

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Third Deliverable

Gender responsive PAMs for REDD+ in Bangladesh

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIGA	Alternative Income Generation Activities
AIG	Alternative Income Generation
ALSFC	Alternative Livelihoods to Support Forest Communities
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFIs	Community Forestry Institutions
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CM	Co-Management
CMC	Co-Management Committee
CPG	Community Patrol Groups
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CRPARP	Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FD	Forest Department
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FUGs	Forest User Groups
GO	Governmental Organization
GoB	Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
LNP	Lawachara National Park
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring Systems
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSP	Nishorgo Support Project
NTFPs	NonTimber Forest Products
PAMs	REDD+ Policies and Measures
PF	People's Forum
PLRs	Policies, Laws and Regulations
REDD+	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
RDRS	Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDC	Swedish Development Corporation
SFL	State Forest Lands

SFYP	Sixth Five Year Plan
SIS	Safeguard Information Systems
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
UN-REDD	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCF	Village Common Forest
VFFP	Village and Farm Forestry Project

Executive Summary

Deforestation and other land use changes contribute to carbon emission that has consequences for the climate. In Bangladesh, forest area have been declining since 1870s and the current forest land is less than 16 percent, or 2.33 million ha (FAO 2014, cited in Ian et al. 2017). Tackling deforestation and forest degradation requires a good understanding of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

In Bangladesh, a study conducted by UN-REDD National Programme (2017) identified the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The study grouped over population (demand for fuel); poverty (subsistence); governance (planning, inadequate manpower, corruption, and policy) unclear land tenure as the indirect and fuel wood harvesting; illegal harvesting; agriculture and encroachment as direct drivers of deforestation. It further includes over population; poverty, governance, unclear land tenure as indirect while fuel wood harvesting; illegal harvest, encroachment as the direct drivers of forest degradation. Therefore for REDD+ actions to succeed, the drivers or causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation have to be addressed in the context of Bangladesh.

Women and men are key agents of change and their unique but often differentiated knowledge, skills and experiences are central to environmental sustainable development in Bangladesh. Capturing the gender dimensions in REDD+ programme is a process and it is the key to a gender transformation and their active participation in forest sector (Quesada-Aguilar, 2013).

The main objective of this study on *Gender responsive PAMs for REDD+ in Bangladesh* is to ensure that gender aspects are clearly articulated and mainstreamed within REDD+ policies and measures, governance, land tenure arrangements and safeguards. A thorough review of literature was conducted of the available information on deforestation and forest degradation to gain a clear understanding of the context. In addition, a series of meetings were held with the project team members, forest sites were visited and a Roundtable Discussion in Dhaka with government policy makers, senior foresters, development partners and civil society was attended, which enhanced our understanding to identify and analyze gender responsiveness with regard to REDD+ processes.

A key entry point for advancing gender equality in national REDD+ processes and programme is forest governance environment for REDD+ as well as the policies, laws and regulations that are in place. The governance structures for REDD+ should further be accountable and encourage transparency and access to information for all stakeholders (UN-REDD Programme, 2013).

Women in poor forest dependent communities often do not fully benefit from their forest conservation activities or efforts to support REDD+ action – this is especially true in countries like Bangladesh where land and forest rights are not equitably guaranteed between women and men (Habtezion, 2016).

A gender sensitive approach at the national level within safeguards is another entry point to ensure that REDD+ actions 'do no harm' to people or the environment, rather enhance benefits for both. Safeguards help to ensure that forest users including women as primary forest users are not negatively affected and at the same time have access to benefits which in the long term will help promote the sustainability of REDD+ programme (UN-REDD+, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, 2013).

Commented [EE1]: Sentence is listed above, so this is duplicative text.

Answer: Deleted

One of the main concerns for REDD+ are poor rural women's use of the forest for subsistence purposes, non-timber forest products and alternative livelihoods and women's contributions to sustainable forest management as well as enhancement of carbon stocks. However, due to insufficient sex-disaggregated data and evidence bases, policy-makers, programme staff and other stakeholders often lack the information they need to draw empirically sound conclusions to efficiently direct resources and design interventions.

Therefore, climate mitigation efforts require appropriate institutional arrangements. It should engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, whether it is government, including sub-national and local government, private business or civil society such as youth and persons with disability. Moreover, gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous people are important for effective action on all aspects of forest conservation and forest related actions with full respect for human rights.

Commented [EE2]: Recommend to revise this statement. There are many concerns around REDD+, and gender is just one of them. However, the way this sentence is written, it gives the opinion that the main concern of REDD+ is women's issues, which is not always the case, rather there are many. Thus, this statement should be rephrased.

Answer: Revised

1. Introduction

Deforestation and other land use changes contribute to carbon emission that has consequences for the climate. In Bangladesh, forest area have been declining since 1870s and the current forest land is less than 16 percent, or 2.33 million ha (FAO 2014, cited in Ian et al. 2017). Because deforestation and forest degradation is contributing to climate change, many argue that efforts to tackle climate change should also involve tackling deforestation. The "imperatives for global climate change mitigation are motivating a new round of policy initiatives and projects aimed at carbon forestry: conserving and enhancing forest carbon stocks, and trading these values in emerging carbon markets" (Leach and Scoones 2013, p.1). Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is one of the innovations being promoted.

In Bangladesh, a study conducted by UN-REDD National Programme (2017) identified the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These drivers were categorized into four groups in the Interim Progress Report for Identification of Policies and Measures to Address Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Bangladesh (Mazumder et al. 2017). The study grouped over population (demand for fuel); poverty (subsistence); governance (planning, inadequate manpower, corruption, policy) unclear land tenure as the indirect and fuel wood harvesting; illegal harvesting; agriculture and encroachment as direct drivers of deforestation. It further includes over population; poverty, governance, unclear land tenure as indirect while fuel wood harvesting; illegal harvest, encroachment as the direct drivers of forest degradation(Mazumder, et al. 2017).

Therefore for REDD+ actions to succeed, the drivers or causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation have to be addressed in the context of Bangladesh to come up with gender responsive PAMs.

2. Objectives

The main objective of this assignment is to provide recommendations to ensure that gender aspects are clearly articulated and mainstreamed within REDD+ policies and measures (PAMs), especially in the context of governance, land tenure arrangements and safeguards.

