigenous peoples' rights at community levels through facilitating Govt. to ensure greater accountability in protecting and promoting human rights. Active in national and international processes related to IPs' rights, climate change, biodiversity conservation and REDD+. http://maleya.org/ |
| 3 | Indigenous Peoples National Coordination Committee (NCC) for Climate Change | To portray the major impacts of climate change on indigenous peoples' life and livelihood to international and natural forum. |
| 4 | Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Forum (BIPF) | Acts closely with Government of Bangladesh to ensure the constitutional, political, economic, cultural and land rights of indigenous peoples |
| 5 | Chittagong Hill Tracts Commission (CHTC) | To promote respect for human rights, democracy, and restoration of civil and political rights, participatory development and land rights in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. http://www.chtcommission.org/index.php |
| 6 | Kapaeeng Foundation | To establish a society based on the values of justice, equity and freedom where fundamental freedoms and human rights of indigenous peoples are ensured. The foundation promotes human rights of the indigenous peoples of the country and conduct advocacy, lobby and campaigns for the same at local, national, regional and international level; to establish a strong network and partnership. http://kapaeeng.org/ |
| 7 | Parbatya Chattagram Jana Samhati Samiti (PCJSS) | A political entity of indigenous peoples struggling for the development of political, socio-economic, and cultural lifestyles of the various multilingual ethnic Jumma peoples in Chittagong Hill Tracts. http://www.pcjss-cht.org/ |
| 8 | Taungya | An organization for indigenous culture, environment & socio- economic advancement; active in development programme at grass-root of CHT http://www.taungya.org/ |

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|--------------------------------|--|
| 9 | Social Forestry groups | About 500,000 social forestry participants are involved (in 44,408 ha woodlots, 10,626 ha agroforestry and 61,739 km strip plantations) around the country. |
| 10 | Nishorgo Co-Management Network | Co-management has been practiced in 23 Protected areas and brought under “Nishorgo Co-Management Network” www.nishorgo.org |

Annex 3e. Key academic and research institutions with mandated (linked table 6).

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|--|---|
| | Department of Development Studies, Dhaka University (DevStudies-DU) | Covers major branches of social science including Economics, Politics, Policy and Administration with broader discourses and challenges of development http://devstud-udhaka.ac.bd/ |
| 1 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | An autonomous public multi-disciplinary organization which conducts policy oriented research on development issues. BIDS has multidisciplinary focus on development including environment and climate change and enjoys a research endowment fund from the Government. http://www.bids.org.bd/ |
| 2 | Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) | SPARRSO is the national remote sensing organization, engaged in with effective and peaceful application of geo-information technology (in the fields of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Geology, Cartography, Water Resources, Land use, Weather, Environment, Geography, Oceanography, Science, Education, science based Knowledge) for sustainable development and human safety, security for benefits. http://www.sparrso.gov.bd/x/ |
| 3 | Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI), Chittagong | Conduct research on the quality planting materials, plantation technique & forest management, breeding and tree improvement, bamboo and non-timber economic crops, forest inventory, growth and yield, pest and diseases and post-harvest utilization (physical & chemical processing). http://www.bfri.gov.bd/ |
| 4 | Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Dhaka | An institute under ministry of Agriculture to generate information for sustainable crop production through improved soil management and preservation of environment. http://www.srdi.gov.bd/ |
| 5 | Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Dhaka | An independent policy research and implementation institute (NGO) work in climate change and sustainable development arena at local, national, regional and global levels. BCAS is committed to develop southern perspectives, ensure north-south dialogue and environmental justice and access to resources and knowledge for the poor. www.bcas.net . |
| 6 | Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU) | Develop skilled professionals in the field of natural resources, especially Forestry, Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences, who are taking challenges to address the local, national and international issues in the field of forestry and environmental sciences. http://www.ifes.cu.ac.bd/ |
| 7 | Forestry and Wood Technology Dept. Khulna University (FWT-KU) | Provides B.Sc. (hons), masters and doctoral degrees in forestry, under Khulna University. http://ku.ac.bd/schools/life-science-school/forestry-wood-technology-discipline/ |
| 8 | Dept. of Forestry & Environmental Science, Sylhet Shahjalal University, Sylhet (SUST) | The department offers B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. and M.Phil. in Forestry degrees; and produces around 35 graduates and 30 postgraduates each semester who are placed in diverse fields of biodiversity conservation, forest management, environmental governance and climate change adaptation and mitigation. http://www.sust.edu/d/fes |
| 9 | The School of Environmental Science and Management (SESM), Independent University, Bangladesh, Dhaka | The School of Environmental Science and Management (SESM), Independent University, Bangladesh integrates science, management, law, economics, and policy as part of an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problem-solving. Some prominent dimensions include effects of pollution on ecosystem, Climate Change and Adaptation, sustainable development, effective use of renewable and non-renewable energy, ecology, land and water resources management etc. http://www.sesm.iub.edu.bd/ |

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|--|---|
| 10 | Department of Environmental Science and Management, North South University, Dhaka (DESM-NSU) | With majors in fields of environmental science and engineering; environmental policy and sustainable development; urban planning and environmental management; natural resource management; ecology, toxicology and epidemiology; environmental and natural resource economics; environmental law or disaster management. http://www.northsouth.edu/esm/ |
| 11 | Forestry Science and Technology Institute (FSTI), Chittagong | A four-years diploma in forestry education and each year 50 students graduates from this institute who joins mainly as foresters in Forest Department, Bangladesh https://www.facebook.com/FSTI.BD |
| 12 | Center for Environmental GIS (CEGIS), Dhaka | A scientifically independent center of excellence and technically sound entity, provides services for natural resources and disaster management planning using GIS, Remote Sensing and database technology for integrated environmental and social analysis. http://cegisbd.com/ |

