Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project title: Bangladesh: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh		
Country: Bangladesh	**Implementing Partners:** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	**Execution Modality:** National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome*:* *UNDAF Bangladesh (2017 – 2020) Outcome 2:* By 2020, relevant State institutions, together with their respective partners, enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environmental hazards focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: *Moderate Risk*	**UNDP Gender Marker:** *2*	
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00119122	**Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00115685**	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5603	**GEF ID number: 8036**	
Planned start date: *July 2020*	**Planned end date:** *June 2024*	
PAC meeting date: *TBC*		

Brief project description:

Bangladesh's flat topography, low-lying delta ecosystem and tropical climatic features, combined with its population density and socio-economic environment, make it highly susceptible to many climate hazards, including floods, droughts, cyclones, sea level rise, salinity intrusion, and landslides (in hilly areas). The country experiences risks from rising sea levels, more intense cyclones and storms, changes in precipitation, and more extreme heat and drought. These risks are expected to intensify in the future. Even though Bangladesh has experienced rapid economic growth in recent years, it is still one of the more vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and already experiences losses of 0.5 to 1% of its GDP

to climate hazards. Climate change is estimated to decrease agricultural gross domestic product by 3.1% each year—a cumulative US$36 billion in lost value-added for the period 2005-2050.

Climate change poses threats to the functional integrity of ecosystems, local hydrology, and community livelihood, particularly in the climatic hotspots in the Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs). The government has made impressive progress in developing climate polices, strategies and fund, and recently shaped a process of formulating a macro level National Adaptation Plan (NAP). However, vital gaps remain in establishing AEZs specific strategies, and the capacity of the sub-national and AEZ institutions to formulate and implement these strategies and plans.

This LDCF financed project will make significant contributions to closing the capacity gap between the national and sub-national levels by: i) establishing a common knowledge and information sharing platform for the stakeholders in the AEZs; ii) strengthening the coordination of vertical and horizontal level risk informed integrated decision making; (iii) enhancing the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions and system level capacity in mainstreaming adaptation into policy, planning and budgeting; (iv) strengthening capacities of academic and research institutions to conduct research and generate data to inform climate change adaptation strategies; v) increasing the technical capacity of relevant local government and sectoral line departments to plan and implement adaptation interventions, as well as provide climate-smart advice and extension services to local communities; vi) implementing climate-smart agricultural, fisheries and livestock practices, integrated water resources management and watershed management measures; and vii) raising public awareness and capacity of local communities on the benefits of an ecosystem-based approach to climate change adaptation**.** Overall, the LDCF resources will be used to intensify sub-national and local capacity building, climate actions, innovative adaptation strategies and increase the investments to reinforce national efforts to make Bangladesh a climate resilient nation, in line with its national priorities enshrined into Seventh Five Year Plan, the Delta Plan 2100 and SDG strategies.

This project will have the following outcomes: (1) Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national & sub-national/local levels; (2) Adaptation options assessed and prioritized for all selected AEZs; (3) Adaptation options implemented in selected AEZs

FINANCING PLAN *(only cash transferred to UNDP bank account and budgeted under the same GEF project should be included under this section (1), all others should be included under section (2).*	
GEF Trust Fund *(specify fund) LDCF*	USD 5,700,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 5,700,000**
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (*all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)*	
Government	USD 15,000,000
(2) Total co-financing	**USD 15,000,000**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 20,700,000**
SIGNATURES	

Signature: Monowar Ahmed Secretary Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	**Agreed by Government**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: Ziaul Hasan Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka	**Agreed by Implementing Partner**	**Date/Month/Year:**
Signature: Sudipto Mukerjee Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
AMAT	Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool
APR	Annual Project Review
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BDP	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
BHWDB	Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorology Department
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CC	Climate Change
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCC	Chittagong City Corporation
CCCI	Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries
CDA	Chittagong Development Authority
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDB	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board
CLIC	Climate & Livelihood Initiative Centre
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CO	Country Office
CSO	Civil society organization
CWASA	Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DC	District Commissioner
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEFDC	District Environment and Forest Development Committee
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DoE	Department of Environment
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center
ERD	Economic Relations Division (in MoF)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FCLI	Farmers' Climate and Livelihood Initiatives Center
FD	Forest Department

FSP	Full Sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economics Division
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GIZ	(German foreign aid agency) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationalle Zusammendarbeit
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IBFCR	Inclusive Budgeting and Finance for Climate Resilience
ICT	Information and communication technology
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IMS	Information Management System
INGO	International non-governmental organizations
IWM	Institute for Water Modeling
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KDCO	Kurigram District Commissioner's Office
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institutions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MSP	Medium Sized Project
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NPDOFP	National Project Director
OFP	Operational Focal Point

PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	(GEF) Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Project Progress Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCU	Regional Co-ordinating Unit
ROAR	Result Oriented Assessment Report
RTA	Road Transport Authority
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
STAP	(GEF) Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
TOC	Theory of Change
TRAC	Target for Resource Assignment from the Core
UDCC	Upazila Development Coordination Committee
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCF	Village common forest
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization
WB	World Bank

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE AND BARRIERS

Development Challenges

The geography of Bangladesh is a key factor in determining the country's vulnerability to climate change. Bangladesh's flat topography, low-lying delta ecosystem and tropical climatic features, combined with its population density and socio-economic environment, make it highly susceptible to many natural hazards, including floods, droughts, cyclones, sea level rise, salinity intrusion, landslides (in hilly areas) and earthquakes. Bangladesh also experiences approximately two-fifths of the world's storm surges every year. [1] The physiographical pattern of Bangladesh consists of 80% floodplains, 8% terraces and 12% hills. More than 80% of the population is potentially exposed to floods and droughts, and more than 70% to cyclones. The water resources use decision-making process is constrained by the lack of required information about the hydrological systems and their upstream-downstream linkages, and the impacts at various spatio-temporal scales. Climate change projections suggest that the flood extent will increase for all areas of the country by mid-century (2050). The Brahmaputra- Jamuna River system originating in the Himalayas, is the most vulnerable to increased flooding. On average, 3-9% additional area is estimated to be inundated from the base years (1978-2007) on the west side of the Jamuna River. In addition, some portion of the Barind Tract and drought prone areas adjacent to east bank of Jamuna river are projected to have around 30% increased areas of inundation by 2050, due to flooding under an extreme climate change scenario (Source: CEGIS, 2013). In addition, high temperatures increase risk of drought during dry seasons and inevitable dry periods especially in Barind Tract in the north. Climate change is projected to increase the variability of precipitation during the dry months of November through May.[2] With this background, these development challenges need to be converted into opportunities, and take into account projections of climate and hydrological change, sea level rise, as well as changes in land use and infrastructure.

Some of the specific risks from climate change in Bangladesh include the following:

- Rainfall patterns may become more variable and erratic[3] ;
- Rainfall intensity of a 10-year return period is projected to occur every 3-5 years in 2055[4], under the Regional Climate Projection (RCP) 8.5 scenario[4];
- Peak river discharge of the Tista river and rivers feeding the Brahmaputra basin are expected to increase by 25-75% in 2050[5], under the RCP 8.5 scenario;
- Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, the period of consecutive dry days may become 10-15 days longer (from the present 60 days) by end of the century[6] ;

[1] http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2016/10/07/bangladesh-building-resilience-to-climate-change
[2] GIZ. Draft. National Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Bangladesh.
[3] BanDuDeltAS. 2015. Baseline Report on Water Resource. Dhaka: Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Formulation Project, GED, Dhaka.

[4] Lutz, A. F., ter Maat, H. W., Biemans, H., Shrestha, A. B., Wester, P., & Immerzeel, W. W. (2016). Selecting representative climate models for climate change impact studies: an advanced envelope-based selection approach. International Journal of Climatology, 36(12), 3988-4005.
[5] Wijngaard, R. R., Lutz, A. F., Nepal, S., Khanal, S., Pradhananga, S., Shrestha, A. B., & Immerzeel, W. W. (2017). Future changes in hydro-climatic extremes in the Upper Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra River basins. PloS one, 12(12), e0190224
[6] BanDuDeltAS. 2015. Baseline Report on Water Resource. Dhaka: Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Formulation Project, GED, Dhaka

• The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC; 2007) projects a reduction in rice and wheat production by 8% and 32% respectively, by 2050[7]

Sea level rise is particularly problematic in Bangladesh. A 45 cm rise in sea level, which appears to be likely by mid-century[8] , will not only affect the vast coastal ecosystem and hamper agriculture and food production, but also has the potential to dislocate about 38 million people from 20 coastal districts[9]. The climate-induced displacement would create new housing, livelihood and settlement challenges as well as enhance competition and possibly conflict over scarce resources including land, water, fisheries and forests. Rural to urban as well as cross border migration could continue in the slums without adequate income, food, water, shelters and basic amenities. Even with its limited resources and increased challenges, Bangladesh has traveled a long way in reducing risk of its people and communities. The increasing finance flows indeed call for robust systems and procedures to track and manage them. Climate Fiscal Frameworks are designed to meet these critical requirements by identifying needs for financing and possible sources of funding[10].

Most of the Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) have recently become subject to unusual flooding ranging from normal to severe. Increases in meteorological variables such as temperature, rainfall, tidal wave height and extent, as well as humidity interplay, with physical characteristics, give rise to seasonal dimensions of vulnerability[11] ,which in many cases have exceeded the coping capacity with traditional knowledge and experience (resulting in hotspots for vulnerability). For example, poor and marginal farmers are struggling to maintain their livelihoods as they try to cope with increased moisture stress.

The Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs) of Bangladesh have been identified on the basis of four elements, physiography, soils, land levels in relation to flooding and agro-climatology. Bangladesh is divided into 30 AEZs. These 30 zones have been subdivided into 88 agro-ecological sub-regions, which have been further subdivided into 535 agro-ecological units. The geographic boundaries of the AEZs were last prepared in 1988 and since then, changes in climate and hazards likely means the old boundaries have changed. The Soil Resource Development Institute is planning to update the database and could also benefit from technical expertise to enable it to incorporate future climate risk factors and project how AEZs may shift in the future. Water resource management policy and plans also need to be revised in relation to updated AEZs with climate scenario factors embedded to prepare for future climate impacts.

The Development Forum 2018 highlighted the challenge of food security[12] as one of the development priorities**.** The agriculture sector is extremely vulnerable to higher temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, increased flooding and drought, and rising salinity in coastal areas, that affect crop yields and crop production. The IPCC estimates that by 2050, rice production in Bangladesh could decline by 8 percent and wheat by 32 percent (against a base year of 1990), and without sufficient adaptation interventions, this could lead to serious food insecurity[13].The frequency of abnormal floods in Bangladesh has increased substantially since 2004, causing

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[7] IPCC (2018). Global Warming of 1.5 °C: an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

[8] For example, Kopp, R. E., R. M. Horton, C. M. Little, J. X. Mitrovica, M. Oppenheimer, D. J. Rasmussen, B. H. Strauss, and C. Tebaldi. 2014. "Probabilistic 21st and 22nd century sea-level projections at a global network of tide-gauge sites."

[9] https://citations.springer.com/item?doi=10.1007/s11027-011-9298-6

[10] http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/library/environment_energy/climate-financing-for-sustainable-development-budget-report-2018.html

[11] *Climate Change and Livelihoods: An Analysis of Agro-ecological Zones of Bangladesh*. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265729300_Climate_Change_and_Livelihoods_An_Analysis_of_Agro-ecological_Zones_of_Bangladesh [accessed Sep 25 2018].

[12] Bangladesh Government and Development Partners Consortium Platform on development aid related discussion. https://www.usaid.gov/bangladesh/speeches/jan-17-2018-bangladesh-development-forum-2018-opening-plenary-remarks-usaid-mission

[13] Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan,2009

serious damage to lives and property[14]. Loss of food production due to severe mid-year flood triggered soaring prices of staple food items. Further, the annual increase in agricultural production is slowing down, to below 3%. The agriculture sector is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which has short, medium and long-term implications for livelihood and food security of millions of people in Bangladesh. This concern about food security is completely aligned with the Vision of Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100, which was prepared to "ensure long-term water and food security, economic growth and environmental sustainability, while effectively coping with natural disasters, climate change, and other delta issues through robust, adaptive and integrated strategies, and equitable water governance." To build on the BDP, mainstreaming climate change adaptation should begin with pilot projects in major AEZs. For improved and multiplier impacts, climate change adaptation investments must be integrated with the development process and plans, including medium-term plans, such as the upcoming Eighth Five Year Plan (2020-2025) and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Making strategic investments in climate change adaptation is essential to achieving sustainable growth.

Economic growth in Bangladesh is a challenge**.** The Bangladesh economy is rapidly expanding. The real annual growth rate of Bangladesh's gross domestic product (GDP) has been about 7% for the last 3 years.[15] Per capita GDP is approximately, US$1,360.[16] One-quarter of the population is in poverty, with 13% in extreme poverty, however, the rate of poverty is half of what it was in 2000, which is a remarkable improvement in human development. While poverty rates in both rural and urban areas have been dramatically reduced,[5] rural poverty remains higher than urban poverty. Rural poverty is just over 26%, while urban poverty is at 19%. However, considering the rapidly growing urbanization trend, tackling urban poverty will be increasingly important to achieve the country's poverty reduction agenda. The challenge of overcoming poverty is exacerbated by Bangladesh's geographic distribution

(see: http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2016/11/10/bangladesh-poverty-maps)

Despite the growth in its economy, Bangladesh remains extremely vulnerable to climate risks, risks that will most likely increase as the climate continues to change. According to the 2015Climate Change Vulnerability Index, Bangladesh's economy is more at risk to climate change than any country. The economic losses to extreme weather events in Bangladesh over the past 40 years were at an estimated US$12 billion, depressing GDP annually by 0.5-1%. Devastating storms that come along every few years have an outsized impact – such as the 2007 cyclone Sidr, which caused an estimated $1.7 billion in damages, or about 2.6 % of GDP on top of $1.1 billion losses due to monsoon flooding in the previous 12 months. In May 2009, 3.9 million Bangladeshis directly suffered from Cyclone Aila, which caused an estimated $270 million in asset damages[17]. A recent study by the World Bank projects that by 2050 climate change could reduce the GDP growth in some countries throughout South and South-East Asia by up to 4 % per annum.[18]

Those nations challenged by climate change are increasingly mobilizing domestic and international finances and channeling them towards climate adaptation and mitigation goals. The increasing finance flows indeed call for robust systems and procedures to track and manage them. Climate Fiscal Frameworks (CFF) are designed to meet these critical requirements. The current CFF adopted in 2014 is a pioneering attempt to make Bangladesh public finance system ready for utilizing the national and international climate finance in the most efficient and effective manners. However, there is scope for improved scientific identification of adaptation gap and climate

[14] https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2FBF00662591

[15] CIA Factbook

[16] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD. Accessed September 21, 2018.

[17] http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2016/10/07/bangladesh-building-resilience-to-climate-change

[18] *"Mani, Muthukumara; Bandyopadhyay, Sushenjit; Chonabayashi, Shun; Markandya, Anil; Mosier, Thomas. 2018. South Asia's Hotspots : Impacts of Temperature and Precipitation Changes on Living Standards. South Asia Development Matters;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28723 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO. "*

smart development projects based on vulnerability, future scenario and spatial planning needs context. In order to achieve this one of the missing tasks is a common platform for knowledge sharing.

The challenge of addressing climate change is a national priority. Bangladesh is recognized internationally for its cutting-edge achievements in addressing climate change, but it needs to further scale up and localize its adaptation efforts, with advanced knowledge, research and development inputs. Bangladesh has invested more than US$10 billion in climate change actions – enhancing the capacity of communities to increase their resilience, increasing the capacity of government agencies to respond to emergencies, strengthening river embankments and coastal polders (low-lying tracts of lands vulnerable to flooding), building emergency cyclone shelters and resilient homes, adapting rural households' farming systems, reducing saline water intrusion, especially in areas dependent upon agriculture, and implementing early warning and emergency management systems.[19] Despite the considerable progress that the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladeshi people have made, they face continuous challenges associated with climate change. Creating a resilient climate risk proof Bangladesh calls for taking evidence-based policy actions, using scientific climate risk knowledge and information in investment planning, innovate climate strategies and capacity building initiatives, in an integrated, and all-levels approach to meet current and future development The proposed LDCF project will provide support to design and implement climate change activities which are aimed at reducing vulnerability and building the capacity of communities in specific agro- ecological zones, as well as enhancing and improving adaptation planning at the local and sub-regional levels through the provision of better quality information and data. The project will contribute to the National Adaptation Plan process in Bangladesh, as well as meeting the primary goal for adaptation, Bangladesh's NDC which is to protect the population, enhance their adaptive capacity and livelihood options, and to protect the overall development of the country in its stride for economic progress and wellbeing of the people.

Barriers to Addressing Climate Change and Development Risks

Bangladesh has limited capacity to address the multiple issues, problems and impacts caused by climate change, and to implement effective adaptation options in areas that are extremely vulnerable to the changing climate. Bangladesh recognizes that the best solution for the longer term will be a holistic approach to climate change ensuring the integration of adaptation policies and planning, with appropriate budgeting at the national and subnational levels. This should be based on the best available climate information and science

There are number of technical and institutional barriers which need to be addressed in order for the proposed project outputs to be successful, with adaptation planning integrated at the local and national government levels. The barriers are discussed below

1. **Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for prioritisation of CCA planning and action is inadequate**: Coordination and collaboration mechanisms are inadequate for prioritization of climate change adaptation (CCA) planning and actions. The BCCSAP does not provide a mandate or elaborate on how inter-sectoral coordination will be done but does elaborate on roles. At higher levels, for example the inter-ministerial level, no mechanism currently exists. At the local level, there are no governance modalities for coordination on adaptation due to lack of official designation and lack of technical capacity. There are also frequent transfers of technical officers from relevant ministries (e.g. MoEFCC, MOP, etc.) and hence loss of institutional memory as knowledge is not codified into systems. This barrier will be addressed under Component 1: output 1.1
2. **Institutional, systemic and technical capacity to address mid and long-term CCA is limited:** In order to address mid and long-term CCA, technical capacity to collect, generate, use and disseminate climate change risk information and services is limited across and within government agencies and research

[19] http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2016/10/07/bangladesh-building-resilience-to-climate-change

institutions/universities. Capacity assessments have been undertaken but are dated and not sufficiently detailed to the level of skills that need to be built. Institutional arrangements have not been designated for mainstreaming climate change in work-programmes at the sectoral level. There has been little investment in institutional capacity for assessing CCA issues, and tools, methodologies and the use of new technologies, have not been adopted by staff to integrate CCA into sectoral plans, budgets and programmes. There is limited professional capacity at the national government level to implement CCA projects and monitor success. There is a lack of capacity to develop and analyse probabilistic climate projections and hence to use climate scenario-based analysis for policy formulation, planning and programming. This barrier will be addressed under component 1: output 1.1

3. **Inadequate database and information on climate change at local level:** Medium and long-term adaptation needs at local level in different AEZs is challenging to measure and cost. It is difficult to plan at local level without relevant information on climate impacts, risks and vulnerability. Available information has been often generated through technical assistance programmes and projects which have not been consolidated, in part because of lack of a designated coordination mechanism at local level, but also in part as they have been completed on ad-hoc basis. Adequate geo-spatial information is also lacking at the relevant agencies (e.g. Bangladesh Meteorological Department, CHT Development Board, Barind Multipurpose Development Authority, etc.). It is critical that such information and knowledge is packaged in a user-friendly format and is made available to all users from government to the community level, in a language that can be understood. To be effective, such an approach will require enhanced capacities at the local government bodies and relevant line agencies. Analysis of impacts, adaptive capacity of communities and institutions for vulnerability to CC (by agro-ecological zone) have not been done due to technical capacity gaps, and lack of a structured process and prioritization of resources for undertaking longer term assessments. This particular barrier will be addressed under component 1: outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

4. **Inadequate integration of CCA into national and local development planning and programming:** Medium and long-term adaptation needs are difficult to gauge and cost at national, sectoral and cross-sectoral planning levels without relevant information on climate impacts, vulnerability and adaptive capacity in a medium to long- term perspective. Available information has been often generated through technical assistance programmes and projects which have not been consolidated in part because of lack of a designated coordination mechanism but in part as they have been ad-hoc. There is lack of integration of climate change adaptation into national and local development planning and programme. This will be addressed through the development of local adaptation plans in component 2

5. **Insufficient financial and fiscal mechanisms to capture and track adaptation interventions and investments:** While a climate fiscal framework was established in 2014, there is still a lack of capacity to capture adaptation investments which are made throughout the country by the Government Bangladesh. There is also a lack of ability to forecast the necessary and required expenditures for future adaptation investments. This will be addressed through component 1: output 1.3.