This should be noted here that this report is part of a package of 3 reports in total. There are two other reports. The first report is a checklist on governance structures, land tenure arrangements, safeguards and REDD+ PAMs while the second one mainly covers mainstreaming gender in REDD+, gender and forest governance, gender and forest-based livelihoods, gender sensitive safeguards, and women's property rights etc.

3. Context of the study

The study is part of a larger study that aims to contribute to understanding the role of women in deforestation and forest degradation, and their capacity to contribute effectively to sustainable management of forest and forest resources, within the context of the national

Commented [EE3]: Some of these points are covered in the scope of work for deliverable 2 for this assignment. This report is only on PAMs. Thus it is a bit confusing to list all this information here, as the reader thinks all these points will be covered in this report, and they are not. Recommend to list only those points here that are reflected and discussed in this document.

Recommend to then make reference that this report is part of a package of reports (e.g. 3 reports in total) and note that there are two other reports and briefly list what they cover.

Answer: Added

REDD+ programme in Bangladesh. It focuses on the roles of women in deforestation and forest degradation as defined within the Bangladesh context. Based on the findings, it makes recommendations how REDD+ PAMs

can be designed and implemented to ensure meaningful involvement of women, men, male and female youth and disadvantaged communities in the tackling of drivers of deforestation and forest.

The study presents a review of relevant literature especially gender related policy and measures on deforestation and forest degradation. The study aims at drawing attention of the policy makers and civil society actors to consider the gender responsive PAMs for REDD+ in Bangladesh.

4. Methodology

4.1 Review of literature

A thorough review of literature was conducted of the available information on deforestation and forest degradation to gain a clear understanding of the context. More specifically, review of literature and analysis aids in uncovering long-term socio-economic trends; defining the scope, geographic area, and target populations; analysing the risks posed by various hazards; and informing recommendations for future interventions. The review included REDD+ project documents, publications and articles on gender equality, empowerment and forest related issues, government policies, laws and regulations to identify and analyze gender responsiveness and how gender dynamics can be integrated into REDD+ processes. The review also focused on gender gaps with regard to lack of equal rights among women and men, customary land tenure, forest access, forest management and participation.

4.2 Primary Information

A series of meetings were held with the project team members to discuss on key issues to be addressed. In addition, 3 Local Consultation Workshops on REDD+ Policies and Measures (PAMs) with multi-stakeholders were attended along with Team Members at Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Tangail to meet the forest officials, as well as the women who have been involved in various projects of Forest Department, to get their feedbacks about forest related issues of how the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation can be addressed at the grassroots level. In addition, the forest officials in-charge of forest ranger's office in Chunati and the Chunati Wildlife Reserve were visited. Lastly, a Roundtable Discussion in Dhaka was attended, which was being well attended by government policy makers, senior foresters, development partners and civil society. Participants shared their first-hand knowledge on ongoing programmes that contributed to address deforestation and forest degradation and provided their suggestions and recommendations which helped in identifying the present priority issues to be considered.

Direct observation involved field trips of some of the forest areas in Cox's Bazar and meeting forest officials who are involved in forest conservation. Observations in workshops provided insights from participants, level of their participation and engagement, especially to learn more about grassroots level women's participation in workshops, how they interacted in meetings with men, and how far their special needs were being addressed.

Commented [EE4]: I am bit confused, as these 3 topics are discussed in deliverable 2. This report should on be on PAMs. Recommend to review and revise.
Answer: We have deleted 3 topics.

Commented [NA5]: No, not UN-REDD programme, other projects of Forest Dept.

5. International instruments related to forest and gender equality

Bangladesh has signed and ratified numerous international instruments in which gender equality has been recognized as a crucial crosscutting issue. Moreover, the Government of Bangladesh has also made commitments to enhance women's rights and end discrimination. In addition, there are international instruments on climate, environment, forests which have also addressed gender equality. Listed below are key international instruments and their commitments on gender equality:

Commented [EE6]: Recommend to move section 5 and 6 to deliverable 3, as discussion on existing international and national policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) is more in line and consistent with the scope of deliverable 3, which is specifically focused on reviewing and analyzing such PLRs related to REDD+ to assess if they are socially and gender responsive as well as identify gaps in such policies.

Answer: Brought here from Deliverable 2

Table 1 International Conventions and Declarations related to Gender Equality

Name of International Instruments	Gender-related features
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	Article 2 recognizes that men and women are not the same but maintains their right to be equal before the law and treated without discrimination.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	The Convention considers that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination. Article 2 (1) states: Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end: (c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979	Known also as an international bill of rights for women, the Convention defines what constitutes discrimination against women and formalizes an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. CEDAW provides the framework for gender equality as a basic human right and for evaluating rights based actions for gender equality based on outcomes. The Convention focuses on equality between women and men in all areas of life. Article 14 specifically highlights rural women and the significant roles which they play in the economic survival of their families, as well as their right to participate in all community activities and in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels. Article 16 recognizes women's <i>de jure</i> rights to hold property.
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995	Adopted by governments at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, the Declaration sets forth governments' commitments to enhance women's rights.

	<p>One of the critical areas of concern was women and the environment which identified: "Gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and in the safeguarding of the environment."</p> <p>It recognized that women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management. Women remain largely absent at all levels of policy formulation and decision-making in natural resource and environmental management, conservation, protection and rehabilitation, and their experience and skills in advocacy for and monitoring of proper natural resource management too often remain marginalized in policy-making and decision-making bodies, as well as in environment-related agencies at the managerial level.</p> <p>In addition, the Action acknowledged that women, especially indigenous women, have particular knowledge of ecological linkages and fragile ecosystem management.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Goals, 2016- 2030</p>	<p>Goal 1 No poverty; End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Also it states to end extreme poverty in all forms by 2030. Women are the poorest of the poor as such we have to address feminization of poverty.</p> <p>Goal 2 Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. Women are mainly responsible for food security of their families.</p> <p>Goal 5 Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. It aims to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere and it's a basic human right. Without equal rights, women lack property rights, decision making role in the family and society.</p> <p>Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The way we get energy is an issue: fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions are making drastic changes in the climate; hence we need more energy-efficient and invest in clean energy sources such as wind. One of the energy source for women is mostly fossil fuels used for cooking.</p> <p>Goal 15 Life on Land: Protect, restore and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests and combat desertification. Forests which cover 30% of the</p>

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	earth's surface, help keep the air and water clean and the earth's climate imbalance. This goal has an impact on women as they are users of forest produce.
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Commented [EE7]: The gender-related aspects of Goal 7 and Goal 15 seem to be missing here. Can they please be highlighted?