Annex 3f. Key media with mandated (linked table 7)

| SI | Stakeholders | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Channel – I <i>Mati-o-Manush</i> | Channel I is a privately owned television network in Bangladesh. |
| 2 | Bangladesh Television (BTV) | A state owned national TV channel, with “BTV World” satellite transmission since 2004. |
| 3 | ATN News | The first 24-hour news oriented television channel in Bangladesh (a sister concern of ATN Bangla) grew up with a band of devoted journalists of the country to present authentic and politically unbiased news to the audience in the nook and corners of Bangladesh and other parts of the world. http://www.jagobd.com/atnnews.html |
| 4 | National TV (NTV) | Bengali language satellite TV channel with popular talk show |
| 5 | ATN Bangla | First Bengali language digital cable TV |
| 6 | Bangla Vision | Satellite TV channel http://www.livebangladeshitv.com/bangla-vision/ |
| 7 | Independent Television | A private satellite 24-hours news channel very popular all over the country for its program. http://www.jagobd.com/independent.html |
| 8 | DEEPTO TV | http://www.deepto.tv |
| 9 | Channel 24 | A private TV channel of Bangladesh telecasts News and views, many other programs. http://www.jagobd.com/channel24.html |
| 10 | Newspaper-Prothom Alo | The highest circulated and most read (>4.3 million people/day) Bangladeshi newspaper with online portal. http://www.prothom-alo.com/ |
| 11 | Newspaper-Daily star | A daily English newspaper set to strengthen public opinion, promote justice, accountability in democratic systems and lies in non-partisan position. http://www.thedailystar.net/ |
| 12 | Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) | Eight Community Radio Stations in coastal region of Bangladesh are now continuously broadcasting the messages to address the upcoming Cyclone. http://www.bnnrc.net/ |

Annex 3g. Key development partners/programme/projects with mandates (linked table 8)

| SI | Partners/ Programme | Mandates and Stakes |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | UNDP | |
| 2. | USAID | |
| 3. | WorldBank | |

| SI | Partners/ Programme | Mandates and Stakes |
|-----|--|--|
| 4. | GIZ | |
| 5. | Sundarbans Management Project of GIZ | Improve of institutional and organizational frameworks, making the management of the Sundarbans ecosystem more sustainable and better adaptation to climate change https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/37949.html Duration: 2015 to 2019 |
| 6. | Bengal Tiger Conservation Activity (BAGH) of USAID | Contribute to the conservation of Bangladesh's rich biodiversity through a focus on the protection of charismatic wildlife, specifically the Royal Bengal Tiger. http://www.wild-team.org/content/usaidsaid%20%99s-bengal-tiger-conservation-activity-bagh Duration: July,2014 to June,2018 |
| 7. | Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project (CRPARP) of WB | Improving the resilience of selected communities in the coastal and hilly areas of Bangladesh to climate change https://www.bccrf-bd.org/Documents/pdf/2%20Climate%20Resilience%20A%20R%20P.pdf July, 2012 to December, 2016 |
| 8. | Facilities Development of all Training Institutes of Forest Department | To create facilities for human resource development through imparting training to the FD personnel. http://fd.portal.gov.bd Duration: July, 2015 to June, 2018 |
| 9. | Afforestation in Five Coastal Districts of Bangladesh | Creation of greenery to combat climate change and its impact. 2. Contribute to the sustainable supply of fuel wood and industrial wood; 3. Rehabilitation of landless poors and achieve food security and improved nutrition; 4. Create employment opportunities for poverty reduction. 5. Restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems to combat land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 6. Strengthening local community in the management of forest resources and attain sustainable management of forest resources through community participation. Duration: January, 2016 to December, 2020 |
| 10. | Climate Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihoods of USAID | Enhance organizational, financial and functional capacities of the CMCs in the CREL sites so that the PAs and the surrounding landscapes are co-managed ensuring biodiversity conservation and livelihoods in the changing climate Duration: July, 2013 to June, 2018 |
| 11. | Strengthening NFI and LSMS in Support of REDD+ in Bangladesh of FAO | Strengthening the National Forest Inventory and Satellite Land Monitoring System in support of REDD+ in Bangladesh; Duration: July, 2015 to June, 2018 |
| 12. | UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme | Support the 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+. Duration: July, 2015 to June, 2018 |
| 13. | Land Zoning Project (phase II) of MoL | Land zoning of 43 Districts including CHT Duration: July 2012 – June 2017 |
| 14. | | Strengthening Land Ministry Project (Proposed) and Land Management Automation Project (Proposed) Duration: July 2015 – June 2020 |
| 15. | World Bank new project with FD (Forest Investment Plan) | |

Annex 4: Matrix used for Stakeholder mapping

| | | | |
|------------|------|---|---|
| INFLUENCES | High | BELA, INGO, NGO, AF, Maleya, FD, DoE, CPD, ICTPs (CBD, IPCC, UNFCCC, UNEP, CITES), | Cabinet Division, MoEF (FD, DoE), MinLaw, MinLand, MinFinance, MinPlan, AF, FBCCI, SPARRSO, BIPNet-CCBD, IFESCU, Channel-I, Prothom-Alo, Daily Star |
| | 4 | | |
| | 3 | Advocacy | |
| | 2 | MoCHTA, Media, NGO, Local community, CHT-JMS, BAPA, | Indigenous Peoples (Maleya), Nishorgo Co-Management Network, Social Forestry Group |
| | 1 | | |
| Low | | | |
| | Low | 1 2 | 3 4 High |
| | | INTERESTS | |

Matrix used during consultation and workshops for stakeholder mapping