6. **Limited Knowledge and Information on Climate Change:** There is limited knowledge and awareness, at both the household level and throughout all levels of the government on climate change, and its impacts. Although there have been a number of initiatives and investments, there is no tracking system in place on the interventions by sectors, geographical area or by segment of population., or an effective way to share knowledge and information on climate change The private sector also lacks the ability to mainstream climate change into its activities and operations. This knowledge and information barrier will be addressed through component 1: outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

7. **Limited Capacity in the AEZ to implement adaptation options:** The AEZs are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, but are constraint by lack the capacity to implement climate change

actions. Throughout the AEZs there are many barriers to addressing climate change and impacts and implementation of adaptation options. These include, the lack of adequate and systematic information sharing arrangements, limited information on opportunities for alternative livelihoods and diversification of incomes, lack of adequate access to flood forecasting and technologies related early warning systems and a lack of knowledge and training on how to better adapt to increase flood risks. Component 2 of this project will implement specific adaptation options in the AEZs

To address these barriers, this project seeks to maximize synergies among the knowledge, data, policies, rules and risk informed decision-making procedures governing the management of climate change adaptation issues in Bangladesh. While there is no one project or intervention that will address all of the challenges, this proposed LDCF project will contribute towards overcoming many of the barriers, by enhancing the capacity of ministries, and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation at the sub-national/local levels, improving local adaptation planning and the implementation of specific adaptation options in selected AEZs.

II. STRATEGY

The project builds on existing national priorities and approaches on climate change in Bangladesh. The strategy proposed in this project is based on learnings and gaps in current climate change adaptation initiatives and policies in the country. Specifically, there are several common and unique barriers that affect the implementation of an adaptation programme in AEZs. The objective of this project is to support Bangladesh in addressing urgent, medium and long-term climate change risks in selected AEZs.

To achieve the project objective, the project will adopt the following strategies:

i) Support government, sub-national institutions and local communities to formulate and institute climate risk strategies by making risk information available to them;

ii) Building capacity of the communities and institutions to implement adaptation interventions that support long term resilience;

iii) Support communities and institutions to innovate technologies and have access to finance and knowledge for making shift towards climate resilient livelihoods and settlements;

iv) Establishing a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of various approaches to climate change adaptation; systematic documentation, sharing; and knowledge building to intensify current effort to make polices and investments resilient to climate change.

The proposed LDCF-financed project is innovative because it will implement an integrated approach to reduce climate change risks to AEZs and disaster risk management rather than being comprised of separate and isolated sectoral approaches to addressing the effects of climate. By adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach, the project will simultaneously address the effects of climate change across multiple sectors including water, agriculture, soil resources, forestry, and preparedness for disasters in the most climate vulnerable locations. Furthermore, the integrated approach can help ensure that the current effects of climate change as well as the future climate risks are integrated into planning for and managing climate-related disasters. Additionally, the project will engage with institutions, local researchers and experts to increase local research and leadership capacity to produce knowledge products.

A key aspect of this project is that it will support ongoing baseline projects and national planning efforts. The project will implement urgent priority interventions identified in Bangladesh's DELTA Plan 2100, 20 which aims

[20] http://www.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/17/624/Bangladesh%20Delta%20Plan%202100%20Draft%20Report.pdf

to integrate and support achievement of Bangladesh reaching Upper Middle Income (UMIC) status, eliminate extreme poverty by FY2031, and address the longer term challenge of sustainable management of water, environment and land resources in the context of their interaction with sudden onset disasters and climate change. The Bangladesh Government has approved Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100) on September 04, 2018 with the aspiration of achieving a 'safe, climate resilient and prosperous Delta' by 2100. The BDP 2100 is expected to serve as the "Roadmap" for coordinated and prioritized investment in land and water management, continuously fed by latest knowledge. The project will also contribute to many of the medium and long-term priorities identified in the Roadmap for National Adaptation Plan 2015. This Roadmap promotes an integrated approach towards climate induced disaster and climate change resilience in national and sectoral planning. This Roadmap is not a Plan but guidelines. It was developed for MoEFCC with technical assistance from UNDP and the Norwegian Government for the preparation of full-fledged National Adaptation Plan with support from Green Climate Fund (GCF). Through adaptation interventions, the project will reduce the vulnerability of extremely poor and highly exposed climate hotspots in different AEZs, to existing climate variability and future climate change-related risks through a combination of measures that will strengthen both people's adaptive capacity and the long-term resilience. These climate hotspots are the coastal urban economic hub, Hill areas, Haor (wetland) areas, Barind Dry Area and areas subject to river flooding. The project will also help transform the way in which integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable pathway programme is designed and developed for Bangladesh and thereby also contribute towards achieving the SDG Goals, the climate part of Delta Plan mission, and provide substantive inputs in the climate and disaster management initiatives of the country as elaborated in its upcoming 8th Five Year Plan (2019-2025).

The proposed project supports the priorities of the Bangladesh Perspective Plan (2010-2021) Strategy, which emphasizes both structural and non-structural adaptation. This Plan also gives strategic importance to capacity-building and mobilization of communities, particularly those that are most vulnerable to extreme climatic events. Their development will be promoted as an integral part of the process. The National Strategy also emphasizes community participation, especially increase in women's involvement in the development program.

The project will also support the objectives of Bangladesh's Seventh Five Year Plan (FY2015-FY2019), which is aligned with the SDGs. This Plan emphasizes the need to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations into the project design, budget, and implementation process. The plan will also ensure women's full and effective participation, and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public spheres.

The project is also aligned with the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009), which presents a comprehensive (but unbudgeted) 10-year action plan (2009-2018) for both adaptation and mitigation[21]. Among other key areas, the strategy highlights adaptation activities under the 6 thematic pillars: (1) food security, social protection and health, (2) comprehensive disaster management, (3) infrastructure, (4) research and knowledge management, (5) mitigation and low carbon development, (6) capacity building and institutional strengthening. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change coordinates activities under the BCCSAP and has established a Climate Change Secretariat to implement the plan. The proposed project aligns directly with activities under all 6 pillars, with particular relevance to pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6. The BCCSAP is currently being updated.

Capacities at the national, regional and local level to adapt to and cope with the long-term effects of climate change are low. The LDCF-financed project will therefore contribute towards strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities and Local Government Institutions and relevant Government Agencies as well as research & academic institutions to adapt to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related

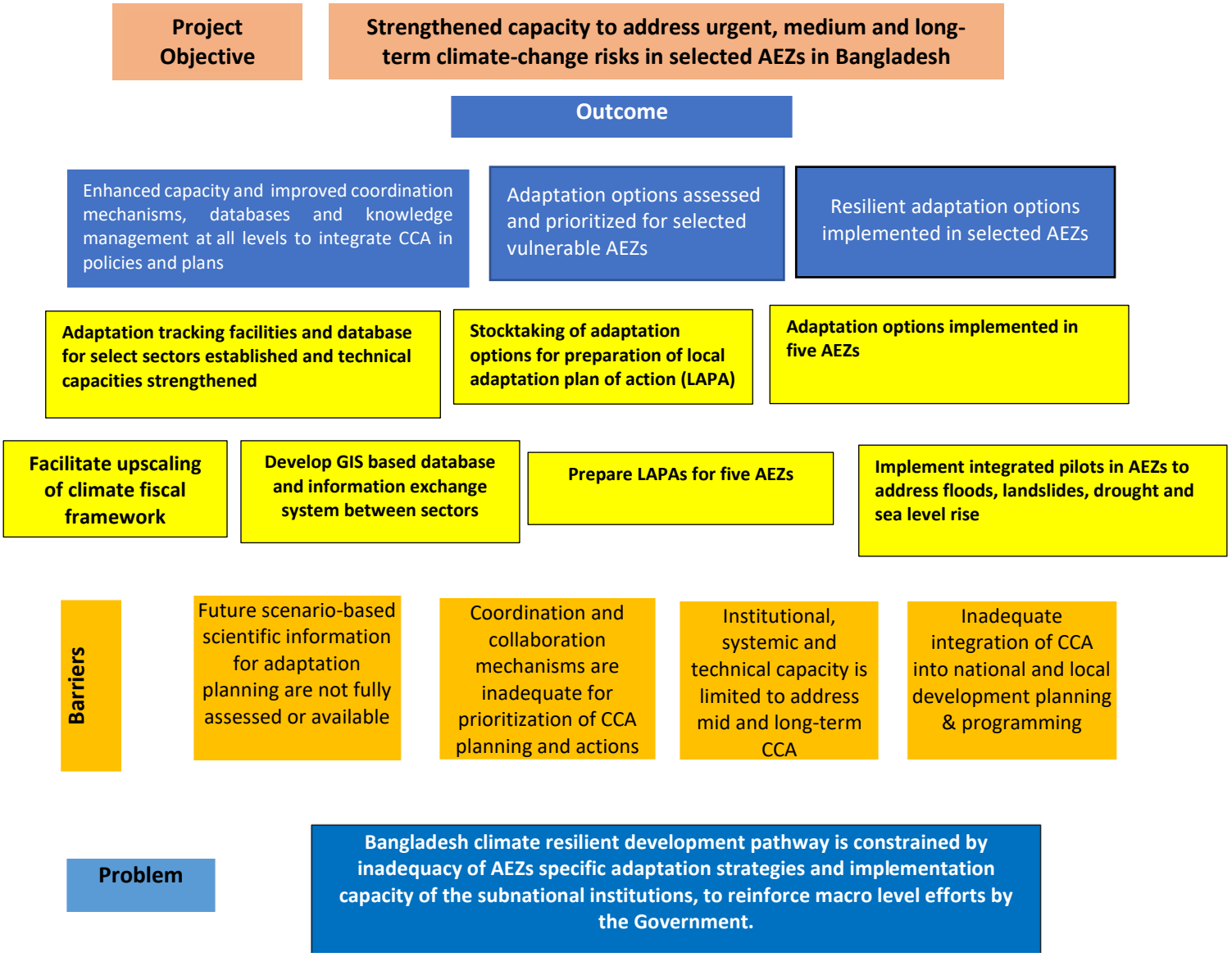
[21] BCCSAP estimates that the total cost of programmes in the action plan is $500 million in the first 2 years of implementation and in the order of $5 billion for 5 years.

disasters. In so doing, the project will address the barriers to implementing CCA solutions at the local level rather than a sectoral approach to CCA.

Institutional and individual capacities will be enhanced through policy, institutional and regulatory framework revisions which will facilitate planning for and managing the long-term effects of climate change and climate-related disasters. Consequently, the project will improve the use of climate risk information in planning processes. For example, climate information will be integrated into vulnerability and risk maps which will inform land use and sustainable agricultural development planning of each AEZ, and climate induced disaster risk management. Access to and the availability of such climate information will be enhanced through improved user friendly technical and operational capacity – including skills and equipment – for the long-term monitoring of soil health and most importantly, hydro-meteorological risks and hazards. The data generated and collated will be used to facilitate: i) climate modelling and seasonal forecasting; and ii) the dissemination of real time location specific early flood warnings as well as crop risks in the AEZs. The information generated will therefore increase the adaptive capacity of the all stakeholders in general, vulnerable community in particular, to climate-related disasters and inform medium and long-term development planning.

One of the main approaches of this project will be to demonstrate adaptation interventions in 5 AEZs (Barind Dry Land, Chittagong Hill Tract, Chittagong, Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains, and Tista Floodplain). The interventions will be implemented within specific unions (smallest rural administrative and local government units) in each AEZ, to be determined early on in the project. These pilot projects will be administered through the Ministry of Agriculture. The selected unions can serve as examples for other unions in the AEZs and results can be communicated to other unions through MoA's information network. Such a process can ultimately be scaled up to support the NAP process.

Theory of Change:



Bangladesh's objective of achieving a climate resilient development is constrained by institutional, systemic and technical capacities, limited scientific information, poor coordination and collaboration mechanisms and inadequate integration of CCA into planning and programming. The project will address these barriers by building capacities of local level government and vulnerable communities to strengthen information and dissemination on climate forecasting, early warning, etc., strengthen climate related information exchange between national and local level governments and enhance resilience of vulnerable communities affected by climate change impacts such as floods, droughts, landslides, sea level rise, etc., in selected AEZs by supporting adaptation interventions in these AEZs.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

While Bangladesh as a nation faces significant vulnerabilities from climate change – indeed as noted in previous sections Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable nations in the world to climate change – it is the rural areas of the country that have particularly high vulnerability to climate change. This vulnerability stems from the nature of the climate risks combined with relatively lower capacity to adapt to these risks. The climate risks include sea level rise, increased intensity of tropical cyclones, more intense flooding from overflow of transboundary river and glacial melt from the Himalayan mountains and more severe precipitation events, extreme heat, drought, change in location of disease, change in crop productivity, and other risks. These risks on their own will likely be significant and severe but, are clearly exacerbated by the socially vulnerable conditions of rural areas. Those areas, while seeing a more significant decrease in poverty than urban areas in Bangladesh, nonetheless have higher poverty rates than urban areas and have other challenges such as lower access to finance, technology, government services and other factors that can help in adapting to climate change. These risks are particularly acute at the local scale.

This project seeks to overcome the barriers identified in project development and achieve the goals presented in the strategy above via a coordinated series of outcomes and related outputs as detailed below.

The project will support linkages with other departments at the state and local levels to support strengthening of capacities amongst institution and individuals at the national and local levels. Each outcome will be implemented by different departments and ministries as mentioned below. The role of these partners is also clearly outlined in a table under Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Annex F.

Expected Results

Component 1: Capacity building to support adaptation

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national and sub-national/local levels.

Without LDCF intervention, limitations in institutional, systemic and technical capacity of the national, sub-national and local level institutions to address mid and long-term CCA, identify, and assess investment options will persist. Technical and financial access to innovative large-scale solutions under different climate scenarios will continue to be a major challenge for local technical and specialized institutions. Further, without the LDCF finance there will continue to be inadequate coordination and collaboration mechanisms for prioritization of CCA strategies and actions, and future scenario-based scientific information for adaptation planning would not be fully assessed or available. The technical capacities and abilities at all levels to optimally use available climate related information for the AEZs will continue to be limited and constrained without proper training and capacity enhancement initiatives.

With the LDCF finance, an open source National Adaptation Information, database and knowledge platform and a web-based portal will be established for national level policy and specialized technical agencies and the sub-national and local, government bodies, for effective coordination and knowledge management to advance risk informed decision making. This will contribute to the country's ability to achieve resilient development. The portal will be established at MOEFCC in partnership with General Economics Division (GED), Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Disaster Management, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, Department of Forest; Fisheries and Livestock Department, Ministry of Women and Children Affaires, Soil Resource Development Institute, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Chittagong Hill Tracts

Development Board, Bangladesh Haor and Wet Land Development Department, Barind Multipurpose Development Authority, Water Resources Planning Organization; national level training institute; Academic Institutions and specialized I/NGOs.

The LDCF resources will also be utilized to address the information and capacity gaps and strengthen linkages across the national level, sub-national and local levels to prioritize and cost adaptation investments, especially in the AEZs, to support strengthening of the Bangladesh climate fiscal framework.

Output 1.1 Adaptation tracking facilities and databases for selected sectors are established: Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors will be put in place, including strengthening of data collection systems for vulnerable sectors; geographic regions and supporting access to climate change information to key sectors and other users in the country. So far, the role and investment of private sector in climate change adaptation and overall adaptation policy and programme in Bangladesh is limited and there are no related existing platforms for risk informed decisions. In this context, the LDCF project will emphasizes stronger participation of private sectors in climate change adaptation through a knowledge and partnership platform, a first of its kind in the country, at the Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI), a body that represents the business and corporate sector in Chittagong, Bangladesh, the largest port and the commercial capital of the country. [22] Based on discussions held with representatives of the CCCI, as well as with other representatives of the private sector during the project formulation, the platform will host a geospatial climate & socio-economic database (GIS based) that will inform investment decisions and promote climate resilient business. The database will be populated with relevant climate change data, information and knowledge, such as short-term or near term data on floods and cyclones of the various geographical locations of business hubs to help inform potential small and medium scale enterprises and their supply and value chains in making risk-informed investment decision as well as inform existing business for better preparedness and planning. This platform is expected to further influence the Chittagong City Corporation and Chittagong Development Authority towards climate resilient development. This proposed knowledge platform will be linked with the nation-wide 'climate change information and knowledge network'(CCIKN) to be setup under GCF-NAP project. Based on a detailed assessment of the needs of the private sector, knowledge products will be developed to specifically address the information gaps and capacity needs to enable them to mainstream climate change priorities into their business plans. This platform will be managed by the CCCI after the project closure.

The key activities under Output 1.1 are as follows:

1.1.1 Develop a geospatial climate, socio-economic database (GIS based) by AEZ segregated by gender. The data base will include information on current conditions decadal, as well as medium (approximately 2050) and long-term (late 21st century) projections. The database will also include climate change and socioeconomic scenarios and adaptation interventions. The priority sectors for the data base and monitoring indicators will be aligned and linked with NAP and other programme and policies.

1.1.2 Develop information exchange system between national and local government entities and private sector organisations on climate change adaptation projects and programmes undertaken by government, I/NGOs and private sector; develop, maintain and update information sharing mechanism in decision making process at bottom-up and top-bottom level by linking BMD, BWDB & DAE joint initiatives on

[22] Chittagong port is amongst the 293 major port cities that face the risk of being inundated in the next 100 years (NASA study 2017). Analysis of tidal water of 30 years show trends of water level in the Chittagong coastal plain areas is 11-21 mm/year (MoEFCC 2016).

hydromet monitoring and forecasting and service delivery related to water, agriculture and multi-hazard disaster risk management early warning systems.

1.1.3 Strengthen the data collection system by setting up a dynamic data and information management system ensuring open online access to information anchored in an appropriate institution having multi-sectoral, gender and disadvantaged engagement mandate (to be selected through a competitive process).