Answer:
Goal 7 focuses on Clean energy while Goal 15 on Life on land. However, Goal 5 is on Gender equality

Table 2 International instruments on Climate Change and Forests related to Gender Equality

Name of International Instruments	Gender-related features
Agenda 21, The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992	Also known as the Earth Summit. Agenda 21 - Chapter 24: Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development. The objective is to increase the proportions of women decision makers, planners, technical advisors, managers and extension workers in environment and development fields. To develop strategy of changes necessary to eliminate constitutional, legal, social and economic obstacles to women full participation in sustainable development and in public life by the year 2000.
Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB), 1992	The Convention recognizes the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles on biological resources and the diversity of sharing equitably benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservations of biological diversity and the use of its components. The Convention also recognizes the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation.

<p>UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), 1994</p>	<p>The Convention stresses the important role played by women in regions affected by desertification and/or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries, and the importance of ensuring the full participation of both men and women at all levels in programmes to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.</p> <p>In its Article 5 (d) the Convention includes to promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.</p>
<p>Thirteenth session Ordos, China, 6-16 September 2017 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Implications for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification The Future Strategic Framework of the Convention</p>	<p>Acknowledging that gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls and youth will make a crucial contribution to the implementation of the Convention and the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework and to achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,</p>
<p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 2010</p>	<p><i>Thirteenth session Cancun, 29 November to 10 December 2010 Recommendation by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action:</i></p> <p>C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.</p> <p>Para 70. <i>Encourages</i> developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;

Commented [EE8]: Recommend to focus discussion in this column on the gender-related aspects of these conventions (as this report is focused on gender). Thus, please revise this text here as necessary, as some of this text seems to be more general in scope and not focused on gender.

Answer: revised accordingly.

	<p>(d) Sustainable management of forest;</p> <p>(e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.</p> <p>Para 72. <i>Also requests</i> developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards, and ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>
Durban Outcomes 2011 (FCCC/CP/2011/9)	<p>Add.2: "Agrees that systems for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in appendix I to decision 1/CP.16 are addressed and respected should, taking into account national circumstances and respective capabilities, and recognizing national sovereignty and legislation, and relevant international obligations and agreements, and respecting <i>gender considerations</i>"</p>

6. National Legal Framework to address Gender Equality and Forest Conservation

Many legal and policy measures have been taken to uphold the rights of women. Despite enactment of new and progressive laws and approval of policies for establishing women's rights, still discriminatory laws exist in the country. Lack of uniformity in the provisions of family laws for different religion is another form of discrimination where women from different religions enjoy different rights as per their own religious laws (Begum, 2014).

6.1 The Constitution of Bangladesh

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972 clearly articulates gender equality in the following Articles:

- Article 27 states that every citizen, to be treated equally before law and to be entitled to equal protection of law in Bangladesh.
- Article 28 authorizes the State to make special provision in favour of women or children or for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.

6.2 National Women Development Policy

The National Women Development Policy 2011 was formulated for establishing rights of women, their empowerment and mainstreaming them in the overall development (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, 2011).

Commented [EE9]: Much of this text within Section 5.1-5.3 is an expanded version of some of the information in the tables above, and much of it is repetitive. While this discussion is good, the depth noted here is perhaps not necessary for the purpose of this report. Thus, recommend to review this highlighted text here, pull out the key points, integrate them into the tables above, and delete the rest of this text.

Answer: We have integrated relevant text in the box.

Commented [EE10]: Recommend to move section 6 to deliverable 3, as discussion on existing national policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) is more in line and consistent with the scope of deliverable 3, which is specifically focused on reviewing and analyzing such PLRs related to REDD+ to assess if they are socially and gender responsive as well as identify gaps in such policies.

Answer: We have moved section 6 from deliverable 2 to Deliverable 3 according to the suggestions.

Specific objectives of National Women Development Policy related to gender equality are:

- To establish equal rights of men and women in areas of state and public life in the light of the Constitution of Bangladesh
- To establish human rights of women
- To ensure full and equal participation of women in the mainstream socio-economic development
- To remove existing male-female disparities
- To give appropriate recognition to women's contribution in socio-economic areas
- To eliminate discrimination to women and female children
- To extend overall assistance to ensure rights of the disabled women and women belonging to the smaller ethnic groups
- To take necessary steps to publicize and implement the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- To revise and amend existing laws and make necessary legislation to ensure the human rights of women
- To abolish all discriminatory laws and ensure participation of women legal experts in the commission or committee formed with the objective of making legislation and reforms
- To take steps for gender disaggregated collection and insertion of information/data and arrange their regular publication. The GO and NGO research centers, Bureau of Statistics and primary information/data collection unit of the educational institutions should build up gender disaggregated database concerning status and role of women
- To provide women opportunity of equal participation in environment preservation policy and programs and a safer environment, reflecting a women perspective in recognition of the contribution of women in the management of natural resources conservation
- To ensure participation of women in decision making regarding environment management and pollution control and program implementation
- To encourage women in farming, fisheries, cattle rearing and afforestation and give them equal opportunity
- To ensure all the rights of the small ethnic and backward groups of people for the development and growth of their women.

There are also other laws which have provisions often more favourable towards women who follow traditional Islamic principles. These laws include the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance of 1961, the Family Court Ordinance of 1985, the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Act of 1974.

