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

UN: United Nations

UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

UNFFS: United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat

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

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

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

8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words).		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
		√
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks		
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets		
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
D/ o r p r o p o n		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national	√	
Local	√	

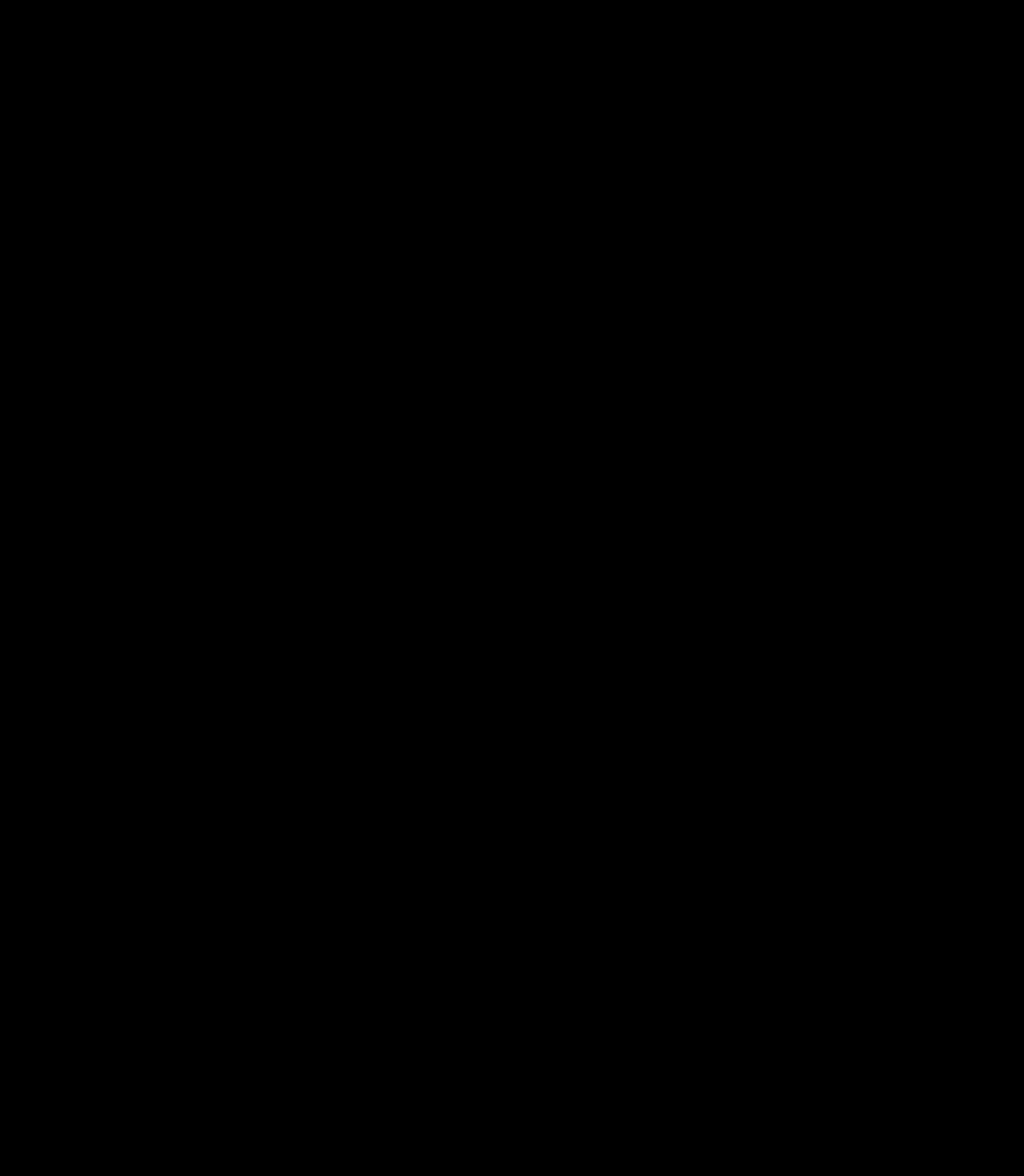
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words).

The outcomes of the contemporary paradigm shift in the traditional forest management in Bangladesh may be marked by considerable achievement in sustainable forest management. There has been gradual shift from traditional custodian role of Forest Department to a more participatory approach in forest protection, conservation and development during the last two decades and thus contributed in sustainable forest management in Bangladesh. People's participation to protect natural forest and to afforestation within the degraded and encroached forestland with benefit sharing mechanism is now institutionalized through legal reform. Such institutional arrangement was conceived in early eighties with the assistance from the Asian Development Bank. Asian Development Bank and World Bank are two potential development partners in the forestry sector of Bangladesh. By taking support of these development partners, a number of development projects were implemented in Bangladesh for improving forest resources and bringing institutional change within the forestry sector. These development initiatives had contributed in sustainable forest management. Co-management is now introduced for the Protected Area management and enables peoples' participation in the conservation and management of Protected Areas in Bangladesh. Government of Bangladesh has issued government order (GO) about the formation of committee which has shaped the institution for peoples' participation in Protected Area management in the country. But the criteria and Indicators of SFM have not yet been fixed, but participatory afforestation in the 2nd r

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:		
Forests and climate change		√
Forest biodiversity		√
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests		√
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods		-
Forest degradation and rehabilitation		√
Others; please list:		
A. For § n or* n n o rn n*		
13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).		
14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?		
Donor country		
Recipient country		√

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).

Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, the initiatives have taken to amend The Forest act, 1927 and it was submitted to the parliament for approval. In the meantime, Compensation Policy for the victims of Forest Protector, 2011 was enacted for giving the financial support to the victims of forest protection including staffs and surrounding people of the forest. The Bangladesh wildlife (Preservation) Order, 1973 was repealed and subsequently The Wildlife (Preservation and Protection) Act, 2012 was enacted to address illicit international t



Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).



Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

Bangladesh Forest Department has been continuously working to bring 20 percent of the country's geogra