1.1.4 Develop and institutionalize tracking tools such as User Guide; handbook(s), specialised software, apps, etc. for climate monitoring and impact analysis including gender integration by planners at the local, regional, sectoral, and national planning levels; ensure that stakeholders, women farmers, entrepreneurs of project sites and other potentially disadvantaged communities who can benefit by using the data sets have easy and routine access to information in the data sets.

1.1.5 Establish a climate change knowledge partnership platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI) to integrate climate change concerns in private sectors and business practices. Specifically, this activity will include i) setting up of an open access, geospatial climate & socio-economic database, web-based climate change partnership, knowledge and capacity platform at CCCI to support climate smart investment decisions to promote resilient business and prepare a risk informed business plan (ii) organize capacity building and sensitize business communities, city corporations and city development authorities, including other relevant local govt agencies, and (iii) preparation of knowledge products and training manuals, etc. based on a detailed capacity needs assessment to be conducted (iv) foster strategic public-private partnership on climate change and support them in accessing and mobilising resource for implementing good practices and networking. A steering committee and technical working group will be set up at the CCCI, and a funding mechanism created for its sustainability (trust fund, etc.). The maintenance of the platform will be handed over to the CCCI after completion of the project.CCCI has well-established ICT facilities and competent IT staff who will maintain the web-based platform after the project closure.

Output 1.2 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate information and services for planning process within the AEZs

This output will address the absence of, or limited use of, guidelines (where they exist) by the subnational level institutions. It will help to identify, prioritize, formulate and conduct benefit-cost analysis (and other risk management analysis) of adaptation options and mobilize resource for implementation of priority projects within AEZs. Institutional arrangements of training needs assessment with respect to climate change related information, use of data, determining and appraising adaptation options at the national and local levels are inadequate. There is inadequate arrangement for the design and implementation of capacity development training/workshops, on the identification and appraisal of adaptation options – quantitative as well as qualitative; and how to do costing of adaptation options. Through this activity, links will be established with ongoing programmes of UNDP, FAO, USAID and GIZ to extend partnership and contribute to financing and strengthening capacity of GoB across sectors in national and sub-national levels.

This output will ensure participation of women from relevant ministries, departments and local level offices in the technical capacity development programs. At the local level, development organizations, local communities including women leaders, local youth girls, WARD members, women representative of UP Standing Committees are expected to participate.

The key activities under Output 1.2 are:

1.2.1 Conduct an institutional capacity and knowledge gap assessment and analysis at national, regional, and local government levels and of the civil and private sectors.

1.2.2 Compile a risk-specific list of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptation in Bangladesh. This may include adaptation options and interventions developed or instituted outside of Bangladesh that may be appropriate for the country.

1.2.3 Provide training to stakeholders to enable them to use tools to facilitate their participation in the assessment of vulnerability to climate change and contribute to the integration of policies to enhance climate resilience.

1.2.4 Design and conduct capacity building training on Climate Change Adaptation Assessment for local government bodies who are working in five targeted AEZs. The training will include how to use climate and socio-economic scenarios, vulnerability analysis and how to assess and rank adaptation options using such techniques as cost benefit analysis (both financial/economic, non-economic and social), multi-criteria analysis, and risk assessment of adaptation options.

1.2.5 Training teachers to enhance community understanding through youth-targeted and school education/brigade programmes, and inclusion of climate change adaptation topics in curricula and appropriate materials (e.g. modules, teacher's/trainer's guide; educational brochures).

1.2.6 Develop an online network to support a community of practice, which will include information on cost, effectiveness, and barriers to implement adaptation options. The network should be appropriate for and facilitate exchange of information between different levels of government, civil society, and the private sector

Output 1.3 Sustainable climate financing tracking mechanism facilitated

The Government of Bangladesh adopted a climate fiscal framework in 2014 and is currently developing a tracking mechanism to capture supply and demand of climate change related investments. Instituted at the Ministry of Finance, the system is being designed, with support from UNDP, to capture ministry wide investments. Currently, the system will not be able to capture investment by the AEZs. To address this, this LDCF resources will be used to provide additional technical capacity to the Ministry of Finance to capture investments by AEZ so that gaps are monitored for equitable investment decisions. In general, Bangladesh has invested in an array of studies on economics of adaptation, which has captured information at the macro level. This information, however, does not support sub-national institutions to innovate, prioritize and cost adaptation investment. As a result, mobilization of resource for local level adaptation remains inadequate. Therefore, specific local level investment is identified as vital need.

This output will address technical capacity limitations at all levels through trainings on cost benefit analysis, scenario risk-based assessment, multicriteria based priorities of adaptation options, etc. The project will enhance the skills of staff in local level institutions by providing trainings in local adaptation plans of action (LAPA) formulation.

The key activities under Output 1.3 are as follows:

1.3.1 Facilitate an innovative financial tracking mechanism to assist government to upscale its climate fiscal framework (CFF)

1.3.2 Establish a mechanism for climate adaptation related investment decision-making and support the government to develop new projects to be funded by its own resources.

1.3.3 Prepare local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) in each of the five target AEZs. The steps in preparation of the LAPA will include: (1) Collection of Climate Change scenario based risk information (2) Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, (3) Prioritization of Adaptation Options, (4) LAPA Formulation, (5) LAPA Integration into Planning Process, (6) LAPA Implementation, (7) Develop and monitor the implementation of a monitoring plan that contains indicators, baselines & targets. Trainings in local adaptation plans of action (LAPA) formulation will

be conducted to enhance the skills of staff in local level institutions. This will also ensure sustainability of the project intervention post closure.

Component 2: Adaptation interventions in select AEZs

Outcome 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in select AEZs

Without the LDCF intervention, there will continue to be inadequate integration of CCA into national and local development planning and programming, and climate change will continue to impact marginalized groups through two main mechanisms:

- The direct impacts of climate change such as food insecurity, water, sanitation and health challenges, gendered migration patterns with women at a disadvantage, exposure to greater personal risks (including abuse and violence), biodiversity degradation, and increasing exposure to disasters;
- Ineffective support for climate change policies and services due to persistent poverty and gender inequality (which intersects with higher vulnerability), lack of access to institutions and services, limited mobility and access to information and climate-change related decision-making at all levels combined with limited capacity to influence where access exists.
- The problems are further exacerbated by inadequate attention to AEZ specific adaptation interventions for local communities and for building their adaptive capacity, as well as limited evidence from the on the ground experiences and lessons to support policy making. The project preparation phase identified a number of proven solutions which can be implemented with the vulnerable groups in the AEZs.

The climate resilient NRM based activities related to afforestation, reforestation, plantation, and other agro-forestry (under outputs 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and 2.3.3) will ensure that native species that are drought/flood tolerant/nitrogen fixing properties will be planted in different AEZ locations. Some of the common native species to be promoted include *Pongamia pinnata, Barringtonia acutangula, Crataeva nurvela, Anthocephalus chinensis, etc.* During the inception phase, the project will carry out an assessment with the support of botanical research institutes, Forest Department and local communities to identify locally suitable species that can thrive in the different ecosystems in the region. Local traditional ecological knowledge will be taken into consideration in species selection process to ensure local acceptability.

With the LDCF intervention, the project will demonstrate proven solutions to increase adaptive capacity of communities and ecosystems by piloting adaptation interventions in the AEZ in response to the climate induced vulnerability. Lessons from the ground will be documented for further innovation and refinement and scaled up by sub-national and national agencies.

Output 2.1: Level Barind Tract: Enhance climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites of Naogaon District: At present, there is lack of adequate and systematic information sharing arrangements and mechanisms on the fast changing soil health, depletion of organic matter and its impact on water-dependent livelihoods in the Barind Drylands. Farmers in the Barind AEZ are experiencing increased variability of climate including increases in temperature leading to longer aridity condition associated with depletion of organic content in soil and high variability of precipitation and storms. These conditions are affecting crop production. Sustaining agricultural production under increasing drought conditions and dry spells during erratic monsoon and dry seasons is a major challenge.

Under this output, a number of measures will be undertaken to strengthen resilience of drought affected landscapes through a multi-focal approach of efficient irrigation, soil and water conservation measures and forest restoration, in partnership with the local communities and local government. An assessment of existing

strategies of drought and climate change preparedness will be conducted and relevant approaches identified for scaling up and replication. With the support of experts from agricultural research institutes, training will be provided to small holder farmers on simple methods of testing soil health, selection of appropriate crop varieties and efficient water management in order to enable them to exercise climate risk reduction measures.

An Integrated water resource management[23] (IWRM) that integrates various sectoral views and interests will be developed through three pillars, covering i) enabling environment, ii) institutional framework, and iii) water management instruments to ensure efficient use of water resources and protection of the environment and various local ecosystems. The Irrigation and water management (IWM) division, the research council developed by Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) has so far developed 45 promising IWRM technologies[24]. Most of these technologies are being practiced in different areas of Bangladesh with successful results and will be adopted in the drought affected Barind Tract, as appropriate.

Key activities under Output 2.1 are as follows:

2.1.1 Set up efficient small scale irrigation systems by harvesting rainwater in the form of small earthen check dams, micro-catchments, etc to recharge depleting water tables; soil and water conservation measures such as bench and sloping terraces, water retention ditches and pilot small scale integrated water resource management measures in the Barind drylands in partnership with the local communities and the local level institutions to address agricultural production constraints.

In Bangladesh, about 94% of the irrigated land is under small and minor irrigation - surface, subsurface, drip and springer irrigation systems are commonly used. Efficient irrigation systems like drip irrigation, alternate wet and dry, sprinkler irrigation, etc. will be piloted in the project sites and adopted based on consultation with the beneficiaries and experts. Drip irrigation is a system where farmers store rainwater in dug wells and use it for irrigation throughout the year. This has proven to be one of the most efficient and climate friendly irrigation system as water use efficiency increases up to 100 per cent in a properly designed and managed drip irrigation system. Drip irrigation reduces over extraction of groundwater that partly occurs because of inefficient use of water under surface method of irrigation. Drip irrigation has also a greater scope for production of off-season crops especially in water scarce and drought prone areas. Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) irrigation is widely accepted in Bangladesh as an important water management technology for irrigated rice cultivation. It is a proven technology for water management, where water can be saved compared to flood irrigation for rice cultivation without yield reduction. Yield under AWD has proven to be higher compared to maintaining continuous standing water in rice fields, it saves irrigation water, reduces cost of irrigation and thereby cost of production. Sprinkler irrigation system, more recently promoted, is designed to deliver just the required amount of water to crops. Sprinkler systems offer myriad environmental, financial and aesthetic benefits to the farmers. Appropriate irrigation techniques will be selected and finalized in consultation with farmers and experts.

Small scale integrated water resource management measures will be piloted in the Barind dry lands, in partnership with the *Barind Multipurpose Development Authority* (BMDA), local communities and the local level institutions to address agricultural production constraints. Village communities will be selected through a participatory approach to pilot the IWRM that will demonstrate an integrated management model encompassing flood control, drainage and irrigation small scale infrastructure, along with other components like, crop production, fish, forest and livestock production, etc. to ensure sustainable use of agricultural land and water to yield environment, social and economic benefits. Some of the proven technologies developed by BARI

[23] Global Water Partnership (2002) defines IWRM as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems".

[24] http://bari.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bari.portal.gov.bd/page/32374059_0b3e_4ed1_b7ee_736d098fb1a2/IWM.pdf

will be replicated, as appropriate, and these include i) optimum crop water scheduling for BARI mandated major crops, ii) water and fertilizer management of fruit crops, iii) rain water harvesting in saline and drought prone areas for irrigating upland crops, iv) utilization of domestic wastewater as an alternate source of irrigation water in dry prone areas, v) conjunctive use of local ponds for irrigation and Fish-cum-Duck culture, etc.

2.1.2 Community led climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities in 75 hectares of degraded drylands areas[25]

Output 2.2: Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry in Rangamati District: Sustainable land management practices in the CHT region is precluded by weak technical capacities and poor outreach of local level agricultural extension institutions to communities about the impacts of climate change on the fragile ecology of the region. The CHT is highly vulnerable to landslides, caused by rainfalls of increasing intensity as a result of climate change, as well as other development factors. The northeastern part of Bangladesh is expected to face increasing challenges related to land loss, especially because of increased water logging, and areas inundated by flooding.

Interventions under this output will lead to enhanced flood regulation, landslide and watershed management under changing rainfall patterns including heavier and more erratic rainfall during the monsoon season**.** Restoration of degraded hills will bring multiple adaptation solutions through Village Common Forest (VCF) where 75 hectares (estimated through a consultation with the local village chiefs) of forest will be restored (by using indigenous/native species) and watershed management through community-based inclusive (Gender responsive) approaches. Further, there are some proven approaches applied in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and other upland areas of the country with a potential to be replicated in the project. These include i) slash and mulch, ii) soil and water conservation, iii) canal protection work along surface irrigation systems, iv) mulching of root crops, and v) construction of small-scale structural works in the watersheds, etc. Locally appropriate technology will be piloted and finalized after proper consultation at community level along with relevant stakeholders

Key activities under Output 2.2 are as follows:

2.2.1 Restore village common Forest (VCF) for 75 hectares[26] and integrate with soil and water conservation measures

2.2.2 Prepare participatory land use plans (PLUPs) in partnership with local communities across 5-6 watershed areas to address land degradation and topsoil erosion caused by slash and burn agriculture, which is rampant in the CHT region. Based on the PLUPs, adopt sustainable land management practices through community-based agroforestry in these hillslopes to restore and retain soil health that contribute to reduced landslides while also improving livelihood security

Output 2.3: Eastern Surma Kushiyara Flood Plains: Swamp forest regeneration, small-scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj. At present, there is inadequate information on the changing hydro-ecological conditions, and limited information on opportunities for alternative livelihoods and diversification of incomes in the wetland areas. Climate change is already negatively impacting rice crops yields and causing increases in flash floods. This has led to water and sanitation concerns along with fragile housing settlements of flood affected areas and; off season employment and movement limitations. Recent irregularities in rainfall patterns and the amount of rainfall has resulted in higher water levels and increased delays in water recession.

[25] Based on the analysis of Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for CHT and Sunamganj, the IRR on forest investments in the Barind Dry Land is likely to be between 20 and 25%.

[26] Based on assessment by the PPG team, it is estimated that investment in 75 hectares of VCF in the CHT near Rangamati will have an internal rate of return of 24.7%.

This output will facilitate activities that enhance the resilience of the vulnerable wetland, or Hoar, inhabitants to flash floods and reduce their vulnerability through alternative livelihoods, afforestation, water resource management, flood resilient houses, etc

Local Government Institutions in partnership with office of the Deputy Commissioner, Haor and Wetland Development Department, DAE, GO/NGOs and local communities will create a common platform for risk informed decision making, using the outputs of the Local Adaptation Action Plan. The Deputy Commissioner will assist in identifying Government Land for swamp afforestation as a common property resource.

Key activities under Output 2.3 are as follows:

2.3.1. Training local communities, including women, living in flood affected households in the wetlands on climate resilient alternative livelihoods such as eco-tourism activities, bird-watching, handicrafts, etc. to diversify their income from agriculture (approx. 520 households)

2.3.2. Shielding or reinforcing houses in the wetland areas from floods and wave action with environmentally sustainable materials using time tested local knowledge. (approx. 500 HH).

During monsoon, the village mounds in the vulnerable Hoar, or wetland, regions have always been subject to erosion due to the flashfloods. Traditionally, people grow grasses, reed plants (*Phragmites karka*) shrubs to protect their homestead by binding the vulnerable mounds using bamboo fence, *chailla* grass (*Hemarthria protensa and Phyllanthus reticulatus*, a tall grass abundant in haor), dhol kalmi (*Ipomoea aquatica*) and by deploying other indigenous techniques. Due to the current scarcity of *chailla* grass, villagers find it hard to protect their homesteads against wave erosion. As a protective measure, a pilot scale activity will be undertaken to adopt an erosion thwarting technique using both geo-textile and *chailla* together.

Moreover, greenbelts of local wetland plant species viz. *hijal* (*Barringtonia acutangula*), *kaorch* (*Pongamia pinnata*), reed plants, etc. will be raised around the erosion-prone faces of the village mounds as a protective measure against wave action and flash floods. This traditional adaptation measure also serves as a habitat for local wildlife. In some case where above measures are not feasible, the project will support raising the plinths of some of the houses to protect them from flash flood, an apparently simple measure but not affordable for many households.

During the inception phase, the project will carry out an assessment with the support of ecologist, botanist, engineer, forester and local communities to identify locally suitable species that can thrive in the different ecosystems in the region. Local traditional ecological knowledge will be taken into consideration in species selection to ensure local acceptability and to ensure ecosystem viability.



Mounds are traditionally used as shields in villages in Bangladesh to protect them from flash floods. See pic



2.3.3. Afforestation and reforestation of approx. 200 hectares of village common forest, community forest and swamp forest in Haor for common property resource development in floodplain to reduce impact of wave action and flash floods.

Output 2.4: Tista Floodplain: Enhance resilience of the local communities and capacities of the local government institutions in Kurigram to cope with river flood. Due to inadequate access to flood forecasting and early warning systems, the capacity of the Tista floodplain communities to cope with the floods remains poor, despite its increasing magnitude and frequency. The increased runoff and soil erosion along the river banks further poses serious risks to their livelihoods, largely agriculture.

Under this output, an interactive flood risk map will be developed and linked with the climate information and services of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre, Bangladesh and Department of Agricultural Extension (that connects with farmers and communities) to provide online services like flood risk and potential crop damage indication, coping and adaptation strategies, community climate service, etc. to the communities via mobile service, weather display board and DAE village level online

information centre. The map will be interactive through digitization or other innovative system. For example, an innovative weather display digital system will be piloted in selected AEZs where the weekly weather forecast generated by the Agromet Division of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) is collected, interpreted and made to use for farmers at the union level. The Union Information and Service Centre (UISC), located within each union council of Bangladesh, is considered to be the heart of weather information dissemination. The UISC will download the weekly weather forecast from the BMD website and will translate it in a simple format to be used by farmers and fishermen. In light of the forecast, it will seek advice from the local government agriculture, livestock and fisheries officers to prescribe required actions (e.g. time of crop harvesting, seed sowing, sailing of fishing boat to the sea, etc.) for the local farmers. The weather information, interpretation and agricultural related advice will be displayed on a 'Weather Forecasting Digital Board'. This board will be placed at the union council premises. It will be updated weekly and managed by the UISC. The board will contain information on average rainfall, average temperature, sunlight hour, and evaporation rate for the last week, the current week and the extended week using simple symbols for understanding of the farmers. The interpretation and advice will be in Bangla language so that the farmers can take necessary steps for better farm management. Short and near-term forecast-based products and services will be useful for farmers and other resource harvesters/users. Communities will also be trained in using and interpretation of weather display board and other climate services. The stakeholders will benefit not only from improved warning systems but also from knowledge and training on how to better adapt to increased flood risks, and how to improve flood proofing of risks areas.

The proposed climate information and service will be guided by the WMO's Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). It will support communities and farmers in the following areas:

- guide development of agro-meteorology forecasts and other advisory services
- enable farmers to better determine and plan activities that are weather/climate-dependent, for example planting, irrigation, fertilizer application, pest management, etc.
- provide farmers with agro-meteorological information for efficient and competitive agricultural production; and
- enable better assessments and estimates of crop productivity/production levels, yield, etc.