6. 3 Framework to Promote Gender Equality

Seventh Five Year Plan

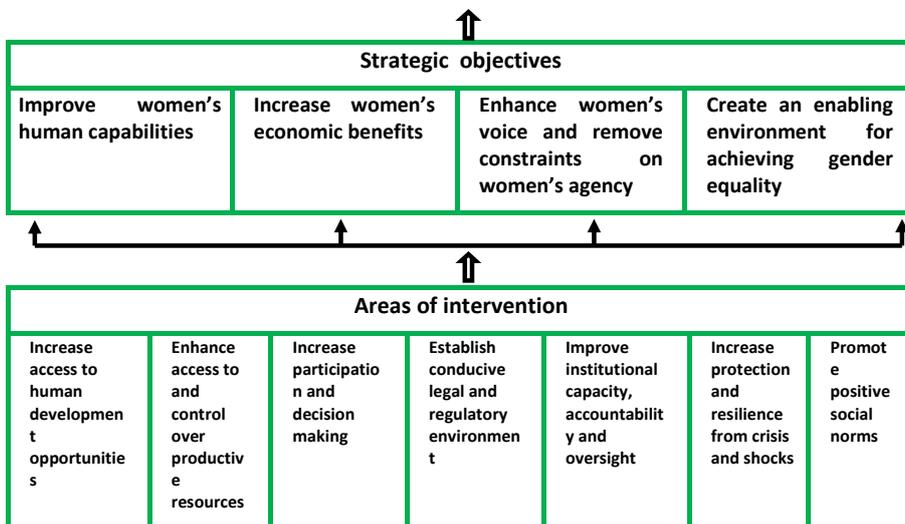
The government formulated a framework with suggested strategic objectives and areas of intervention for the 7th Five Year Plan which are given below:

Figure 1 Promoting Gender Equality: A Framework for the Seventh Five Year Plan

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Promoted in Bangladesh

Commented [EE11]: Is this plan still in the drafting process? If so, please state. Also recommend to have the discussions on the sixth and seventh year plan together in the same sub section.

Answer: It is not in the drafting process. But it is written "FINAL DRAFT" in the publicly available document "Seventh Five Year Plan".



Source: Begum, F.S. (2014). Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Suggested Strategies for the 7th Five year Plan. Suggested Strategies for the 7th Five year Plan. [online] Dhaka, Bangladesh: General Economics Division, Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh.

The strategic objectives being identified above are also relevant for the REDD+ country programme, for example, the objectives on increasing of women's economic benefits, enhancing women's voices and especially to create conducive environment for achieving gender equality. Moreover, the areas of intervention clearly suggest enhancement to women's access to and control over productive resources(e.g. forest resources), participation and decision making (e.g.in forest related issues) which are important indicators for women's empowerment in REDD+ actions. Further, it calls for removal of discriminatory provisions in laws and policies and at the same time enforcement of laws to uphold women rights which are imperative to REDD+, as women's discriminatory land tenure rights has negative impact on their lack of ownership, decision making and access to forest resources.

6.4 National Laws and Policies on Forest Conservation

Forest and forest resources are one of the important factors for the conservation and development of the environment and environmental resources in Bangladesh. However, the forest area comprises only 17 percent of its land out of which the Forest Department manages about 10%, only 6% of these lands are under canopy forest cover and 7% are off-forest land covered by trees(Marin and Kuriakose, 2017). Moreover, the forest environment is exploited in many ways and in various forms. To cope with these problems, the Government has enacted forest laws and formulated policies to administer the forests and forest resources. However, laws related to forests have to be properly implemented to conserve, expand and develop the forest to sustain the ecological balance.

With regard to the various legal provisions governing forests and forest related produces, the recent policy and rules namely National Forest Policy of 2016 and Forest Protected Areas

Management Rules of 2017 have clearly stated the involvement of the community and emphasized on the participation of women in forest related activities.

Given below are the relevant national laws and policies related to forest conservation.

Table 3 Relevant national laws and policies related to forest conservation

Name of the Laws and Policies	Salient Features
State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950	Established a 33 acre land ceiling on private land owners, with the excess transferred to the government upon payment of compensation. Local government has charged with transferring the surplus land to the landless.
The Private Forests Ordinance, 1959	<p>“Private forest” means a forest which is not the property of the Government or over which the Government has no proprietary right.</p> <p>Chapter IV Penalties and Procedure</p> <p>Penalties for breach of rules</p> <p>Section 29. (1) Any person who-</p> <p>(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps, or burns any tree in a controlled or vested forest or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree,</p> <p>(b) Quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce from a controlled or vested forest,</p> <p>(c) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in a controlled or vested forest,</p> <p>(d) sets fire to a controlled or vested forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any portion of such forest, or</p> <p>(e) permits cattle to damage any tree in a controlled or vested forest, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.</p>
The Land Reform Ordinance, 1984	The Ordinance places a 21-acre ceiling on acquisition or holding of agriculture land and invalidated <i>benami</i> transactions, in which a person can purchase land in the name of another so as to evade the land ceiling. The 1984 Ordinance also provides greater tenure security to sharecroppers (<i>bargadars</i>) in sharecropping contracts with land owners, and prohibits eviction of agricultural tenants from homestead land.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1990	CHT Regulations highlight only the boundaries of forest reserves and how the region should be administered.
The Forest Act, 1927 (amended in 2000)	<p>The Act provides protection of forest, and regulation of the use of timber and forest products.</p> <p>Sections 26 prohibits fire, trespass, pasture cattle, damage or fell tree, burn lime or charcoal; enters a reserved forest with fire arms without prior permission, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps in reserved forest.</p> <p>Section 28. (1) The Government may assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest, and may cancel such assignment. All forests so assigned shall be called village forests.</p> <p>Section 28 A. (1) On any land which is the property of the Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, and on any other land assigned to the Government by voluntary written agreement of the owner for the purpose of afforestation, conservation or management through social forestry, the Government may establish a social forestry programme.</p>
The Environment Policy, 1992	<p>The Policy has few provisions regarding the conservation of forest and forest resources of Bangladesh which are not enough to meet up the needs.</p> <p>It is short-term and temporary policy, which cannot contribute to the development of forest and forest resources for achieving the conservational goal.</p>
Bangladesh Forestry Sector Master Plan, 1995	<p>The Forestry Sector Master Plan aims to transform the forestry sector from state-owned forestry to participatory forestry and to reverse the destructive trend of deforestation.</p> <p>The Plan states that through participatory management of the state-owned forest lands, tree plantations on public lands and on un-classified State Forest Lands (SFL) will be undertaken.</p> <p>In addition, conservation of the forests of natural origin; institutional re-structuring, people-oriented programs and benefit sharing will be introduced contributing to poverty alleviation as well as create conditions where people will benefit directly by participating actively in tree growing and forest management.</p> <p>The Plan emphasized that women and poor people who do not have a land-based source of livelihood will be employed on priority basis in nurseries, plantations, forest</p>

