

Bangladesh Social Forestry Programme — Participatory Benefit-Sharing Agreements (PBSA)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Bangladesh

Quality score: 27/100

Evidence strength: Cautionary / limited

Summary

Since the 1980s Bangladesh's Forest Department has leased degraded state land to landless growers who plant trees, sharing timber-auction proceeds 40-65% with them; 700,000+ people have participated, creating 40,387 ha of new forest and 48,420 km of strip plantations.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	1/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	0/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	1/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Bangladesh Forest Department, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Bangladesh Forest Department — official portal](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[FAO — community forestry and poverty reduction case study](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Forestry \(Oxford Academic\) — Reckoning social forestry in Bangladesh](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[The Daily Star — Social forestry: who do you serve?](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

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