Key activities under Output 2.4 are as follows:

2.4.1 Develop an interactive climate induced flood risk map linked to climate information and services of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre, Bangladesh and Department of Agricultural Extension (that connects with farmers and communities) to provide online services like flood risk and potential crop damage indication, coping and adaptation strategies, community climate service, etc. to the communities via mobile service, weather display board and DAE village level online information centre (as mentioned above). Flood affected communities will be trained in early warning systems and in better adapting to increasing floods through multipronged approach, including promotion of alternative livelihoods, training women and girls from select AEZs in swimming, training and capacity building of local communities and relevant local government officials.

2.4.2 Set up climate resilient multi-purpose community shelters using locally available materials for vulnerable communities affected by flood, flash flood and river erosion. These multi-purpose shelters will be used to serve various needs of the communities, and will also serve as community training centres, community meeting halls, venue for dispute resolution for social conflicts, social gathering, organizing social events (e.g. marriage ceremony, etc.) farmers school, skill development training, evening schools for adults, etc, adaptation learning centre, venue for film shows on social issues, etc. during non-flood period. The shelters will be built taking into consideration the special needs and privacies of women, including separate toilet facilities, changing rooms,

lactation for child, etc. In total, 29 community-based flood shelters will be built to benefit approx. 1000 households.

Partnerships:

The project forms an integral part of the broader effort in line with the objectives of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), Seventh Five Year Plan (2015-2019), the National Perspective Plan and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. This project will also complement the Bangladesh National Adaptation plan. Inter-ministerial coordination, NGOs, INGOS, government and non-government organization, research institutions, academia will be involved to achieve project outcome and output. Other NGOs and UN Agencies are active in reducing climate risk in Bangladesh and are already working in concert with UNDP on many of these efforts – past and present.

Each AEZ has the potential to generate many benefits for local communities through increased protection from climate hazards as well as income through employment and a greater stream of benefits from natural resources as well as nature-based solutions. To date, however, the involvement of local communities in the establishment and management of each AEZ specific soil-water-agro-forestry centred adaptation and resilience building and engagement of community has been largely limited to daily wage employment at the time of water resource development, drought management, flood control and plantation establishment. This approach of community engagement does not allow the sense of ownership and inevitably creates a perception among vulnerable communities that the biggest benefits are derived at the time of implementation of water resource development schemes, agro-forestry or plantation – through daily wage employment – with diminishing benefits from maintaining the soil-water-greening initiatives. There are several underlying causes for this barrier ranging from partnership at vertical and horizontal level, policy to socio-economic, and perception factors.

Risks and Assumption:

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probablity are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5 and probablity is 1,2,3,4, 5 or when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported in the Annual Project.

In such a varied and complex program of activities as are in this document, there are many assumptions about how the project will be implemented and provide benefits as well as risks. Some of the risks are as follows:

i) Inequitable Impacts. Some individuals and communities may benefit more from some interventions than others. It is possible that while we expect there to be net benefits, some interventions such as investments in infrastructure could cause losses or risks to some individuals. It is imperative that the project provide net benefits while it is desirable to improve the welfare of all affected by it.

ii) Environmental risk: Most of the projects or technologies as selected are either eco-friendly or in harmony with the local environmental, social, and cultural makeup. So, the likelihood of considerable environmental threat associated to the selected path-ways is quite low.

iii) Implementation risks: the project will involve many government ministries, different line agencies, different level of government from the national to the local level, international non-government organizations, Bangladeshi NGOs, civil society, academia, research institutions, the private sector, and citizens Individual parts of the government, different levels of government, and different entities may have differing objectives or find it challenging to coordinate the activities under this project as well as coordinating and maintaining consistency with other development and climate plans, activities, and initiatives.

Table below provides a brief description of the risks, risk rating and mitigation measures.

a) Risk Description	*Risk Rating (Low, Moderate, High)*	*Risk type (environmental, social, political)*	*Comments*	*Description of assessment and management measures*
Risk 1: There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits.	Moderate	Social	As the project may perpetuate but not exacerbate or expand inequalities or discriminatory activity the potential adverse impacts to disadvantaged persons is considered moderate (I=3). Given the prevalence of inequality in Bangladesh it is moderate likely (3) it could be perpetuated.	To mitigate potential conflicts between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well to ensure transparency and non-discriminatory selection, the selection criteria and the process will be clearly documented, explained, and vetted in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities during the initial phase of implementation. A primary beneficiary list will also be publicized, and a timeframe will be announced to allow for complaints about the selection process and specific selection. In addition, the project will establish a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is gender and vulnerable group sensitive. The GRM will provide an avenue for any complaints in case of any conflict or discrimination as well as a mechanism for resolution of such conflicts.
Risk 2: The project may perpetuate existing inequality and discrimination against women and vulnerable people in target communities, potentially restricting such people from access to, or participation in, project interventions.	Moderate	Social	As the project may perpetuate but not exacerbate or expand inequalities or discriminatory activity the potential adverse impacts to human rights are considered moderate (I=3). Given the high-level gender equality in rural Bangladesh the probability is highly likely (4) it could be perpetuated.	During the development of the project a Gender Analysis was undertaken, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared based on that analysis. The Gender Action Plan, which is annexed to the ProDoc, outlines the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls were identified in the Gender Analysis and built into the design of the project.
Risk 2: Afforestation and reforestation may inadvertently introduce an invasive alien species through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment	Moderate	Environmental	The introduction of an invasive species can have severe (I=4) adverse effects on ecological	The project will prohibit use of alien invasive species (AIS) for reforestation and afforestation. Species lists will be cleared with the Department of Forestry and against international AIS databases and checklist (such as those provided by The Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network). Purchased seed material, if used, will

or use of contained plant material or seeds.			systems. However, given plant materials and seeds are sourced locally the probability of a new species being introduced is considered slight (P=1).	either be certified AIS free or be subject to germination tests to verify AIS free.
Risk 4: The outcomes of the project are vulnerable to impacts of climate change – including higher than predicted storm intensity, higher than predicted flooding events, and increased droughts.	Moderate	Environmental	While damage or loss of project efforts may be severe (I=4), the project is designed for adaptation to climate change reducing the probability of this happing (P=1).	The project will consider the most up-to-date indicators and predictions of climate change effects for Bangladesh during detailed design.
Risk 5: There is potential that community shelters may be damaged during emergency use posing safety risk to those seeking shelter.	Moderate	Environmental	While a major failure of a structure could have severe consequences (I=4), the likelihood of this occurring is considered small (P=1)	Any structures to be erected or construction with support from project will be required to have the design certified by a Profession Engineer.
Risk 6: Outreach activities in target communities may expose workers, and in some cases communities, to health and safety risks including but not limited to motor vehicle accidents, personal security incidents, exposure to elements, exposure to infectious disease. These risks, including traffic safety and worker health and safety, are well known and effective management measures are available to reduce risks to acceptable levels.	Moderate	Social	As with most outreach projects minor health, safety and security incidents can be expected to occur but severe risks (e.g. I = 4), such as a traffic accident resulting in death, are not likely (p=2), indicating an overall significance rating of moderate.	UNDP Bangladesh Country Office has put in place safe work and personal security practices for its operations in Bangladesh based on the minimum requirements for UN operations globally. UNDP activities, and those of any organizations contracted by UNDP, will implement and adhere to all UNDP country office security and safe work practices. Project activities controlled by Government of Bangladesh will adhere to government safety standards and protocols.
Risk 7: There are several Indigenous people's/Ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tract target area. Indigenous People in	Moderate	Social and Political	There is a positive history of successful interventions involving	In order to account for the unique needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous minorities in the project intervention area, an Indigenous People's Plan will be prepared for the project

Bangladesh are often marginalized due to a high level of poverty, exclusion from social and political processes, and restricted access to resources. Indigenous people's in Bangladesh are also more directly dependent on their natural resource base and show different preferences for livelihoods options.			indigenous people in the Chittagong Hill Track area that suggests this project can with only moderate risk rating (I=3, P=3).	once the specific target areas are identified and the inclusion of indigenous peoples is confirmed.
Risk 8: There is risk of soil erosion, nuisance dust, nuisance noise, and improper management of wastes during construction of community climate resilient shelter, wave erosion and flood risk management	Moderate	Environmental	This issues that can be expected (P=3) are small scale and easily rectified (I=2)	Locally available materials (e.g. bamboo, CI sheet, wood, non-fire brick, etc.) will be used for building of community resilient shelter. UNDP will appoint a site supervisor who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including use of safe work practices, safe storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material, handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices.

The project will follow an inclusive and participatory approach which will focus on strategies and activities to help ensure that most vulnerable groups including women, children, adolescents, physically challenged and other disadvantaged communities have full access to training, information/data bases, manuals, and other relevant products of this project. Though a Social Development and Gender Specialist is proposed, a coordinated effort will be ensured.

For the road improvement, the modification of land surface and aligned bio-resources should be kept as minimum as possible. In addition, it is strongly recommended to take steps for slope stabilization activities like planting trees. The project document has also suggested about that. So, land surface change related risk is expected to remain a minimum. See Annex E for detail risk management.

Stakeholder engagement:

The MoEFCC will take the lead in coordinating with other stakeholders and overseeing the implementation of the project. The MoEFCC will, among other responsibilities, host the Project Management team and be responsible for collaborating at the national level with other government ministries and departments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Government training institutes and research organizations. Other important government stakeholders include the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRDC).

Major stakeholders outside the capital Dhaka, include members of local government, at District, Upazila, Union and Ward levels, both civil servants and elected officials, as well as local communities in the project target areas. The Project target areas are five (5) AEZs which are (1) Eastern Surma Kushiri Flood Plain (e.g., Sunamganj), (2) Chittagong Hill Tracts (e.g., Rangamati), (3) Chittagong coastal plains, (4) Barind tract (drought prone) and (5) Tista Floodplain (e.g.,Kurigram). The Project will work in specific Upazilas in each AEZ, to be determined by the government in early stage of project implementation.

At the subnational level, the District Environment and Forest Development Committee (DEFDC), the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and Upazila Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) along with the Upazila-level staff of key line agencies such as Bangladesh Forest Department, Directorate of Agriculture and the Department of Disaster Management are particularly key stakeholders, who will be involved in the implementation of different activities at local level in line with their respective mandated roles and responsibilities as described further in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 3). They will also be responsible for implementing any policy changes at the Union, Upazila and District level. At the Union Level, the Union Parishad will be the key local government counterpart for project interventions, along with the Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs), the Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officers and other government staff with an important role to play in supporting the delivery of different project outputs.

The participation of vulnerable communities will be ensured in all project components. They will implement community-based adaptation and climate risk management activities and be empowered through awareness, capacity development and active engagement to test and develop an agreement on benefit-sharing and co-management of pilot projects. The MoEFCC fully recognizes the importance of ensuring that the voices of minorities and less vocal groups are heard, particularly of women and other disadvantaged groups. The project will make a very conscious effort to ensure that marginalized groups and individuals both women and men, youth, physically challenged, elderly persons are able to participate effectively in project discussions and activities.

Additionally, Bangladesh has a very strong tradition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including a range of NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) working in both rural and urban areas in a wide variety of fields. Many of these have an impressive track record of successful engagement of marginalized communities in programmes for poverty alleviation, health care, education and women empowerment. NGOs and CBOs that are active and committed to work on issues of climate change adaptation for sustainable development will be contracted by MoEFCC or UNDP to work as local partners with communities on the development of community-based adaptation schemes. All these are important for sustaining Project impacts and benefits.

Research institutions such as the Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council, International Center for Climate Change and Development and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) are an invaluable source of technical knowledge, advice and support for the design and implementation of specific climate change adaptation measures, for example, identifying the most appropriate climate resilient species to be planted as well as the best agricultural practices to be used in a given area.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan highlighting output and activity specific responsibilities is placed at Annex F.

Gender equality and empowering women:

The project is designed by using a proactive gender approach with a dedicated gender expert. UNDP's standard gender guideline was used, and document is reviewed using UNDP's gender policy. Three strategies were adopted to ensure that gender is an integral part of the design and the proposed investments contribute transforming gender inequality in climate risk and adaptation policies and actions. First, the design process used past gender analysis carried out in Bangladesh; second, all the community consultations participated by women and girls – together with men and separately, so that specific barriers and problems are identified; and third, investments proposed – both adaptation solutions, and policy and planning proposed contribute to women adaptive capacity and empowerment to influence climate policies and investment decisions.

Recognizing the differential nature and impacts of climate change on the lives of women, men, children, adolescent boys and girls, youths, elderly population, transgender and ethnic communities, this gender analysis focuses on 4 domains of empowerment – (i) access to climate change related information; (ii) socio-economic resilience to climate change vulnerabilities; (iii) scope of participation in climate change adaptation related project planning and implementation-monitoring; and (iv) leadership.

The stakeholder consultation meetings and focus group discussions that were conducted in all the 5 AEZs (Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains, Tista Floodplain, and High Barind Tract) revealed existence of strong patriarchal attitude where women are mostly playing reproductive roles, completely dependent on the male partners for any kind of decision making, and have limited or no access to climate change related information. For example, women do not know, nor have they been educated as to:

- Why is climate changing;
- What to do to protect livelihoods;
- Alternative skills development opportunities;
- Other considerations such as access to health, water and sanitation, education, and coping with their vulnerable situation.

The socio-economic resilience of women, adolescent girls, physically challenged and ethnic community are vulnerable, but the project would invest to increase their ability to become innovator and change agent. In support of this, a Gender Action Plan is developed, and highlights output specific activities relating to gender along with result indicators to reduce these vulnerabilities. For example, the analysis of current and future climate scenarios and long-term climate trends will encompass change in gender-climate related hazards and impacts. Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors and geographic regions will ensure that data are sex-disaggregated and information management system is gender responsive.

Human technical capacity development activities towards climate sensitive planning and budgeting will ensure participation of concerned women officials including women in development (WID) Focal Points from relevant ministries, departments, and local level offices. This will enhance knowledge and skills of local level women leaders, local youths (boys and girls), WARD members and women representatives of Union/Upazila level Standing Committees. Women's participation in gender sensitive planning and budgeting will enhance their leadership capability in managing climate change adaptations. Gender-based experiences of programs and projects implemented by Government ministries and NGOs will be reviewed to support and enable the dissemination of capacity building programs designed through this Project. Past experiences – challenges and successes of climate change adaptation programs (project-specific and capacity building related) will be reviewed from gender perspective both for learning and up-scaling. Local level institutions (Village Resource Development Centers, Gender and Development Committee, Environment and Climate Change Committee of the Union and Upazila Parishad, Youth development organizations/foundations, School brigades and School Management Committee, etc.) will be equipped with gender-climate focused knowledge and skills and will work as catalytic agents for information dissemination.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC)

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA27.

In addition, to bring the voice of Bangladesh to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate change adaptation initiatives of a similar context. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing similar or

[27] https://panorama.solutions/en

related initiatives in the geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Bangladesh.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation is at the core of UNDP agenda to support Bangladesh's to play a supportive role to share its lessons learnt in resilient policies and investments. The project will provide support to GOB's planned Climate Change Knowledge Institutions.

Through the development of partnership with other initiatives on SSTrC. project results will be shared with the Asia Pacific Adaptation network (APAN), Global Adaptation Forums and Climate Networks as a part of SSTrC. Efforts of UNDP Regional Centre, Bangkok will be engaged to connect and work together with wide variety of interested stakeholders from governments to private sector and civil society among LDC countries. UNDP has a strong role to play as knowledge broker, capacity development supporter and partnership facilitator. UNDP will focus results of the proposed project on:

1. Brokering knowledge on scalable development solutions and analysis on what has worked and what has not, with systematic information of who, where and what is happening in South-South and triangular cooperation.
2. Enabling harmonization of policies, legal frameworks and regulations to increase opportunities and maximize mutual benefits of South-South exchanges, while supporting capacity development of Southern partners to better implement SSC and TrC initiatives.
3. Facilitating partnerships, fostering innovations, and promoting the scaling-up of promising ideas.

The project is designed to generate a great body of knowledge for continuous improvement of its performance as well as disseminate them for policy making and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC). Many of the knowledge products will be generated through component 1 which will produce training modules, develop applications and databases and establish platforms for both the private and public sector on climate change adaptation.

Learning products from the project will be documented and disseminated through different media and target a range of stakeholders and project beneficiaries. The knowledge materials generated under the project will include, but not be limited to, the following under the following two outcomes:

Outcome 1

1. Training modules and handbook on contemporary and priority issue of climate change adaptation-for local government bodies, NGOs, private sector and communities
2. Analytical study on implications of financial regulation for guiding fiscal decision to be reflected in Climate Fiscal Framework-National Planning Commission, Local level planning, district and upazilla administration
3. Institutional capacity and knowledge gap assessment on climate change adaptation- Government training institutes, local govt bodies and private sector
4. Training modules for teachers and students on climate change-for school and college
5. Report on cost benefit analysis of good adaptation options- Govt training institutes and local govt bodies
6. Report on in-depth stocktaking of adaptation options and best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptations in Bangladesh- for community, local govt bodies, NGOs and private sector
7. Local level adaptation plan of action (LAPA) for five targeted AEZs- for local government agencies and planning commission
8. Climate risks and vulnerability Atlas of all AEZs-for local govt agencies and planning commission

Outcome 2

1. Report on climate information and services for five selected AEZs- for dept of agriculture extension and other NRM agencies (fisheries, livestock, forestry, etc.)
2. Report on climate risks, vulnerability and adaptation assessment for five targeted AEZs- for local govt agencies, NGOs, community and planning commission
3. Report on stakeholder's engagement and investment plan for CCCI's platform on climate change- Chittagong City Corporation, CDA and CCCI
4. Flood Risk Zone mapping and delineation of danger zones for Teesta floodplain- For Kurigram district
5. Training materials on climate resilient water resources management in five AEZs- for BWDB, DPHEs and local govt bodies
6. Training modules on ecosystem-based adaptation in five AEZs- for local govt agencies and Forest Department
7. Training modules on climate resilient livelihoods, resilient agriculture and and NRM for selected AEZs-for communities and officers of local government bodies

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

The project is designed to either develop activities and programs that are suitable for national level application or to implement adaptations interventions in selected AEZs that can be scaled up by being replicated elsewhere. Both Components 1 and 2 have strong potential for replication and scaling up beyond project duration.

- Component 1 will develop information systems and tools to inform the understanding of vulnerability and assessment, and adaptation options across the country. This will allow the capacity of the national and sub-national governments to be enhanced to address climate change and to have an in-depth understanding of how climate change will impact the AEZs. This will include, but not be limited to developing training programs in climate sensitive sectors; and supporting the scaling up of the existing Climate Fiscal Framework. These activities will be nationwide applications and can readily be scaled up at the national level. Emphasis will also be placed on learning lessons from the applications in Component 2, disseminating the information across to the national government, sub-national government, civil society, and the private sector. Perhaps most importantly this Component will emphasize on generating lessons that can be incorporated in the National Adaptation Plan as well as other relevant climate change policies and plans of the country. Component 1 will take stock of adaptation options throughout the country and build capacity across the national and sub-national government to assess the relative costs and effectiveness of adaptation options through tools such as benefit cost analysis. Further, training and capacity building programmes for local level government and institutions will be conducted for the formulation of the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA). This will ensure continuity of the LAPA process, as well as the retention of knowledge amongst the staff, beyond project duration with the potential to replicate LAPA in other AEZs of the country. This combination of soft interventions such as training and capacity building, as well as hard interventions such as, setting up GIS based database and establishing a platform for exchange of information amongst local, sub-national and national level institutions, are mechanisms that will ensure that the activities undertaken in the project will be sustainable and replicable. Further, as learnings from successful pilots on-ground as well as knowledge management activities will be incorporated into the LAPA framework to mobilize community groups and local institutions in adaptation planning and better understanding of their respective roles, this will lead to the scaling up and replication of such models at sub-national and national levels to ensure sustainability after the project closure. Where appropriate, these lessons will be incorporated into other relevant national climate change plans and policies.
- Knowledge products developed under the project will be uploaded in the relevant national portals (e.g. DoE's and local government websites that include websites of Chittagong City Corporation, CHT

Development Board, Sunamgonj districts, etc.) so that stakeholders can freely access the knowledge products, most of which will be prepared in Bangla. A summary of each knowledge product will also be produced for international audience. A technical working committee to be established under the NPD will provide the required support and guidance in preparation of knowledge products.