	<p>management, harvesting and industrial work. In this context, outside the protected area, land may be allotted for tree farming on a long-term basis.</p> <p>The Plan includes extending institutional credit facilities to rural areas to provide loans to collectors of non-wood raw-materials for reducing their dependence on money lenders and middlemen and actively promoting cottage industries and cooperatives using non-wood raw materials.</p>
<p>Social Forestry Rules, 2004</p>	<p>Section 4. Social forestry contract and its parties</p> <p>Sub-section 4: For the purpose of this rule, if any beneficiary is a married male contractor, his wife will also be considered beneficiary and if any beneficiary married woman is a contractor, her husband will also be considered beneficiary.</p> <p>Sub-section 5: Both of them will remain as beneficiaries even if when their marriage is dissolved under this rule.</p> <p>Section 5 (1) Social forestry application, list preparation and approval by local population</p> <p>Sub-section 3: The committee comprising of Forest Officers, concerned union council members or members and minimum two representatives, including at least one woman for the applicant local population, will prepare the primary list of beneficiaries under sub-section 2 of Section 6.</p> <p>Section 6 Beneficiary selection, etc.</p> <p>Sub-section 2: Generally, the beneficiaries of that area will be elected from the local residents residing within a one square kilometer of a social forest area and the following people will get the privilege of the beneficiary elections, for example a) destitute women.</p> <p>Section 9 Management Committee</p> <p>Sub-section 1 (a): In the case of social forestry initiatives taken by the local community, at least there should be two women members in the management committee.</p> <p>Sub-section 2: Members of the management committee will be elected by the beneficiaries of the respective social forest areas, but at least one-third of them should be women.</p>
<p>National Forestry Policy, 2016</p>	<p>Objective No. 15 of the National Forestry Policy encourages community involvement, particularly,</p>

	<p>women's involvement in forestry activities, wherever feasible.</p> <p>The Policy has the following relevant statements:</p> <p><i>Policy statements no. 6: Participatory forestry</i></p> <p>6.1. Empower communities, allowing them to have rights and responsibilities and devolved authority, to participate in forestry activities for socio-economic and environmental benefits, and increased forestry production;</p> <p>6.2. Ensure that the benefits from participatory forestry activities accrue to an entire community and not to an influential few;</p> <p>6.10. Promote country-wide tree planting movement by encouraging women, youth, ethnic groups and natural resource management, NGOs to promote climate resilient private tree growing;</p> <p>6.16. Establish a legal, technical support and extension framework for participatory forestry;</p> <p>6.17. Upgrade the participatory forestry unit of the Forest Department, and adequately staff, train and empower them to support all participatory forestry activities in the country;</p> <p><i>Policy statement no. 9: Climate change</i></p> <p>9.1 strengthen resilience of forest ecosystems and dependent communities to climate change;</p> <p>9.15. Enhancement of forestry carbon stocks and generation of benefits through mechanism such as Clean Development Mechanism, Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) shall be among the main objectives of future forestry programmes;</p> <p>9.17. Develop a monitoring, reporting and verification system for the evaluation of emission reduction to ensure full access to REDD+ facility;</p> <p><i>Policy statement no. 12: Non-timber Forest Products</i></p> <p>12.1. Assess the availability of different Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the forests of Bangladesh;</p> <p>12.2. Empower local communities to undertake income generating activities and, accordingly, define their access rights and responsibilities regarding NTFPs;</p>
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	12.3. Promote cultivation of medical and aromatic plants in both forested areas and outside.
The Protected Areas Management Rules, 2017	<p>The Rules mainly focus on Co-management Committee, its formation and activities as the followings:</p> <p>Section 4: Co-management Committee: Co-management Committee can be formed to implement range based co-management activities for the purpose of managing protected areas with active participation of the stakeholders living adjacent to the protected areas.</p> <p>Provided that the formation of the general committee of the Sundarbans Co-management Committee include one representative of registered fishermen and three members of the non-timber forest produce collectors from the forest dependent population are nominated by the Divisional Forest Officer.</p> <p>Sub-section (3): Co-management Committee will be formed with a Chairman, a woman out of 2 Vice-Chairmen, and one treasurer.</p> <p>Section 10 (d). Responsibility and Activities of the Co-management Committee: Motivating local stakeholders to participate in saving and developing the protected areas.</p> <p>Section 19. Formation of Community Patrol Group and responsibilities of the group: Co-management Executive Committee in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer will form the Community Patrol Group with required members of the Village Defence Forum.</p> <p>Section 19 (2) Responsibilities of the Community Patrol Group are:</p> <p>(a) Carryout joint patrol with local workers of the Forest Department in the protected areas;</p> <p>(b) Assisting in recovery of the illegally garbed land;</p> <p>(c) Other activities assigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.</p>

In addition to the forest related acts, there are substantive and procedural laws that have bearing relevance directly or indirectly on forests and forest resources of Bangladesh namely The Bangladesh Penal Code, 1860; The Evidence Act, 1872; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Marin and Kuriakose, 2017).

7. Clarity of the concept gender responsive

A gender responsive approach proactively identifies, understands, and implements interventions to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions. Gender responsiveness in application attempts to re-define women and men's gender roles and relations and contributes pro-actively and intentionally to the advancement of gender equality. More than 'doing no harm', a gender-responsive policy, programme, plan or project aims to 'do better'. In addition, gender responsive planned actions should integrate measures for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, foster women's inclusion and provide equal opportunities for women and men to derive social and economic benefits. With this approach, women and men's concerns and experiences equally become fundamental elements in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of natural resource related projects and policies (Aguilar 2015).

In gender responsive programmes, gender norms, roles and inequalities have been considered, and measures have been taken to actively address them (WHO 2009).