- To ensure sustainability and enhance accessibility, knowledge and information, climate data and related inventories developed under this project will be uploaded to the Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM), a web-based climate change knowledge management network developed under the National Adaptation Plan of the Government of Bangladesh supported by UNDP. By establishing linkages with the UNDP supported project, the project will support the expansion of the existing CCIKM by improving the capacity of the IT staff to retain the facility on a sustainable basis. Most government institutions have websites managed by full time IT specialists and web administrators, including the MoEFCC to oversee long term maintenance. The project will coordinate with the CCIKM oversight committee within MoEFCC, launched under the Pilot Programme of Climate Resilience project, to ensure that the CCIKM is updated and on track.

- Component 2 will demonstrate a variety of adaptation interventions in vulnerable agro-ecological zones of the country facing unique and mounting challenges of drought, landslides, floods and sea level rise as a result of changing climate, posing serious risks to the livelihood and ecological security in the respective AEZs. Learnings from these adaptation interventions will be captured for replication across the other AEZs facing similar challenges in the country. Through the innovative incubation schemes, the project will support unique small-scale adaptation initiatives by community organizations in the AEZs. The purpose of this scheme is to scale up these innovative and successful small interventions to the sub-national and national levels. Learnings from such successful pilots will be institutionalized into the LAPA process, which supports the scaling up and replication of such models across the country.

Component 2 will also include a consolidated program to provide training and support across all 4 AEZs on flood management, climate smart agriculture, water resource management, and ecosystem management.

IV. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1 – No Poverty, 2-No Hunger, 3-Good Health and Well Being, 5-Gender Equality, 6- Clean Water and Sanitation, 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, 10 – Reduced Inequality, 11 -Sustainable Cities and Communities, 13 – Climate Action, 14 – Life Below Water, and 15 – Life on Land.
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: By 2023, the government will have improved data and information management systems to understand emerging and future climate change and related risks; the government will have enhance capacity to identify and assess adaptation options; five AEZs representing diverse risks from climate change will have improved capacity to address climate risks and will have implemented specific adaptations to reduce risks; and capacity of government to support a national adaptation planning process will be enhanced, including regional adaptation planning, training programs and information systems to support adaptation, and a climate finance facility
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation cross sectors which is funded and implemented.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Midterm Target**	**End of Project Target**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Project Objective **To support Bangladesh in addressing its urgent, medium and long-term climate risks in selected AEZs**	**<u>Indicator 1</u>:** No. of direct beneficiaries: disaggregated by gender	0 direct beneficiaries in target AEZ	52,200 beneficiaries (min. 50% female) directly benefit from adaptation technologies, improved livelihoods, climate resilient facilities/infrastructure, and those with significantly reduced vulnerability to climatic hazards due to new and enhanced early warning.	1,200,000 (min. 50% female)	Cultural and religious barriers may restrict women to participate in project activities

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national & sub-national/local levels.	**<u>Indicator 2:</u>** Number of plans, policies and programmes that integrate climate risk scenarios at relevant timescales.	0 policies/plans with risk scenarios	4	7	5 LAPAs in the AEZ mainstream adaptation 1 Climate Fiscal Framework 1 Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries adopt 1 climate resilient business plan Staff transfer, loss of required skills and capacity to continuously maintain the database

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Risks and Assumptions
	Indicator 3 No. of technical staff of key ministries and local government institutions trained to use climate change information and services in planning processes and to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures; disaggregated by gender	200 out of 700 technical staff and officials responsible for government's sectoral project document preparation received climate change responsive project design training.	300	500	Training is inadequate; wrong staff trained; or training is not applied. information provided to support and inform the planning processes will be useful to those participating and monitoring the planning processes.
Outcome 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected AEZs	**Indicator 4** Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices a) Integrated water resource management and efficient irrigation systems. b) No. of participatory land use plans adopted that mainstream climate resilient measures. c) No. of HH that adopt climate resilient alternative livelihoods and no. of	0 villages with IWRM and efficient irrigation systems 0 PLUPs 0 HH	50% of targeted areas 6 watershed areas in CHT 400 households (min. 70 % female) in wetland areas	100% of targeted areas 10 watershed areas in CHT 520 HH (min. 70% female) in wetland areas	Soil health assessment will be conducted based on FAO's Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) Villagers are unwilling to participate in the participatory land use planning process

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Risks and Assumptions
	women and girls trained in swimming d) Areas under (ha) afforestation and reforestation and agroforestry e) No. of climate resilient structures that reduce vulnerability to floods, flash floods and wave actions	0 ha 0	3500 women and girls trained and experienced in swimming 200 ha of degraded forests and lands afforested and restored 20 community based flood shelters in Tista floodplains; 400 HH with structures that reduce flood and wave impacts in flooded wetlands areas (50% female will benefit)	5000 women and girls trained and experienced in swimming 350 ha of forest areas 29 community-based flood shelters; 500 HH with reinforced structures (50% female will benefit)	Risks: Measures are not sufficient to reduce flood risks. Assumptions: these measures will serve as examples of how flood risks can be reduced, and vulnerable population will be resilient and better off socio-economically.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies[28]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted. Periodical M&E oversight of the project should be jointly undertaken by the MoEFCC/DoE and other relevant national authority as per GoB procedures and obligations and the development partner, UNDP.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g., Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP], gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The PSC will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the PSC will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

[28] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Project Implementing Partner: The MoEFCC will be the lead implementing partner. The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and PSC within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, monitored, and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit:

The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.[29]

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;

[29] See guidance here: https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx

- Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- Plan and schedule PSC meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the PSC.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the PSC. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: *list the required GEF Tracking Tool(s), as agreed with the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor.* The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool(s) – submitted as Annex to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the Mid-Term Review or the Terminal Evaluation) and shared with *the mid-term review consultants* and terminal evaluation consultants before the required *review/*evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool(s) will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Mid-term Review report and Terminal Evaluation report.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): An independent mid-term review process will begin after the second PIR has been submitted to the GEF, and the MTR report will be submitted to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. The MTR findings and responses outlined in the management response will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the review process and the MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP ERC

(evaluation resource centre). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final MTR report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the PSC.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP ERC. As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the PSC. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP independent evaluation office (IEO) will undertake a quality assessment and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project's terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the PSC during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Mandatory GEF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[30] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 15,000	*add*	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	USD 16,000 (4,000/yr)	*IMED, GoB*	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	*None*	*None*	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	*None*	*UNDP*	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	*None*	*None*	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	*None*	*None*	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office/consultants	USD 25,000	*None*	On-going
PSC meetings	NPSC UNDP Country Office Project Manager	USD 8,000 (2,000/yr)	*None*	At minimum semi-annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[31]	*None*	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None[31]	*None*	Troubleshooting as needed

[30] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[31] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[30] (US$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	*None*	To be determined.
Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool (to be updated by CO)	*Project Manager*	*None*	*None*	*Before mid-term review mission takes place.*
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	*UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team*	*USD 39,000*	*None*	*Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.*
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by UNDP	Project Manager	None	*None*	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 43,500	*None*	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of MTR and TE reports into English and Bengali	*UNDP Country Office*	USD 15,000	*None*	*As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.*
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		***USD 161,500***	*None*	

VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change (MoEFCC).
The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Implementing Partner will assign the Responsible Parties (listed below) to provide implementation support for specific outputs/activities. These Responsible Parties will act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract defining specific roles and responsibilities.
As part of selection process, an NGO/Firm selection committee will be formed, which will be headed by the NPD with representation from MoEFCC, BFD, BWDB, DAE, DLS, BMDA, CHTDB, relevant local government institutions, experts and UNDP.

Responsible Parties: Responsible Parties may include (i) Chittagong Hill Tract Development Board (CHTDB), (ii) Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), (iii) Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), (iv) Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), and (v) Haor and Wetland Development Board (HWDB), and (vi) Local Government Institutions (LGIs); They will be responsible and accountable for the implementation of specific outputs/activities. During project inception, details will be agreed upon and responsible partners will establish agreements with the Implementing Partner (DoE)

Table 6. The Responsible Parties for each project component (to be discussed and agreed during the inception workshop).

Components	Responsible Parties	Modality
Capacity building	NGO/Firm	Capacity-building/training will be provided by the NPD in consultation with PIC
Assessment of adaptation option, prioritization, research and study	NGO/ Firm	The National Project Director (NPD) in consultation with UNDP will award a contract to a competent NGO or Firm using Public Procurement Rules (PPR), 2006.
Implementation of adaptation option in selected AEZs	Relevant govt implementing partners (DAE, BFD, BWDB, BMDA, DLS, CHTDB, Haor & wetland Development board, CCCI, City Corporation/City Dev authority, etc.) and NGOs	The National Project Director (NPD) in consultation with UNDP will award a contract to a competent national implementing partners, NGO or Firm using Public Procurement Rules (PPR), 2006.
Climate-resilient livelihoods including capacity building	NGOs with support from LGIs and DAE	A committee will be formed under the NPD with representatives from MoEFCC, DoE, UNDP, DLS, DAE, LGIs and UNDP. NPD will award contract on the basis of the recommendation of the committee NPD will award a contract to a competent NGO following government rules and regulations.
Climate resilient shelter	NGO/Firm	The Implementing Partner will award a contract to a competent NGO or Firm using its procurement policy. The Implementing Partner may request UNDP to provide implementation support services in this component through Responsible Party Agreement/Low Value Grant or conducting competitive procurement process

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure:

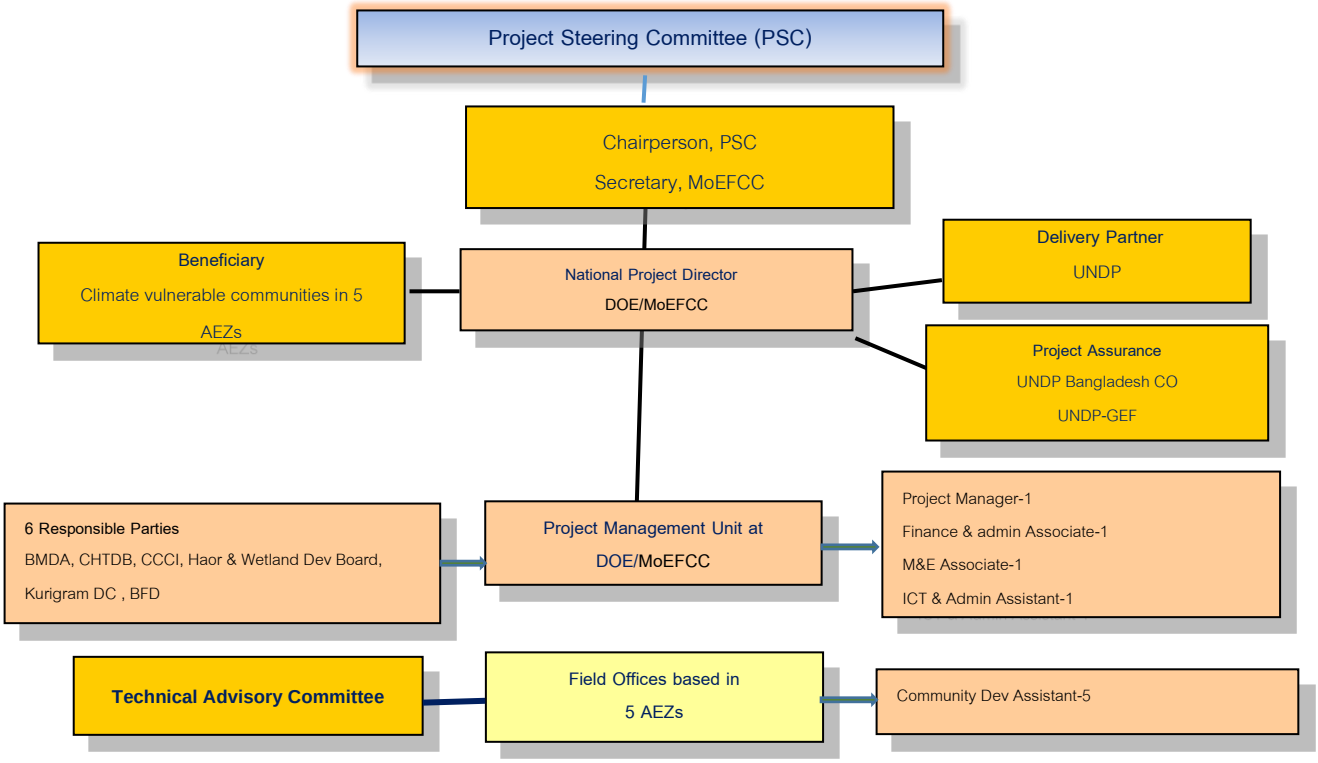


Figure 2. Project Governance and Management setup

Project Steering Committee (PSC): PSC will be established by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEFCC). It is chaired by the Secretary of the MoEFCC and its members include the UNDP Resident Representative and senior officials of the respective ministries, implementing agencies, District Commissioners of 5 AEZ pilot Districts and organizations/institutions, which have a direct bearing on the successful implementation of the project. The PSC can co-opt members as deemed necessary. It will meet on a six-monthly basis, or more frequently, if necessary. Other relevant stakeholders (i.e. CSOs, NGOs, private sector organisations) may be invited to attend PSC meetings as observers, as approved by the members, but without decision-making rights.

The PSC is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

The PSC will be comprised of the following:

- **A Chairperson** (role represented by the Executing Entity) who will take project ownership and chairs the Project Steering Committee (PSC). For this project, the Chairperson will be the Chief Accounts Officer of MoEFCC, who is also the Secretary of MoEFCC.
- **Responsible Parties:** the key partners of the govt who will support delivery of project components.

- **Delivery Partner (or Senior Supplier):** Representative who will provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, compliance with donor requirements and rules pertaining to the use of project resources. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP.
- **Project Assurance Team:** To provide project guidance and oversight. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP.
- **Technical Advisory Committee:** To provide technical support to the Project Steering Committee to ensure technical specification and quality of project's development intervention (e.g. interventions in selected AEZs, selection of proposal for innovation challenge fund, etc.). This committee will be headed by Director General, Department of Environment.
- **Project Beneficiaries:** Beneficiaries of 5 AEZs and other national and local government counterparts that will benefit from the Beneficiaries of 5 AEZs and other national and local government counterparts project intervention
- **Project Management Unit** (PMU): Responsible for the development and implementation of all the components of the project (detailed responsibilities described below)
- **Other Representatives** which will include representatives from: i) Local Government Division; ii) Rural Development and Cooperatives Division; iii) Ministry of Agriculture; iv) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; v) Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division; vi) Local Government Engineering Department; vii) Bangladesh Swimming Federation, viii) Universities and Research Institutes, and ix) NGO/private sector representatives.

Membership of the PSC will be confirmed during the Project Inception.
The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Chairperson (or Executive): The Chairperson is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board (or Project Steering Committee) This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. The Executive is: Chief Accounts Officer of MoEFCC, who is also the Secretary of MoEFCC. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

The *Delivery Partner (or Senior Supplier):* The Delivery Partner is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Delivery partner's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the feasibility of the project in their area of competence. The Delivery Partner is UNDP.

Specific responsibilities are:

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;

- Contribute supplier opinions on PSC decisions on whether to implement recommendations;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is: Beneficiaries of 5 AEZs and other national and local government counterparts

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people

Specific responsibilities are:

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on PSC decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

Project Implementation and Management:

Project Management Unit

The **Project Management Unit** (PMU) that will be responsible for the development and implementation of all the components of the project. The PMU will be based at DoE in Dhaka within the MoEFCC. It will consist of a Project Manager and finance associate. The ToR for the project management team is provided in Annexure D. The PMU will amongst other tasks, i) develop Standard Operating Procedures for project implementation, ii) develop Quarterly and Annual WorkPlans and Budgets, iii) provide financial and administrative management support, iv) prepare Quarterly and Annual Financial and Technical Progress Reports to be submitted to the MoEFCC, and v) ensure compliance with applicable UNDP/GEF/LDCF/Government rules and regulations.

The PMU will consist of:

The **National Project Director (NPD)** appointed by MoEFCC is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the project responsible partners (see above) and Project Management Unit (PMU). The NPD's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The NPD has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and suppler.

The NPD presents ownership of the project, representing MoEFCC/DoE. The NPD will be:

- Responsible for overall guidance to project management (for all components), including adherence to the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and achievement of planned results as outlined in the ProDoc,
- Responsible for the use of UNDP-GEF funds (NIM part) through effective management and well-established project review and oversight mechanisms.

- Ensure coordination with various ministries and agencies provide guidance to the Project team to coordinate with UNDP,
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress; and
- Organise and chair PSC meetings.

Project Manager:

The Project Manager, recruited by UNDP in consultation with NPD, who will manage the implementation and day-to-day operation of the project under the direct supervision of NPD; the Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board;

A Technical Team, recruited by UNDP in consultation with NPD, that will: i) develop programme standards; ii) provide technical support and guidance; iii) implement the policy research, dialogue and advocacy components of the project; iv) guide the implementation of social, gender, and environmental safeguards plans; v) implement capacity-building, knowledge management and communications activities; vi) prioritize and implement adaptation options in selected AEZs and vii) monitor project progress and support project M&E.

An Operations Team, recruited by UNDP in consultation with NPD, that will manage finance, general administration, procurement, internal auditing and risk management functions of the project. This role involves: i) managing funds; ii) programme quality assurance; iii) fiduciary risk management; iv) procurement; and v) the timely delivery of financial and programme reports to GEF.

Project Assurance:

UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarter levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the PSC and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The PSC cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency.

Governance role for project target groups:

The Project is targeting a variety of stakeholders, with different levels of decision-making and/or involvement. The AEZs level project activities will be supported by Community Development Consultant based at 5 AEZs and to be housed at the Department of Environment Offices in targeted AEZs. Five Community Development Consultant will be recruited to facilitate activities at the AEZs site level and report to the Project Management Unit. The Department of Environment at district/divisional level will provide office space and necessary communication facilities such as telephone and email services for the Community Development Consultants. Local level consultation will be organized in each targeted AEZs to prioritize and validate adaptation intervention. In parallel several field mission will be conducted by PMU and experts resource person/consultant will bring and their expert opinion will also be sought to finalize the adaptation intervention.

VII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **US$20,700,000**. This is financed through an *LDCF* grant of USD $5,700,000 and USD15,000,000 in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Government	*In-kind*	*USD 15,000,000*	*Components 1, 2 and 3.*	*n/a*	*n/a*

Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD$ 40,057 for the full duration of the project. The **request letter** (signed by the GEF OFP and the IP) and the signed letter of agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner detailing these support services are included in Annex. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest).

The four main areas of which Direct Project Costs (DPC) will be requested by the Implementing Partner are: Financial Services, HR Services, Procurement Services, and Travel Management (refer annex). Their details as per transaction will be as followed below:

Financial Services

- Payment Process
- Issue check

Human Resource Services

- Recurrent personnel management services: Staff Payroll and Banking Administration & Management
- Payroll validation, disbursement, performance evaluation, leave monitoring, contract extension, promotion, entitlements

Procurement and Travel Services

- Consultant recruitment – including both 'not involving CAP' and involving CAP
- Travel Authorization DSA
- Vendor Profile
- Contract Amendment
- Air ticket request
- Travel claim or F10 Settlement

Budget Revision and Tolerance:
As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the PSC will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the PSC. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. On an exceptional basis only, and if there is no increase of the project budget, one extension of the operational closure date beyond the initial duration of the project may be approved by the UNDP-GEF Directorate. However, all costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget

and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

VIII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Atlas[1] Proposal or Award ID:	00119122	**Atlas Primary Output Project ID:**	00115685
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Bangladesh: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh		
Atlas Business Unit	BGD10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Bangladesh: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5603		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEFCC)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	**Responsible Party/[1] (Atlas Implementing Agent)**	**Fund ID**	**Donor Name**	**Atlas Budgetary Account Code**	**ATLAS Budget Description**	**Amount Year 1 (USD)**	**Amount Year 2 (USD)**	**Amount Year 3 (USD)**	**Amount Year 4 (USD)**	**Total (USD)**	***See Budget Note:***
Component 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national & sub-national/local levels.	MoEFCC	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	-	5,500	-	7,000	12,500	**1A**
				71300	Local Consultant	42,500	52,000	30,000	12,000	136,500	**1B, 1C, 1D,1E,1F**
				71400	Contractual services individual	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	84,000	**1G**
				72100	Contractual services - company	142,500	142,500	134,500	132,500	552,000	**1H, 1I, 1J, 1K, 1L, 1M**
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	12,500	12,500	14,000	18,000	57,000	**1N**
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	15,000	24,000	24,000	12,000	75,000	**1O**
					Sub-total GEF	**224,500**	**260,500**	**226,500**	**205,500**	**917,000**	
					Total Outcome 1	**224,500**	**260,500**	**226,500**	**205,500**	**917,000**	
Component 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in select AEZs	MoEFCC	62160	LDCF	71200	International Consultants	-	22,000		25,000	47,000	**2A**
				71300	Local Consultant	69,500	119,500	48,000	49,500	286,500	**2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I**
				71400	Contractual services individual	75,000	161,310	161,310	161,310	558,930	**2J, 2K**
				71600	Travel	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,278	68,278	**2L, 2M**

				72100	Contractual services - company	807,500	807,500	802,500	782,500	3,200,000	**2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q,2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X**
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	36,236	-	-	-	36,236	**2Y**
				72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equip	2,500	2500	2500	2500	10,000	**2Z**
				72500	Supplies	1,800	2,000	1,800	1,799	7,399	**2Z1**
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	10,222				10,222	**2Z7**
				73400	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equip	21,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	69,000	**2Z2**
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	65,000	**2Z3**
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	45,800	30,900	30,900	45,828	153,428	**2Z4, 2Z5, 2Z6**
	Sub-total GEF					**1,101,558**	**1,193,710**	**1,095,010**	**1,121,715**	**4,511,993**	
	Total Outcome 2					**1,101,558**	**1,193,710**	**1,095,010**	**1,121,715**	**4,511,993**	
Project Management	UNDP	62160	LDCF	71400	Contractual services individual	20,040	53,970	53,970	53,970	181,950	**PMU1, PMU2**
	UNDP			72400	Communications and Audio Visual Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	**PMU3**
	UNDP			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	7,000	**PMU4**
				74596	Services to Projects - GOE	10,000	10,057	10,000	10,000	40,057	**PMU5**
				75700	Training, workshops and conferences	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	PMU6
				74100	Professional Services	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	28,000	**PMU 7**
	Sub-total GEF					**42,290**	**76,277**	**76,220**	**76,220**	**271,007**	

				Total Project Management	42,290	76,277	76,220	76,220	271,007	
				SUB-TOTAL GEF	1,368,348	1,530,487	1,397,730	1,403,435	5,700,000	
				SUB-TOTAL Government Co-financing	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	15,000,000	
				PROJECT TOTAL	5,118,348	5,280,487	5,147,730	5,153,435	20,700,000	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
GEF	1,368,348	1,530,487	1,397,730	1,403,435	5,700,000
Government co-finance	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	15,000,000
TOTAL	5,118,348	5,280,487	5,147,730	5,153,435	20,700,000

Budget Notes

Budget Note No.	Budget description
Component 1	
1A	International Consultants for Mid Term Evaluation (USD5,500) and Terminal Evaluation (USD7,000) - Cost allocated to Outcome 1
1B	National Consultant for Mid Term Evaluation (USD2,000) and Terminal Evaluation (USD2,000) - Cost allocated to Outcome 1
1C	National Consultant - Capacity and Knowledge Gap Assessment, to assess and conduct capacity development trainings for local government in 5 AEZs. Total 12 Months@USD 2,500/month = $30,000 for Year1-3
1D	National Consultant - Climate Financing Tracking Mechanism, to develop and support the sustainability of Climate Financing Tracking Mechanism. Total 20 Months@USD 2,500/month = $50,000 for Year1-4
1E	National consultant to develop Local Adaptation Programme of Actions (LAPA) for 5 AEZs. Total 10 Months@USD 2,500/month =$25,000 for Year1-3

1F	National Consultant to conduct training on climate change adaptation to teachers, youth and students in the project AEZs and in other climate vulnerable AEZs, where possible. Total 11 months @USD 2,500/month=$27,500 for Year 1 -2
1G	Salary of Service Contract Individual on ICT to develop knowledge platform, develop and monitor progress on adaptation, geospatial and socio-economic databases, and collate information from solution exchange. Total 42 Months@USD2,000/month =$84,000 for Year 1-4.
1H	Prepare and develop adaptation database and knowledge management systems. Total $100,000 for Year 1-4.
1I	Develop socio economic GIS-based Database. Total $60,000 for Year 1-4.
1J	Establish Climate Change Platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industry to mainstream climate change in business plans of private sectors =USD 100,000
1K	Sub-contract to manage the Solution Exchange platform for Year 2-4 =USD50,000
1L	Capacity Building Training for local government officials on database and knowledge management system for Year 1 - 4 = USD92,000
1M	Implementation of 5 LAPAs for 5 AEZs. USD 30,000 per LAPA. Total USD 150,000.
1N	Printing of User Guides Handbook and knowledge products =USD57,000
1O	Trainings to enhance Stakeholder's understanding on Climate Change Adaptation for teachers, youth group and students in AEZs. 25 trainings 3,000 per training = $75,000 for Year1-4.
Component 2	
2A	International Consultants for Mid Term Evaluation (USD22,000) and Terminal Evaluation (USD25,000) - Cost allocated to Outcome 2
2B	National Consultant for Mid Term Evaluation (USD9,500) and Terminal Evaluation (USD9,500) - Cost allocated to Outcome 2
2C	National Consultant to facilitate the participatory land use planning and policy from Year 1- 4 = USD 40,000
2D	National consultant to support the implementation of climate resilient adaptation options. Total 80-person days @USD 250/day = $20,000
2E	National Consultant to develop Training manuals on Climate Smart Agriculture, Watershed management, Soil erosion, contemporary issues on Climate Change and conducting training for Year 1-2. = USD 35,000
2F	National Consultant - Climate Change Adaptation; Total 100 days @250/day for Year 1-3 =$25,000
2G	National Consultant - Gender Specialist; Total 60 days @250 years 1-3 = $15,000
2H	National consultants for Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication for 42 Months@USD2,500/month =$105,000 for Year 1-4
2I	National Consultant to provide technical advice to the PMU on site selection, and specifically on NRM related activities, including reforestation and afforestation, watershed management, soil erosion control in the AEZs. Establish a monitoring plan, including post-project maintenance, for the NRM related activities and ensure resiliency of the species planted. Total 11 months @USD 2,500/month for Year 1 & 4

2J	5 Community Development Associates for 42 Months@USD2,500/month for 5 persons =$525,000 for Year1-4
2K	Project Specialist to lead the establishment of a platform for the Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries and lead activities to be undertaken in the Agro-Ecological Zones. Total 36 months @ USD3,770/month = USD135,720
2L	Travel cost for NPD and government officials for joint monitoring and visit to project's sites = USD 40,000
2M	Travel cost for PMU for project monitoring and visits = USD 28,278
2N	Implementation of Level Barind tract-irrigation, Small scale IWRM and soil -water conservation. US$ 880,000 for Year 1-4
2O	Resilient afforestation/reforestation of 75 Hectors of Village Common Forests in Level Barind Tract @USD 1,400/Ha = USD 105,000 for Year 1-4
2P	Forest restoration of VCF. 75 Hectors in Degraded Forests at Chittagong Hill Tracts @USD 1,400/Ha = USD 105,000 for Year 1-4
2Q	Land use planning & agroforestry of 100 Hectors Agro Forestry at Chittagong Hill Tracts @USD 1,300/Ha = USD 130,000 for Year 1-4
2R	Support alternative livelihood interventions and diversification of incomes for the communities living in flood affected wetland areas. The estimated total investment/allocations for 520 households @USD 500 per household = US$ 260,000.
2S	Shielding flood affect houses with locally available cost-effective materials using time tested local knowledge. The estimated total investment @USD 600 per family for 500 families =US$ 300,000. The disbursement of the grant will be done through a local institution to be identified during project inception.
2T	Wave erosion protection in Surma-Kushiyara/Haor. USD 20,000/year/village for 4 years = US$80,000
2U	Swamp Forest Restoration of 200 Hectors in Surma-Kushiyara/Haor@$1300/ha=US$260,000 from Year1-4.
2V	Cost of Tista Flood Risk Hazard Mapping in Kurigram for Year1-4 = USD300,000
2W	Cost of 29 Climate Resilient community shelters in Kurigram@USD 20,000/shelter = US$580,000
2X	Cost for 10 Watershed PLUPs in CHT@USD20,000/WaterShed = $200,000
2Y	Equipment and Furniture - Laptops and Printers for field staffs =USD 36,236
2Z	Communication cost for field staffs = USD 2,500/year for 4 years = USD 10,000
2Z1	Office Supplies for field staffs for 4 years= USD 7,399
2Z2	Movements of Project staffs to Project sites through Rental Vehicle as well as Rental Boat for the remoteness of the Project sites- USD 69,000
2Z3	Printing cost of Knowledge Products of Component 2 = $65,000
2Z4	Training and community participation on NRM in Surma-Kushiyara/Haor. Estimated US$20,000/year for 4 years=US$80,000

2Z5	Sensitization workshops on Climate Change Adaptation for youth and local communities in 4 Agro ecological zones. Total USD 43,428 for 4years.
2Z6	Lessons Learned Workshops USD 30,000
2Z7	office set up including laptops, printers and a photocopier =USD 10,222
Project management Cost	
PMU1	Project Manager for overseeing management of the project including preparation of project reporting. Total 36 months @$3,770/month = USD135,720
PMU2	Project Assistant for administrative and financial support. Total 48 Months@USD 1,670/month = $ 80,160 for Year1-4
PMU3	Communication cost for PMU in Dhaka office = USD 6,000
PMU4	Maintenance of Office Equipment by Project Management Unit for project coordination = USD7,000
PMU5	Direct Project Cost (DPC) - UNDP support services to the Government (IP) for financial services, HR, procurement and travel services. The services are charged on itemized services against UNDP's Universal Price List (UPL) = USD40,057
PMU6	Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting related expenditure. Total USD 2,000 x 4 years = $8,000
PMU7	Annual Audit cost, USD7,000/Year for 4 years =USD28,000

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

    i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

    ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

    iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

    iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

    v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

    The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. MANDATORY ANNEXES

A. Multi-year Workplan

B. GEF Tracking Tool (s) at baseline

C. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

D. Terms of Reference for PSC, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate

E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for moderate and high risk projects

F. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

G. Gender Analysis and Action Plan

H. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office, see template below)

I. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)

J. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system by UNDP Country Office, does not need to be attached as separate document)

K. Co-financing letter from Government of Bangladesh

L. Signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services

M. Draft LOA between UNDP and IP requesting UNDP Support Services

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan

Note this only shows timelines for activities that produce specific deliverables or have specific outcomes such as workshops or training. Not all activities are listed here.

Output/activity per outome	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 1 Capacity Building to Support Adaptation																
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national and sub-national/local levels.																
Output 1.1 Adaptation tracking facilities established																
Activity																
1.1.1 A geospatial climate, socio-economic database																
1.1.2 Information exchange system																
1.1.3 Strengthen data collection system																
1.1.4 Tracking tools for climate monitoring and impact analysis																
1.1.5 Establish a climate change platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI)																
Output 1.2 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate information and services																
1.2.1 Conduct an institutional capacity and knowledge gap assessment																
1.2.2 Compile a list of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptation																
1.2.3 Provide training to stakeholders to enable them to use tools																
1.2.4 Design and conduct capacity building training on Climate Change Adaptation Assessment																
1.2.5 Training teachers to enhance community understanding through youth-targeted and school education/brigade programmes																

Output/activity per outome	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
1.2.6 Develop an online network to support a community of practice																
Output 1.3 Sustainable climate financing tracking mechanism facilitated																
1.3.1 Facilitate innovative financial tracking mechanism																
1.3.2 Establish a mechanism for climate adaptation related investment decision-making																
1.3.3 Prepare local adaptation programme of actions (LAPAs) in each of the five target AEZs																
Component 2 Adaptation Interventions in selected AEZs																
Outcome 2: Adaptation options are implemented in select AEZs																
Output 2.1 Level Barind Tract: Enhance climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites of Naogaon District																
2.1.1. Set up efficient irrigation systems, small scale integrated water resource management																
2.1.2 Community led climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities																
Output 2.2 Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry in Rangamati District																
2.2.1 Restoration of village common Forest (VCF)																
2.2.2 Participatory land use planning and agroforestry																
Output 2.3 Eastern Surma Kushiyara Flood Plains: Swamp forest regeneration, small-scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj																

Output/activity per outome	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
2.3.1. Training local communities, including women, living in flood affected households in the wetlands on climate resilient alternative livelihoods.																
2.3.2 Shielding or reinforcing houses in the wetland areas from floods and wave action with environmentally sustainable materials using time tested local knowledge																
2.3.3 Afforestation and reforestation of approx. 200 hectares village common forest																
Output 2.4 Tista Floodplain: Enhance resilience of the local communities and capacities of the local government institutions in Kurigram to cope with river flood																
2.4.1 Develop a climate induced flood risk map																
2.4.2. Set up climate resilient multi-purpose community shelter																
Monitoring and Evaluation																

Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline

Project identification						
Project title:	Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh					
Country(ies):	Bangladesh			GEF project ID:		8036
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP			Agency project ID:		5603
Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)			Council/ CEO Approval date:		
Project status at submission:				Tool submission date:		
Project baselines, targets and outcomes						
Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid-term	Actual at completion	Comments (e.g. specify unit of measurement)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate						
Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries	number of people		1,200,000			
	% female		50			
	vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)		No			(if a vulnerability assessment has been carried out for the targeted population, please describe)
Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced						
Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	ha of land					
	km of coast					
	km of roads					
	Improved forests		350 hectares			(add rows as needed)
Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened						
Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified,	number of people		12,500			mainly farmers, women, vulnerable population

climate-resilient livelihood options	% female		50			
	% of targeted population					
Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up						
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of	number of people		200,000			water resources and ecosystem management technologies, irrigation, early warning systems, agromet services
	% female		50			
	% of targeted					
climate-resilient technologies/ practices	number of ha		10,000			
	% of targeted					
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation						
Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation						
Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	Yes/No		yes			
	number of people		510,000			500,000 students; 10,000 teachers
	% female		50			
Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level						
Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products		5 climate risks & vulnerability assessment maps of 5 AEZs & 1 flood risks map; 19 knowledge products			
Indicator 7: Number of people/ geographical area with access to	number of people		11,200,000			

improved climate information services	% female		30			
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)		14% of total area of 5 selected AEZs	9	18	
Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	number of people	N/A	2,500,000			
	% female		50			
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)		2%			
Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures						
Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of people		13,300			
	% female		50			
Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of institutions		30			
	score		3			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes						
Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened						
Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate	number of countries		1			

and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	score		1			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures						
Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of policies/ plans/ processes		3			
	score		2			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of plans/ processes		0			
	score		0			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened						
Indicator 14: Countries with systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation	number of countries		1			
	score		2			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Reporting on GEF gender indicators						
Q1: Has a gender analysis been conducted during project preparation?			Yes	NA	NA	

Q2: Does the project results framework include gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data?	Yes			
Q3: Of the policies, plans frameworks and processes supported (see indicators 12 and 13 above), how many incorporate gender dimensions (number)?	3			
Q4: At mid-term/ completion, does the mid-term review/ terminal evaluation assess progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment?	NA			

Annex C: Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager	60 months / over 4 years Rate: USD 35,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
Project Admin and Finance Officer	60 months / over 4 years Rate: USD 18,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
UNDP finance officer for MFED (cost-sharing 30%)	60 months / over 4 years Rate: USD 12,000/year	TOR to be developed during inception by UNDP
Monitoring Expert Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation (MTR)	80 days – year 3 & 4 Rate:250-300 USD/day	Monitoring officer for Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation (UNDP standard TOR)
National Consultant Audit	60 months / over 4 years Rate: USD 18,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
Auditor (FAPAD)-	15 days years 1-4 Rate:250-300 USD/day	UNDP standard TOR)
Gender Consultant	60 days per year; – years 1-4 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	TORs to be developed during inception
Project ICT Officer	60 months / over 45 years Rate: USD 18,000/year	See the full TOR in annex for details.
International/Regional and Global Contracting		
Monitoring expert for Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation	50 days – year 3 & 4 Rate:650 USD/day	Monitoring expert for Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation (UNDP standard TOR)
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		

National Consultant-Capacity and Knowledge Gap Assessment	120 days – year 1, 2 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	See the full TOR in annex for details.
National Consultant- Land Use Policy	80 days – year 1, 2 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	• See the full TOR in annex for details.
National Consultant – Climate Financing Tracking Mechanism	60 days – year 1, 2 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	• See the full TOR in annex for details
National Consultant Adaptation-Local Adaptation Plan of Action	120 days year 1-4 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	• See the full TOR in annex for details
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		
Community Development Associate	100 days, year 1, -4 Rate: 100 USD/day	See the full TOR in annex for details.
National Consultant Adaptation	120 days year 1-4 Rate: 250-300USD/day	See the full TOR in annex for details
Consultant to support compilation of traditional knowledge	30 days – year 2, 3,4 Rate: 100 USD/day	• Build capacity of stakeholders to document traditional knowledge for environment protection and adaptation measures • Review raw data and support data analysis • Recommend use of data to support forecasting, early warnings keeping in mind the sensitivity of use of traditional knowledge • Support dissemination/publication of findings if appropriate
Training Consultant	90 days – year 3, 4 Rate: 250-300 USD/day	• Prepare training materials, such as user guides and handbooks on adaptation • Conduct training in local communities on identified adaptation interventions

Annex D: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. The PSC's role will include:

- Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;
- Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project Manager;
- Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.