For ensuring gender responsiveness in REDD+ programme, the following issues are to be considered:

- To become familiar and responsive to the specific gender dynamics and social and cultural reference points that prescribe the roles of men and women in any given society. How this might affect the programme, so that interventions can be designed accordingly. It is also important to assess how interventions might interact with and influence the attitudes and behaviours of the target group and surrounding community.
- Understanding how gender inequalities are compounded for certain groups of women (because of their age, ethnicity, religion, national origin, occupation or other characteristics).
- Capacity such as knowledge, skills and attitudes of government forest sector personnel and service providers must be developed on gender to effectively address the needs of women.
- A gender-responsive approach also requires empowering women and ensuring that they know their rights, so that they can avail services they are entitled to.
- When working with men, programmes should explicitly address gender attitudes and promote alternative notions of masculinity. These have proven to be more effective in changing attitudes and behaviours related to women than programmes (WHO 2007).

Commented [EE12]: Can this text be summarized a bit better to be more concise and succinct? These are good points, but still recommend to summarize this text a bit more, to have to be shorter, as the recommendations of this report can then also show how a gender approach can be integrated into the programme.

Answer: We have summarized.

8. Women's role in sustainable forest management and resources

Forest dependent communities living in poverty utilize diverse livelihood strategies to maximize incomes as one livelihood does not provide sufficient income and to manage risks. These livelihood strategies combine agriculture and forest-based activities. Women and men have specific roles, rights and responsibilities, particular use and knowledge of forests, shape their experiences differently. They often use the forests differently, respond differently to

Commented [EE13]: While this information is good, it is not specific to Bangladesh. Thus I think it can be summarized and cut down in size. Please summarize, and if the example in the Box is to be kept, recommend to merge the general discussion on gender in section 6 and section 6.1 together. Key is to know about the specific situation in Bangladesh, rather than in other countries. While the examples of other countries can be helpful when existing examples in Bangladesh do not exist, there needs to be a good balance to ensure this report is mostly focused on Bangladesh. And if limited data is available, this needs to then be explicitly noted and then addressed in the recommendations.

incentive measures, policy interventions, and have different relationships with institutions. Gendered practices of forest use and management are much more pronounced where men generally tend to focus on timber and profitable non-timber forest products, while women are likely to focus on firewood and fodder. In addition, women tend to rely more on natural resources for their livelihoods (UN-REDD, FAO, UNDP and UNEP2011)

Evidence from both agriculture and forestry sectors indicate that women's labour hours, frequently tied to subsistence and family care, are greater than men's. As a result, women have less free time to attend and participate in meetings and consultations (Das 2011) and can lead to incomplete sharing of relevant information on which to design policies and programmes. Even when women are present in meetings, women's ability for free expression in public meetings can be constrained by social structures and patriarchy norms and values; hence the often cited "gender-blind" approaches that assume communities are homogenous (Agrawal et al. 2006).

Participation of women to preserve the forest was documented by CNN in Chunati Wildlife Reserve of Bangladesh. The story of the 'Sari squad' protecting wildlife sanctuary is one such example. In southern Bangladesh, a small group of local women is taking the initiative when it comes to environmental protection. Wives, mothers and villagers, they all have taken one more role in their community: guardians of the Chunati Wildlife Reserve. Everyday, they wear green saris and patrol the forest along forest rangers. Walking silently through the trees, they seek out anyone who wants to disturb the wildlife and the century-old trees. "When we come with our green dress, the illicit tree fellers are scared of us. They hide from us," says Dilwara, a member of the patrol. As for the female patrol group, they are volunteers, but they received a small stipend of about \$50 for joining the program. Many of them bought cows with the money. Now they consume the milk or sell it for some extra cash. They also received respect in their village. "If there are trees in the forest this will help our community," says Hosneara, a member of the patrol. In the years since they began their walks, she tells CNN, they have seen the resurgence of the 77-square kilometre sanctuary.

Community leader Amin Khan used to hunt in Chunati, making his living off the wildlife. Now, convinced his hunting damaged the area's biodiversity, he works with the government to help oversee its conservation. He says positive change only became possible here when the government provided work and other opportunities for villagers within the sanctuary. "The government did not welcome people's participation on their land before," he says. "But now they are gradually thinking without the participation of the people, no project will be successful." To that end, the Bangladeshi government now allows for limited logging within designated areas of Chunati. Community members can plant, cut and sell trees in parts of the forest, provided they replant and they don't cut the old growth. They keep 75% of the proceeds and the rest goes towards reforestation efforts. Once heavily damaged by logging and farming, it is now beginning to thrive, with the patrol encountering wild birds, monkeys, foxes and even elephants. The co-management model that has worked for Chunati is now being implemented throughout the country. There are now 26 such protected areas in Bangladesh (Boykoff 2011).

9. Conclusion and Gender Responsive REDD+ Policies and Measures

9.1 Conclusion

Central concerns for REDD+ are poor rural women's use of the forest for subsistence purposes, non-timber forest products and alternative livelihoods and women's contributions to sustainable forest management as well as enhancement of carbon stocks. However, due to insufficient sex-disaggregated data and evidence bases, policy-makers, programme staff and other stakeholders often lack the information they need to draw empirically sound conclusions to efficiently direct resources and design interventions. (UN-REDD, FAO, UNDP and UNEP 2011).

The study aimed to support policy makers and civil society actors to take into account the gender dimension in policy and interventions that are designed to contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Inclusion of women in participatory forest management is still lacking in Bangladesh. Not enough attention is given to women's dual roles at home and community. Concept of women's participation and engagement is obviously praiseworthy but still it is an externally driven process. Moreover, women of forest dependent and indigenous communities lack understanding about their rights and barriers to exercise those rights, in order to hold government and non-government actors accountable.

As a result, local forest governance regime and benefit sharing arrangements do not take into account these complexities. On the contrary, they contribute to maintaining the status quo or retaining the existing power structures and reinforcing the unequal social relationships that underpin forest governance and management arrangements in the past.

Therefore, climate mitigation efforts require appropriate institutional arrangements. It should engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, whether it is government, including sub-national and local government, private business or civil society such as youth and persons with disability. Moreover, gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous people are important for effective action on all aspects of forest conservation and forest related actions with full respect for human rights.

To achieve REDD+ objectives, we have to identify entry points for effectively designing and implementing gender responsive REDD+ policy and measures. Entry points may range from engagement and participation of government agencies, private sector entities, civil society organization to women, men and youths from forest dependent communities and indigenous people. These efforts will help to support women's increased participation in REDD+ and integration of gender approach across various thematic areas of REDD+ namely governance, land tenure, stakeholders' engagements and safeguards. Therefore, increased effort in the form of context-specific and locally appropriate guidelines for gender responsive REDD+ is crucial.

9.2 Gender responsive REDD+ Policies and Measures

To assess the gender responsiveness of REDD+ PAMs, tables 4 and 5 given below have been formulated. Table 4 contains information on existing policies, laws or regulations (PLRs). It

Commented [EE14]: And do the proposed REDD+ PAMs take these gender aspects into account? This is what should be the main focus of this report. Is such information on the proposed REDD+ PAMs available? If so, this report should be revised to include this analysis.

Commented [EE15]: The focus of this report needs to be on PAMs and whether existing policies, laws and regulations related to REDD+ (e.g. climate change, land tenure and forest and natural resource management and use) as well as the proposed REDD+ PAMs being developed are socially and gender responsive. If gaps exist, then this should also be identified. These points need to be more prominently analyzed and discussed here.

Answer: Deleted discussions in streams. We have added information on gender responsiveness of REDD+ PAMs.

has four columns: one column is for the specific PLR, one column for the gender gap/risk within this existing PLR, one column for the proposed recommendations on how to address identified gender gaps and improve the gender responsiveness of this PLR (based on the gap results), and the last column for the key responsible institution. Then in Table 5 below two columns are presented. In the first column the original REDD+ PAM is listed and in the second column suggested text additions are provided to show how it can integrate a gender approach.

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Table 4: Existing policy, law or regulation (PLR), identified gender gaps, recommendations to improve gender responsiveness of the PLR and key responsible institutions

Name of existing policy, law or regulation (PLR)	Gender gap and/or risk in the existing PLR	Recommendations on how to improve the gender responsiveness of the PLR	Key responsible institution
<p>The Land Reform Ordinance, 1984</p>	<p>According to The Land Reform Ordinance, in rural areas, the Government provides preference to landless farmers and labourers of <i>Khas</i> land fit for being used as homestead. However, nothing has been mentioned about allocating <i>Khas</i> land to women in particular. The Ordinance also provides greater tenure security to sharecroppers (bargadars) in sharecropping contracts with land owners, and prohibits eviction of agricultural tenants from homestead land. Nothing has is listed on been found about women sharecroppers.</p>	<p>Priority should be given to landless and <u>marginalized distress</u> women, such as <u>those who are widows, abandons, divorced, and disabled, etc.</u> in allocating <i>khas</i> land. Women's should also get priority in sharecropping contracts. <u>At a minimum the law should explicitly ensure equitable distribution between women and men.</u> ▲</p>	<p>Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Land</p>
<p>The Private Forests Ordinance, 1959</p>	<p>This is an Ordinance to provide the conservation of private forests and afforestation in certain cases of waste lands in Bangladesh. The Ordinance included provisions such as working plans for private forest, penalty for violation of working plan, vesting of forest in a Regional Forest Officer, forest loans, afforestation of land adjoining a forest,</p>		

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	penalty for breach of rules etc. Nothing has been found regarding gender in the Ordinance. However, The Ordinance was repealed in The East Pakistan Repealing and Amending Ordinance, 1966 (East Pakistan Ordinance No. XIII of 1966).		
Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1900	<p>CHT Regulations focuses how the region should be administered. The Regulation also highlight the boundaries of forest reserves.</p> <p>A Special Bench of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh is currently hearing a case in which the main question involved is the validity of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1900 (CHT Regulation)</p>		
The Forest Act, 1927 (amended in 2000)	<p>This is an Act to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce. The act detailed out the power to reserved forest, power of the Forest Settlement Officer, formulation of village forest, social forestry, undertaking a social forestry programme acts prohibited in reserved forest, protected forest, collection of drift and timber, power to arrest, prosecution of forest-offenses etc. However, nothing was found that addresses gender in the law.</p>	<p>Women-<u>This Act should detail the critical role women play in forests, particularly in should be given priority in village forest and social forestry, afforestation, conservation of and management, and highlight the need to equitably inform women and men within forest-dependent communities about this law (so that they are made aware).</u></p>	<p>Forest Department, Ministry, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Law</p>

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Commented [EE17]: Nothing is filled out for the last two columns for this regulation. This could be because it under review, but please explicitly state this in the third column here.

<p>The Environment Policy, 1992</p>	<p>The Policy has few provisions regarding the conservation of forest and forest resources of Bangladesh which are not enough to meet up the needs.</p> <p>It is short-term and temporary policy, which cannot contribute to the development of forest and forest resources for achieving the conservational goal.</p>		
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Table 5 given below has two columns, one has the original PAMS and another column is gender sensitive PAMS

Table 5: Gender sensitive Policies and Measures

Original PAMS	Gender Sensitive PAMS
<p><i>To reduce indiscriminate use of forest resources to meet the demand for fuelwood:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) should be supplied at low costs to the forest adjoining communities. Electric, kerosene and solar cookers must also be promoted. ➤ Incentives should be provided to promote use of biogas. ➤ Charcoal and briquette manufacturing using sawdust, rice husk, etc. should be encouraged. In addition to promoting these alternate devices among the forest adjoining communities, the retail price of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders should be made available to those dependent communities at a subsidized rate. ➤ Encourage using branches/stems of trees harvested under “jot” permit. Allow the 	<p><i>To reduce indiscriminate use of forest resources to meet the demand for fuelwood:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) should be supplied at low costs to the forest adjoining communities. Electric, kerosene and solar cookers must also be promoted particularly for women and girls who are the primary users of these cooking stoves. ➤ Incentives should be provided preferably to equitably to women and men in the forest adjoining communities to promote use of biogas. ➤ Charcoal and briquette manufacturing by women using sawdust, rice husk, etc. should be encouraged. In addition to promoting these alternate devices among the forest adjoining communities, the retail price of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders should be made available to women of those dependent communities at a subsidized rate.