These terms of reference will be finalized during the Project Inception Workshop.

Terms of Reference for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The TAC will provide technical advice and inputs relating to project implementation and will be chaired by the PD with support from the PM. The members of the TAC will consist of representatives from relevant Government Ministry and agency, UNDP, other relevant government agencies, research and educational organizations, NGOs, technical experts and other relevant stakeholders to be agreed by the PSC. Technical experts may be invited in to discuss specific issues. Indicative Terms of Reference are as follows. These will be reviewed by the PSC during project inception and may be extended as necessary.

- Review planned activities and ensure that they are technically sound and that, wherever possible, there is integration and synergy between the various project components during planning and implementation;
- Promote technical coordination between institutions, where such coordination is necessary and where opportunities for synergy and sharing of lessons exist;
- Provide technical advice and guidance on specific issues concerning illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade;
- Share information on project progress and lessons learned with related stakeholders at the national level;
- The TAC or a subset of its members may be requested to undertake specific project-related tasks, such as preparing or reviewing analytical reports, strategies and action plans, etc.;
- Other tasks as indicated by the PSC

Terms of Reference for National Project Director

Background

The National Project Director (NPD) is the Deputy Director General of Law Enforcement of the MOEF, who will be accountable to the MoEF and UNDP for the achievement of objectives and results in the assigned Project. The PD will be part of the Project Steering Committee and answer to it. The PD will be financed through national government funds (co-financing), whose appointment will be made by the Director General of Law Enforcement, in consultation with the UNDP CO.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Serve as a member of the Project Steering Committee.
- Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.
- Participate in project evaluation, testing, and monitoring missions.
- Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.

- Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.
- Supervise compliance of project implementation with Government policies, procedures and ensure consistency with national plans and strategies.
- Facilitate coordination with other organizations and institutions that will conduct related activities.
- Participate in project evaluation, testing, and monitoring missions.
- Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.
- Coordinate and supervise government staff inputs to project implementation.
- Coordinate, oversee and report on government cofinancing inputs to project implementation.

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staffs

1. Project Manager

Background

The Project Manager (PM), will be locally recruited following UNDP procedure, with input to the selection process from the Project partners. The position will be appointed by the project implementing agencies and funded entirely from the Project. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Manager should have a strong technical background in climate change adaptation and should be clued in the on the latest developments in environment, natural resource management and broader development issues, especially in the Bangladesh context. The PM will report to the PD in close consultation with the assigned UNDP Programme Manager for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the PSC, based on the PD's instruction. Generally, the PM will support the PD who will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the NIM execution modality. The PM will perform a liaison role with the government, UNDP and other UN agencies, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing. The PM will work closely with the Project Implementation Unit Coordinators.

Duties and Responsibilities

Responsibilities related to technical inputs on project implementation (25% of total time)

- Establish a strong partnership with the Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI) by setting up a platform or a cell for private sector engagement; support the CCCI to integrate climate change into relevant business plans; liaison with the government, to strengthen linkages and flow of information and knowledge between the government, private sector and other relevant stakeholders on climate change and business.
- Ensure participation of a range of industries/private sector players in dialogue with CCCI for widespread integration of climate change priorities and concerns.

- Lead the identification and selection of sites in the five (5) agro-ecological zones for project intervention, by leading and facilitating comprehensive discussions with local government, experts and local communities, particularly ensuring that the latter's concerns are considered during the site selection process as well as in identification of indigenous/local species for afforestation, reforestation and other NRM activities
- Guide the preparation of the Local Adaptation Plan of Action for the 5 AEZs, in close consultation with the National Consultant on Adaptation
- Coordinate and act as focal point for the local government bodies in the AEZs in implementation of project activities, including setting up of community shelters, flood resistant housing, afforestation and reforestation activities in the AEZs, as described in the project document.

Responsibilities related to Project Management (75% of total time)

- Ensure that all activities under each outcome are prepared in a timely manner and implemented following the planned outcomes to achieve defined indicators.
- Provide substantive contributions to the technical components of the project, including high-quality technical inputs on the reports consultants and subcontractors and cooperate actively with these in their assignments.
- Provide technical advocacy among key stakeholders, assisting local government units and service providers in design and implementation of project interventions at the demonstration landscapes.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved work-plan.
- Coordinate all project inputs and ensure that they are adhere to UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects.
- Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel, consultants and sub-contracts, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the UNDP provided format.
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the PSC for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Liaise with UNDP, PSC, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organisations and CSOs for effective coordination of all project activities.
- Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Project Implementation Report, Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies.
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.

- Encourage staff, partners and consultants such that strategic, intentional and demonstrable efforts are made to actively include women in the project, including activity design and planning, budgeting, staff and consultant hiring, subcontracting, purchasing, formal community governance and advocacy, outreach to social organizations, training, participation in meetings; and access to program benefits.
- Assists and advises the Project Implementation Units responsible for activity implementation in the target sites.
- Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the Project Implementation Units.
- Compile critical and relevant lessons from the field and prepare knowledge materials for different target audience - NGOs, industries/private sector, government, etc.
- Identify demonstrable models in the project that can be scaled up and replicated in the country and identify potential areas of linkages with similar ongoing initiatives in the country

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc, MBA or PhD) in a subject related to climate change adaptation, natural resource management, Agriculture or environmental sciences, Business Management, etc.
- At least 5 years of experience in natural resource management/climate change/environmental management.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
- At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or local institutions that are concerned with climate change adaptation/natural resource and/or environmental management.
- At least 5 years of proven experience of working with government, bi-lateral/multilateral organisations in climate change related planning and policy making and on climate risk management
- Proven experience of engagement with the private sector on climate change and environmental management is an advantage

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder lalprojects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.

- Strong knowledge about the political and socio-economic context related to climate change and its impacts on the ecologically critical areas and the AEZs of Bangladesh.
- Excellent command of English and local languages.

2. Project Admin and Finance Associate

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Admin and Finance Associate will have the following specific responsibilities:

- Preparation of periodic accounting records, financial requests and expenditure statements;
- Oversee all day to day administrative, budgetary and financial management of the project;
- Maintain complete set of books of account according to the principle of accounting and update it on daily basis;
- Provide support to prepare annual and quarterly work plans and budgets in consultation with Project Manager;
- Assess the budget heads and ensure its expenditure is as per the approved annual/quarterly work plans; Maintain expenditure statement and support in budget processes;
- Provide assistance to prepare periodic accounting records, maintain delivery records, make program transactions in UNDP format, prepare draft budget revisions, shadow budgets, cost sharing and other financial and accounting reports;
- Review all payments/claims of staff and other service providers and ensure on time settlement of claims as per UNDP rules;
- Assist Project Management in settlements of DSA and other claims of staff and other service providers as per UNDP rules
- Prepare financial advance requests to be submitted to Donors/UN agencies on quarterly basis and maintain bank reconciliation, financial transaction and certification of expenditure reports;
- Follow up on the activities and monitor advance balances of resource disbursed, verify availability of funds for project activities and recommend for changes in budget line if needed. Draft budget for budget revision;
- Review financial statements, expenditure as stated in the financial reports of partner organization
- Monitor fund disbursement and adjustment of partner organization
- Verify Combine Delivery Report (CDR) for Certification;
- Ensure all Atlas related transaction i.e. budget analysis, upload budget, monitor project budget, and enter necessary GLJE in Atlas etc.
- Supervise the Finance Assistant work in preparing vouchers and process payments for all the financial transaction and process payment request including to UNDP country office.
- Prepare quarterly Fund Authorization and Certification of Expenditures (FACE) and ensure timely submission to UNDP
- Assist the Project Team for preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports to UNDP
- Act as a Project focal Point and support to prepare monthly Project Reporting to Government, IMED, ADP, iBAS++ etc. report for the project and ensure timely submission to the Government
- Assist in setting up internal control system and financial data as per GoB and UNDP guidelines

- Undertake project financial closure formalities including submission of terminal reports, transfer and disposal of equipment, processing of semi-final and final revisions, and support professional staff in preparing the terminal assessment reports
- Management of cash receipts and petty cash.
- Assist Project Management in day to day administrative support for smooth operation of the project;
- Maintain inventory of program assets and provide logistic support to workshop/seminar and other program activities
- Ensure the proper maintenance of the record keeping and filing system related to administration, logistics, equipment and vehicles of the project;
- Supervise and maintain equipment, vehicles and assets of the Project for security and proper functioning; if required assist transfer of title of assets on behalf of UNDP.
- Ensure that proper inventory of all components of vehicles are maintained and checked frequently;
- Ensure full compliance of UN rules and regulations, policies and strategies on travel management and ensure that vehicles are used in accordance with UN rules and regulations and that vehicle usage date is correctly recorded;
- Assist staff evaluation, contract extension, recruitment & other HR related issues.
- Maintenance of proper filing system for HR records and documents.
- Assist Project Management in contract management
- Drafting of Letter of Agreements, Memorandum of Understandings, Cost-sharing agreements, Contracts with implementing partners, and other such documents as per UNDP's rules, regulations, and formats in close coordination with project administration and finance associate;
- Oversee the management of various contracts with implementing partners—government entities, NGOs, UN agencies, etc.
- Ensure the compliance of all the provisions of guidelines regarding personnel management, sub contract and financial management;

The Project Admin and Finance Associate will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

Bachelor degree in accounting/finance/management and technical expertise in financial management/accounting.
The candidate should possess the following qualification to compete for the announced position:

- Minimum 5 years relevant experience in Administration and Financial management in development projects. Experience of working with international/donor agency is an asset.
- Understanding of budgeting, accounting and bookkeeping, particularly under NEX procedures.
- Experience of using financial software programme.
- Knowledge on Tax & VAT is desired.
- Experience of UN/UNDP funded project will be preferable.
- Fluency in written and spoken English; and
- Experience in handling of Atlas or web-based enterprise resource management systems.
- Independent auditing skills.

3. Community Development Associate – CDA (5 AEZs):

CDA will report to the Project Manager and receive guidance for day-to-day project activities from the PMU and District Field Office. They will be responsible for facilitating community mobilization and coordination of all project activities at the site level and will act as focal points for community mobilization. Community Organizers will be guided by the National Project Manager.

Responsibilities

Coordination

- Select a site-specific Coordinator for each site
- Coordinate participating agencies/partners at the site level, working with partners' site-level representatives to implement project activities and complement ongoing activities
- Serve as project representative with all concerned Government of Bangladesh (GoB) officials at Upazila and district levels, NGOs, and local government bodies
- Organize and conduct monthly meetings, workshops, seminars, and other meetings in collaboration with Government, Stakeholders, and the District Committee on Environment and Forest Development and Disaster Management, and present monthly progress reports to the partners and PMU
- Liaise with local GoB and non-GoB service providers to establish strong linkages for acquiring services and to undertake advocacy campaigns on policy issues
- Organize programs for visitors as required

Training and Awareness Programmes

- Conduct training courses as per the work plan to AEZs
- Prepare periodic awareness programs in consultation with team members and partners
- Assist field-level workers of project partners in organizing awareness programs and workshops at AEZs

Institutional Development

- Help AEZ to build capacity to prepare adaptation initiatives and to access and make the best use of project funds
- Support AEZs to improve their capacities to effectively raise issues of concern at the local level, and to act as advocates for community members during decision-making processes and to secure necessary support from the service providers
- Take part in organizing and strengthening AEZss as local adaptation organizations and coordinate with partner in integrating adaptation activities

Monitoring and Reporting

- Prepare concrete and verifiable targets for project activities,
- Prepare monthly, quarterly, and annual work plans for the project activities and integrate the same with other partners for the site
- Prepare and submit monthly and all other types of progress reports and case studies on various surveys, good practices, and field programs
- The CDA will also perform any other jobs as requested and required by the NPD, Project Manager, PMU, or other project authority from time to time as and when required.

Qualifications

- Postgraduate degree in environmental sciences, social science, biological sciences, disaster management, geography and/or relevant disciplines
- Extensive experience in vulnerability and adaptation needs assessments at the community level and regarding the formulation and implementation of community-based climate change adaptation measures
- Previous demonstrated experience working in a project team
- Familiarity with, and up-to-date knowledge on, various international efforts in vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and climate variability
- Excellent verbal and written English skills
- Familiarity with the administrative, social and environmental context of the Upazila
- Experience working with the government, NGOs, CBOs, and other partners in the area
- Experience mobilizing community members for development projects and activities
- Good verbal and written English and Bangla skills

4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Associate:

Under the direct supervision of UNDP and the Project Manager, the incumbent will be assigned to develop and implement a monitoring system to capture the project activities and results under the supervision of Project Manager. S/he will be responsible specifically for

- Developing and setting up the overall framework for project monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- Prepare the monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring plan for project activities
- Monitor and evaluate the compliance of actual progress and performance against the planned work plan and expected quality,
- Analysis of the effect of current actual performance to the project timetable and budgets,
- Prepare reports for project management including identification of problems, causes of potential bottlenecks (if any) in project implementations,
- Recommendations on how to reduce the impact of deviations vs. work plans,
- Prepare the ToRs for mid-term and final evaluation in accordance to UNDP and GEF guidelines,
- Design and implement a system to identify, analyze, and disseminate lesson learned,

- Assist the PM in preparation of various progress report,
- Assist the PM in preparation of Annual Report,
- Coordinate with the international and national consultants and other stakeholders,
- Facilitate exchange of experiences by supporting and coordinating participation in any existing network of UNDP/GEF projects sharing common characteristics,
- Identify and participate in additional networks, for example scientific or policy-based networks that may also yield lessons that can benefit project implementation
- Assist the PM in reviewing and updating Project Quarterly Risk, Issue logs
- Assist the PM in preparation of GEF Annual PIR
- Monitor local and international press coverage and monitor effectiveness of the communications strategy. Provide feedback to inform ongoing public relations activities and future programmes;
- Develop appropriately branded public information documentations and events;
- Organize and coordinate press events, such as inaugurations, ribbon-cutting, etc. Follow up with media to ensure coverage of public events;
- Design, develop and disseminate all outreach materials and activities to advertise beneficiaries' products to target audience and media, including outreach folders and fact sheets, newsletters, blog entries, tweets, brochures, website, photo essays, video and campaigns for broadcast and print media;
- Travel to the field to get to know projects and capture success stories for dissemination through website, outreach folders and to media;
- Design, develop, market and maintain Project social media page like face book, twitter etc.;
- Produce reports highlighting program developments, achievements and success stories;
- Deliver tangible items such as but not limited to posters, video documentaries, new letters, Newspaper supplement etc.;
- Maintain a picture data-base.
- Any other related activities as assigned by Project Manager.

Consultants

1. National Consultant -Climate Change Adaptation

The National Consultant Adaptation Expert will report to the Project Manager .
A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation.

Responsibilities

- Develop site-specific adaptation plans in consultation with concerned implementing partners. These plans will focus on the following:
- Participatory approach for mangrove and non-mangrove coastal afforestation;
- Participatory approach for gender-sensitive, site specific livelihood diversification; and
- Participatory approach for assessing early warning needs to safeguard alternative livelihood investments against extreme climate events.

- Site-specific plans for protection of communal assets
- Apply her/his knowledge on community-based adaptation to climate change and work closely with research organizations involved in the development of site-specific adaptation plans
- Communicate these plans to each agency that will be responsible for its implementation.
- Prepare Local Adaptation Programme of Actions (LAPA) of 5 AEZs

Qualifications

- Postgraduate degree in environmental sciences, social science, climate change, disaster management, geography and/or relevant disciplines including engineering
- Extensive experience in vulnerability and adaptation needs assessments at the community level and regarding the formulation and implementation of community-based climate change adaptation plans and measures, particularly in coastal belt of Bangladesh
- Previous demonstrated experience working in a project team

Familiarity with, and up-to-date knowledge on, various international efforts in vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and climate variability

Excellent verbal and written English skills

2. National Consultant – Capacity and Knowledge Gap Assessment:

The National Consultant will report to the Project Manager . A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation based on actual requirement:

- The Consultant has to assess the capacity of Climate Change Adaptation for Local Government bodies in 5 AEZs
- Conduct the training on the issues on Climate Change Adaptation for Local Government bodies in 5 AEZs
- Prepare materials and tools such as User guide, Handbook etc.
- Conduct Capacity Building Training

Qualifications

- Master's degree or above in climate change, coastal management, development policy, or related discipline
- Proven experience in policy analysis, specifically related to the impacts of environmental or development policies on coastal management
- Experience working with national, district, and local government partners
- Excellent verbal and written English skills

3. National Consultant-Land Use Policy

The National Consultant will report to the Project Manager . A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation based on actual requirement

Responsibilities

- Work in collaboration with the Climate Change Adaptation Expert to prepare site-specific adaptation plans, which include the following:
- Participatory approach for mangrove and non-mangrove coastal afforestation;
- Participatory approach for gender-sensitive livelihood diversification;
- Participatory approach for assessing early warning needs to safeguard alternative livelihood investments against extreme climate events; and
- Land-use planning and land zoning
- Apply her/his knowledge on land-use planning and land zoning policies and issues, as specifically related to climate-resilient livelihood support
- Work closely with research organizations that will be involved in the development of site specific adaptation plans

Qualifications

- Postgraduate degree in forestry, agriculture, geography, soil science, or natural resource management
- Extensive experience in land-use planning and land zoning, particularly regarding assessing the suitability of coastal environments and various types of afforestation to promote and sustain alternative climate-resilient livelihood options
- Project team experience
- Familiarity with, and up-to-date knowledge on, various international efforts in land-use planning and land zoning to deal with different environmental and climatic stresses, including variability
- Excellent verbal and written English skills

4. National Consultant (Audit)

The National Consultant will report to the Project Manager . A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation based on actual requirement

Responsibilities:

- Support PMU and NPD for successfully conduction of FAPAD Annual project Audit
- Support PMU and NPD for preparation of Board Sheet Audit Reply
- Support PMU and NPD for settlement of Project Audit Observations
- Support PMU for FAPAD Audit Compliances.

Qualifications:

Education:

- Master's Degree in Finance/Accounting, Business Administration, Chartered Accountant, ACCA, Economics or related field.

Experience:

- Minimum 10 years' experience in public sector audit of which at least three years in a supervisory position being actively involved and fully conversant with performance audit management and reporting formalities;
- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based information management systems.

5. National Consultant: Climate Financing Tracking Mechanism

The National Consultant will report to the Project Manager. A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation based on actual requirement

Responsibilities:

- Develop Financial tracking mechanism to assist Government to upscale Climate Fiscal Framework
- Facilitated the Process of Sustainable Climate Financing Tracking Mechanism
- Contribute to the development of a capacity development strategy and action plan for increasing the management effectiveness of the system
- Support development and implementation of Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF:1.3 in Project Brief, Section 3.1)

Qualifications:

Education:

- Master's Degree in Finance/Accounting, Business Administration, Public Administration, Economics, Geography or related field.

  Experience:

- Minimum 07 years' experience in public financial management and Climate Change Adaptation / Mitigation of which at least five years in a supervisory position being actively involved and fully conversant with fiscal management and reporting formalities;
- Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc.) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based information management systems.