<p>branches of the jot trees be transported legally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surveys should be conducted in the landscape (PA or RF) to identify special zones in buffer area and firewood plantations be established following proper needs assessment. Areas outside forest (e.g., railway tracks, embankments, etc.) may also be brought under fuelwood plantation schemes. ➤ Special fast-growing species such Dhaincha (<i>Sesbania</i> spp.) and raintree may be encouraged. ➤ Hardwood species should be made mandatory in social forestry plantations. ➤ Pruning of trees may be encouraged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage women using branches/stems of trees harvested under “jot” permit. Allow the branches of the jot trees be transported legally by women. ➤ Surveys should be conducted in the landscape (PA or RF) with equitable participation of women and men to identify special zones in buffer area and firewood plantations be established following proper needs assessment by women. Women should be actively consulted with and provided the opportunity to identify areas outside forest (e.g., railway tracks, embankments, etc.) which may also be brought under fuelwood plantation schemes. ➤ Encourage women and men’s equitable participation and involvement s to grow special fast-growing species such Dhaincha <i>Sesbania</i> spp.) and raintree. ➤ Hardwood species should be made mandatory in social forestry plantations, regardless if it is managed by men or women. ➤ Women and men should be equitably provided the opportunity to be trained in pruning of trees.
<p><i>To address fuelwood harvesting:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need for increased awareness raising campaigns to address fuelwood harvesting. ➤ Addressing population pressure by promoting family planning. ➤ Introducing and/or enhancing AIGA activities, especially for women. ➤ Changing food habit to reduce fuelwood use for cooking. ➤ Ensuring enforcement of law. ➤ Universally intensifying co-management both for empowering people and raising awareness. 	<p><i>To address fuelwood harvesting:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need for increased awareness raising campaigns among equitably among women and men of forest dependent communities. ➤ Addressing population pressure by promoting family planning equitably among both men and women. ➤ Introducing and/or enhancing AIGA activities, especially with a focus placed on for women, including those from -such as female headed households, widows, abundant, disabled, ethnic and landless. ➤ Women’s participation as homemakers need to be considered while changing food habit to reduce fuelwood use for cooking. ➤ Ensuring gender-sensitive enforcement of law integrates a gender approach. ➤ Universally intensifying co-management both for empowering people including equitably women at grassroots level and raising awareness.

Commented [KYY19]: For these 2 PaMs, how are the roles for women different or similar to men’s? Is there evidence from deliverable 2 that states that women would like to take part in these activities? If not, we are placing a burden on the women who are already juggling multiple roles.

Commented [KYY20]: Again, are we giving women additional tasks that they may not want? Certainly what we want to promote is **access** to these opportunities, but not mandating it as a requirement, which could then create further inequity between men and women.

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<p><i>To address lack of capacity in enforcing law as well as implementing programs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce Smart Patrolling system involving communities. ➤ Build capacity of the Community Patrol Groups (CPG) and introduce permanent, formal remuneration for CPG members for contributing to conservation and protection. ➤ Make people aware of the existing laws through information dissemination, increased awareness campaign and motivational programs. 	<p><i>To address lack of capacity in enforcing law as well as implementing programs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce Smart Patrolling system involving communities with special focus on women. ➤ Equitably Build-build capacity of women and men in the Community Patrol Groups (CPG) and introduce permanent, formal remuneration for CPG members for contributing to conservation and protection. ➤ Make people including equitably women of the forest dependent communities aware of the existing laws through information dissemination, increased awareness campaign and motivational programs.
<p><i>To address population pressure and poverty that trigger illegal harvest of timber:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Address population pressure by promoting family planning, raising awareness and motivation. ➤ Intensify poverty alleviation programs for the forest dependent communities by creating jobs and other AIGA. ➤ Expanding the Social Forestry program. ➤ Ensure women's empowerment through income generation (textiles, sewing machine, etc.). 	<p><i>To address population pressure and poverty that trigger illegal harvest of timber:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Address population pressure by promoting family planning, raising awareness and motivation equitably both among men and women. ➤ Intensify poverty alleviation programs for the forest dependent communities by creating jobs and other AIGA, especially with particular focus on women, including those from more for marginalized women groups (e.g. single family households, widows, etc.). ➤ Equitably Engaging engage women during expanding the Social Forestry program. ➤ Ensure women's empowerment through income generation (textiles, sewing machine, etc.).
<p><i>To address expanding agricultural field often encroaching into the forest areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that a planned housing scheme is in place and stop building houses in agricultural land. ➤ Introduce cooperative farming systems instead of land fragmentation. 	<p><i>To address expanding agricultural field often encroaching into the forest areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that a planned housing scheme with due consideration for female headed households and women of marginalized communities is in place and stop building houses in agricultural land. ➤ Introduce cooperative farming systems including women cooperative farming systems instead of land fragmentation.

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<p><i>To develop ownership among stakeholders, increased awareness and increased participation as probable measures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide communities with benefit sharing from forest revenue. ➤ Co-management approach should be expanded to all forest areas. ➤ Address gender issues and empower women. ➤ Enhance skill-based training programs to dependent communities. ➤ Improve communication. People must know, for example, the difference between protected forest and protected area, vested forest, etc. ➤ Increase agroforestry. 	<p><i>To develop ownership among stakeholders, increased awareness and increased participation as probable measures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide communities especially those with marginalized women with benefit sharing from forest revenue. ➤ Co-management approach with the inclusion and equitable involvement of women should be expanded to all forest areas. ➤ Address gender issues inequalities and empower women. ➤ Enhance skill-based training programs to dependent communities, with particular focus on especially women, in which the program is adapted to as targets and should be appropriate to the local demand. ➤ Improve communication. People to ensure especially women and men -women must know, for example, the difference between protected forest and protected area, vested forest, etc. ➤ Increase agroforestry and equitably involve women of forest dependent communities.
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Deliverable 3: Recommendations Section for the “Gender-responsive PAMs for REDD+ in Bangladesh” Report

Recommend that for this report a table be created, wherein there would be 4 columns (see below). One column would be for the specific policy, law or regulation (PLR), one column for the gender gap/risk within this existing PLR, one column for the proposed recommendations on how to address identified gender gaps and improve the gender responsiveness of this PLR (based on the gap results), and then one column for the key responsible institution.

So that the reader understands the organization and purpose of the table, please also introduce and clarify briefly in the report how the information in this table organized.

Name of existing policy, law or regulation (PLR)	Gender gap and/or risk in the existing PLR	Recommendations on how to improve the gender responsiveness of the PLR	Key responsible institution
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