6. National Consultant – Training:

The National Consultant will report to the Project Manager . A detailed TOR will be prepared by the PMU during the project implementation based on actual requirement:

- Conduct the training to enhance community understanding through youth-targeted and school education programme
- Inclusion of Climate change Adaptation topics in curricula
- Prepare Training Materials and modules and make them available on an on-line network

Qualifications

- Master's degree or above in climate change, coastal management, development policy, or related discipline

- Proven experience in policy analysis, specifically related to the impacts of environmental or development policies on coastal management
- Experience working with national, district, and local government partners
- Excellent verbal and written English skills

7. Gender Consultant

Provide technical support on gender related matters to ensure consideration of issues relating to gender and disadvantaged people (See 3.8.3 in Project Brief, Section 3.1)

Qualifications:

- Master's degree in gender studies/ social work
- Proven experience in gender and climate change related work
- Excellent verbal and written English skills and understanding of local language

Annex D. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Integrating Climate Change into Sustainable Development pathways in Bangladesh
2. Project Number	8036
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Bangladesh

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The Project through data generation and dissemination on existing and future possibilities of climate change adaptation strategies will endeavor to protect lives and livelihoods of both affected and vulnerable population of the 5 vulnerable Agro-ecological Zones (AEZs) of the country. By capacitating AEZ population on determining climate smart adaptation measures in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, eco-tourism will contribute to food and livelihood security and ecosystem resilience. Also, engaging women, men, elderly, local young boys and girls in identification, implementation and monitoring of climate smart micro-level sub-projects will promote empowerment. By promoting collaboration between national and local levels in managing climate hazards the Project will implement need-based and appropriate strategies to coping with climate hazards and thereby sustaining social, economic and physical state of the population. Indigenous people are present in the Chittagong Hill Tract area. If during detailed indigenous people are identified as possible beneficiaries then an indigenous people plan would be prepared prior to start of any interventions.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project designed incorporates a proactive gender approach using UNDP's standard gender guideline and gender equality strategy (2018-2021) engagement of a dedicated gender expert. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed, and highlights output-specific activities relating to gender along with result indicators to reduce these vulnerabilities. For example, the analysis of current and future climate scenarios and long-term climate trends will encompass change in gender-climate related hazards and impacts. Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors and geographic regions will provide for data are sex-disaggregated and information management systems that are gender responsive.

Human technical capacity development activities will include participation of women officials including WID Focal Points from relevant ministries, departments, and local level offices. This will enhance knowledge and skills of local level women leaders, local youths (boys and girls), WARD members and women representatives of Union/Upazila level Standing Committees.

Women's participation in gender sensitive planning and budgeting will enhance their leadership capability in managing climate change adaptations. Gender-based experiences of programs and projects implemented by Government ministries and NGOs will be reviewed to support and enable the dissemination of capacity building programs designed through this Project. Past experiences – challenges and successes of climate change adaptation programs (project-specific and capacity building related) will be reviewed from gender perspective both for learning and up-scaling. Local level institutions (Village Resource Development Centers, Gender and Development Committee, Environment and Climate Change Committee of the Union and Upazila Parishad, Youth development organizations/foundations, School brigades and School Management Committee, etc.) will be equipped with gender-climate focused knowledge and skills and will work as catalytic agents for information dissemination.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This project will promote restoration of degraded ecosystems and implement ecosystem and community-based adaptation options in 5 ARZs. These ecosystems provide important ecosystem services (e.g., flood protection, slope stabilization, protection of land against wave actions, and flooding) that will help communities adapt to and protect against predicted climate change effects. The project will promote efficient irrigation and, climate smart small-scale water resource management that will conserve water resources. This project will also restore degraded ecosystem with conservation of natural forests and reforestation in degraded forests that will help to promote ecosystem services and improve biodiversity.

The project will provide sensitization and education on ecosystem services and environmental sustainability to the target populations in the 5 AEZs.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits.	I=3 P=3	Moderate	As the project may perpetuate but not exacerbate or expand inequalities or discriminatory activity the potential adverse impacts to disadvantaged persons is considered moderate (I=3). Given the prevalence of inequality	To mitigate potential conflicts between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well to ensure transparency and non-discriminatory selection, the selection criteria and the process will be clearly documented, explained, and vetted in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities during the initial phase of implementation. A primary beneficiary list will also be publicized, and a timeframe will be announced to allow for complaints about the selection process and specific selection. In addition, the project will establish a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is gender and vulnerable group sensitive. The GRM will provide an

			in Bangladesh it is moderate likely (3) it could be perpetuated.	avenue for any complaints in case of any conflict or discrimination as well as a mechanism for resolution of such conflicts.
Risk 2: The project may perpetuate existing inequality and discrimination against women and vulnerable people in target communities, potentially restricting such people from access to, or participation in, project interventions. (Attachment 1 - SES Principle 2 Gender: q1, q2)	I = 3 P = 4	Moderate	As the project may perpetuate but not exacerbate or expand inequalities or discriminatory activity the potential adverse impacts to human rights are considered moderate (I=3). Given the high-level gender equality in rural Bangladesh the probability is highly likely (4) it could be perpetuated.	During the development of the project a Gender Analysis was undertaken, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared based on that analysis. That Plan, which is annexed to the ProDoc, outlines the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls were identified in the Gender Analysis and built into the design of the project. For full details of those measures, please see Annex [insert] of the ProDoc.
Risk 3: Afforestation and reforestation may inadvertently introduce an invasive alien species through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contained plant material or seeds. (SES Standard 1 Biodiversity: q1, q5)	I=4 P=1	Moderate	The introduction of an invasive species can have severe (I=4) adverse effects on ecological systems. However, given plant materials and seeds are sourced locally the probability of a new species being introduced is considered slight (P=1).	The project will prohibit use of alien invasive species (AIS) for reforestation and afforestation. Species lists will be cleared with the Department of Forestry and against international AIS databases and checklist (such as those provided by The Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network). Purchased seed material, if used, will either be certified AIS free or be subject to germination tests to verify AIS free.
Risk 4: The outcomes of the project are vulnerable to impacts of climate change – including higher than predicted storm intensity, higher than predicted flooding events, and increased droughts. (SES Standard 2: Climate Change: q2)	I=4 P=2	Moderate	While damage or loss of project efforts may be severe (I=4), the project is designed for adaptation to climate change reducing the probability of this happing (P=1).	The project will consider the most up-to-date indicators and predictions of climate change effects for Bangladesh during detailed design.

Risk 5: There is potential that community shelters may be damaged during emergency use posing safety risk to those seeking shelter. (SES Standard 3 Community Health and Safety: q1, q4)	I=4 P=1	Moderate	While a major failure of a structure could have severe consequences (I=4), the likelihood of this occurring is considered small (P=1)	Any structures to be erected or construction with support from project will be required to have the design certified by a Profession Engineer.
Risk 6: Outreach activities in target communities may expose workers, and in some cases communities, to health and safety risks including but not limited to motor vehicle accidents, personal security incidents, exposure to elements, exposure to infectious disease. These risks, including traffic safety and worker health and safety, are well known and effective management measures are available to reduce risks to acceptable levels. (SES Standard 3, q1, q7)	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate	As with most outreach projects minor health, safety and security incidents can be expected to occur but severe risks (e.g. I = 4), such as a traffic accident resulting in death, are not likely (p=2), indicating an overall significance rating of moderate.	UNDP Bangladesh Country Office has put in place safe work and personal security practices for its operations in Bangladesh based on the minimum requirements for UN operations globally. UNDP activities, and those of any organizations contracted by UNDP, will implement and adhere to all UNDP country office security and safe work practices. Project activities controlled by Government of Bangladesh will adhere to government safety standards and protocols.
Risk 7: There are several Indigenous people's/Ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tract target area. Indigenous People in Bangladesh are often marginalized due to a high level of poverty, exclusion from social and political processes, and restricted access to resources. Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh are also more directly dependent on their natural resource base and show different preferences for livelihoods options. (SES Standard 6, q1)	I=3 P=3	Moderate	There is a positive history of successful interventions involving indigenous people in the Chittagong Hill Track area that suggests this project can with only moderate risk rating (I=3, P=3).	In order to account for the unique needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous minorities in the project intervention area, an Indigenous People's Plan will be prepared for the project once the specific target areas are identified and the inclusion of indigenous peoples is confirmed.
Risk 8: There is risk of soil erosion, nuisance dust, nuisance noise, and improper management of wastes during construction of community climate	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	This issues that can be expected (P=3) are small scale and easily rectified (I=2)	Locally available materials (e.g. bamboo, CI sheet, wood, non-fire brick, etc.) will be used for building of community resilient shelter. UNDP will appoint a site supervisor who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including use of safe work practices, safe storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material,

resilient shelter, wave erosion and flood risk management (SES Standard 7: q1, q2)				handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	**X**	The overall risk of the project is moderate. Most of the anticipated environmental risks will be localised and activities undertaken at a small scale. The identified risks can be addressed through application of best practices, mitigation measures and stakeholder engagement during implementation. .
	High Risk	☐	

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	Potential to perpetuate existing discrimination against disadvantaged or minority groups
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	Potential to perpetuate existing discrimination against women
	Principle 3: Environment sustainability		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	X	The project interventions are located in degraded sensitive habitat areas including community forests, and shore-lines Afforestation and reforestation will be done with native species following community forestry approach. The project is consistent with UNDPs preference for small-scale community-level management approaches where they best reduce poverty in a sustainable manner
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	The interventions proposed could be vulnerable to extreme changes to client including higher than expected flooding, extended droughts..

	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	X	Small scale construction and reforestation activities pose minor risks to communities and individual involved. Field activities exposes extension workers to traffic safety, personal wellbeing, and security risks.
	4. Cultural Heritage		No cultural heritage features have been identified nor expected. The possibility for a change or alteration of cultural heritage site is considered very unlikely.
	5. Displacement and Resettlement		No displacement or resettlement will occur through project activities.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Indigenous people are present in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Areas. If during detailed design the project identifies IP beneficiaries or IP lands or resources affected then an Indigenous People Plan shall be developed.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	The project will not make use of significant resources. Materials needed will, mostly, be procured locally and consist of tradition building materials. Only small amounts of fuels and paints will be used with minimal risk of environmental contamination.

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative (ARR), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/ No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [32]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		

[32] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant [33] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No

[33] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	Yes
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	Yes
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No

5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[34]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No[35]
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No Yes

[34] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

[35] Any site will not be selected in this project which will be claimed by indigenous people

7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Project preparation

During the project preparation (PIF and PPG stage), several stakeholder consultations were held to ensure that the project design and activities are as inclusive as possible and in line with the existing relevant policies, outcomes, outputs and activities of the proposed project.

Stakeholder workshops for wider consultations on project design were held in August 2018 at Sunamganj, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rangamati) and Kurigram. The participants included government officials, NGO representatives, local journalists, academicians, business persons, Union Parishad members, WARD Commissioners, farmers and local elites. Out of total 171 participants 49 were women (29%). Participants were split into groups and expressed individual opinions at the panel discussions where the project design was conceptualized.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Outcome/Output	Stakeholders	Key responsibilities
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national and sub-national/local levels.		
National level		

1.1 Adaptation tracking facilities and databases for selected sectors are established **1.2 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate information and services for planning process within the AEZs.** **1.3 Sustainable climate financing tracking mechanism facilitated.**	M/O EF&CC, Climate Change Unit/Cell, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Disaster Management, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, Department of Forest; Fisheries and Livestock Department, Ministry of Women and Children Affaires, Soil Resource Development Institute, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Bangladesh Haor and Wet Land Development Board, Barind Multipurpose Development Authority, Water Resources Planning Organization; national level training institute; and specialized NGOs.	-Generate and share regular, well in advance and timely information on climate change (flood, cyclone, flash flood, SLR, intensity of drought). -Develop mobile aps to let vulnerable communities know about the possible climatic hazards that are coming. -Capacitate vulnerable population to adapt to changed situations on the basis of climate change related data and information. -Generate, validate, analyze and link to decision making process of current and future vulnerability-based scenario and how these impacts are likely to change socio-economic scenarios. -Develop relevant data collection and analysis tools/checklists/guiding notes and ensure regular data collection and its effective use on a regular basis; sharing information among and between agencies on a regular basis and determine a plan to manage vulnerabilities; agree on how to address vulnerabilities and implement immediate necessary actions.
	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change; Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Department of Environment, Climate Change Cell, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Department of Women Affairs, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Board, Barind Multi-purpose Development Authorities, Bangladesh Water Resources Planning Organization; and specialized NGOs.	- predict and forecast river and coastal erosions, flood frequency; intensity of climate related hazards, possible population displacement. -Ensure proper documentation of climate change scenarios by AEZs -Capacity building needs assessment of implementing agencies including local government institutions with respect to facilitating documentation of climate scenarios and long-term climate trends.

Outcome 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected AEZs		
Output 2.1: Level Barind Tract: Enhance climate resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites in Naogaon district	Ministry of Agriculture, DAE, SRDI, BARC, BARI, BMDA, DoE and Forest Department of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. Coordinated approach needed for integrated solution which calls for consultation with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Ministry of Water Resources; and relevant NGOs.	DAE to implement following tasks: -Engage and use the climate service available through ICT centre at DAE HQs and the control room of DAE and linked with its field offices and allied institutes -Implementation of best practices on disaster and climate risks in agricultural sector through different projects of DAE and advocacy at national and local level Continue -Livelihood adaptation to climate change options demonstration to drought.
Output 2.2: Chittagong Hill Tracts (CGHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry in Rangamati district.	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Department of Forest, Ministry of Land and Ministry of Agriculture under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Forest &CC.	-Prepare/review forest conservation strategy through a participatory strategy keeping in focus all the vulnerable spots. • Implement capacity program for conservators and local youths (girls and boys) to develop efficient and dedicated conservator brigade. • Allocate clear responsibilities among the conservation brigades.
Output 2.3: Eastern Surma Kushiyara Flood Plains: Swamp forest regeneration, small-scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj.	Haor and Wetland Development Authority, Local Government Engineering Department, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Land, and local level experienced NGOs.	-MoEFCC to steer all the stated stakeholders to come up with concrete work plan to ensure afforestation, small-scale adaptation structures and climate resilient alternative livelihood options for AEZ Haor area (Sunamganj and Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains. -Stakeholders to follow public consultation process including focus group discussion to come up with the Plan as mentioned above. -Ensure implementation of the Plan in a collaborative approach.

Output 2.4: Tista Floodplain: Enhance resilience of the local community and capacity of the local government institutions in Kurigram to cope with river flood.	Local level prominent NGOs e.g., RDRS, local government offices including Union Parishad, Department of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries and Livestock, Land development Office, BWDB and LGED.	Identify appropriate resilience strategies in consultation with vulnerable and affected population. Disseminate resilience strategies among all.
Output 2.5: Innovative Adaptation Incubator Scheme for community organisations	Academic institutions, social development organizations, community organizations, social networks.	Call for innovative community-based adaptation projects, select best projects and ideas for scaling up, replication and mainstreaming at local level. Prepare concept note, guidelines and selection criteria targeting 3 categories of thematic area (agriculture, water resource management, livelihood) of small grant funds.
	Local level	
	Local Authorities	District authorities (District Commissioner or Deputy) in which target areas (Eastern Surma Kushiari Flood Plains, Chittagong, CHT-Rangamati, Tista Meander Floodplain) and Barind are located will play a vital multi-sector coordinating role within their respective districts; and operate at the interface between national government and those safeguarding and sustainably managing the environmental and climate change related vulnerabilities. Coordination mechanisms will also be operational at Upazila and union parishad levels.
	Local communities, indigenous peoples and women's associations	Local communities in and around the Project locations will be closely involved in project implementation, through the establishment of Village Climate Change Adaptation Groups (VCCAGs) and building on over a decade of experience. Extensive consultation will be undertaken with indigenous peoples, women and elderly population both women and men through community workshop during Project implementation and monitoring. Community level women's associations have been promoted in Bangladesh by the government and many NGOs as a means of empowering them economically and politically. Such associations will be involved to create opportunities for women and to ensure gender specific roles are built into management of climate change adaptations.

	CSOs	Local NGOs will be involved, as appropriate, to facilitate awareness raising, mobilization and training of local communities (and indigenous peoples) and providing them with ready access to information on climate-smart, sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock management, managing alternative livelihood options along with strategies to cope with climate change and declining freshwater flows.

Responsibilities

The PMU is primarily responsible for carrying out the specified stakeholder engagement activities. The stakeholders will be engaged while carrying out various assessments and studies, training and workshop events.

Grievance mechanism

People concerned with or potentially affected by the project can express their grievances for consideration and redress. The Project Management Unit will receive grievances and will try to resolve at the PMU level if possible. If not possible then the issues will be referred to the PSC that will try to settle the issues amicably. In the event the party is not accepting the decision then he/she can put the case to Arbitration. Any person or group of persons affected by a UNDP-supported project can make a claim to the Claims to the UNDP Social and Environmental Complains Unit (SECU) and the SRM (Stakeholder Response Mechanism) through https://undp.tnwreports.com and by e-mail (https://undp.tnwreports.com)

Monitoring and reporting

The project stakeholders would be engaged at various levels to carry out the monitoring activities. Then the PMU will laisse with relevant Government agencies and other partners and collect data and monitor the activities on a regular basis. The PMU will report back the results to the stakeholders at the earliest through letters or conduct meetings both individually as well as through engagement of all relevant agencies.

Communications plan

The project will also emphasize strong communications with a broader range of stakeholders. Key elements of the project's communication strategy are outlined in the table below:

Key element	**Relevant group**	**Means**
1. Project governance meetings; PSC meetings; Advisory Committee and working group meetings	All stakeholders that are members of the Board or its Working Groups or are invited to attend	Meetings
2. Seminars/workshops and training events, including the Inception workshop, and End-of-project workshop	National and local-level government officials NGOs and CSOs Academia	Workshop, meeting, seminar, training On-the-job training
3. Project documents, thematic reports and publications	Various government departments and decision-makers	Direct dissemination (e.g. email or hard copy) to persons. Access via the Project website

4. Technical reports	Various government department, development partners and NGOs	Direct dissemination (e.g. email or hard copy/ USB-drive) Access via the Project website to reports and documents and database and info systems
5. Project knowledge capturing and info dissemination	Government (national) officials Development partners and NGOs Citizenry and community groups	Online access to all project materials and other relevant information

Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Bangladesh has high level gender inequality, particularly prevalent in rural areas, which importantly hinders overall development. The life of a women in Bangladesh is constrained by patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal nature of the social system, with heavily gendered power structures greatly limiting women's roles in social, political and economic spheres. While the issue of climate vulnerability comes, it is found that climate is not gender neutral. It affects lives of women and men differently. Women's restricted mobility limited or lack of access to timely information, negligence of the society towards her inherent potentials to deal with vulnerabilities, gender blind approach towards women's differential needs make her doubly and triply vulnerable. Seventh Five Year Plan (FY2016-FY2020) of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Climate Change Gender Action Plan (2013) and National Plan of Action for Women Advancement put special emphasis on the importance of participation of women in planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects relating to different sectors and issues (climate change, disaster management, etc.) towards socio-economic and political empowerment. The Gender Action Plan of the proposed Project puts emphasis on women empowerment and the specific domains for this are access, participation, capacity building and implementation monitoring towards reduction of vulnerabilities and leadership development. It is emphasized that gender sensitive quantitative and qualitative indicators, specific activities to be handled by women, specific attention on gender differences in terms of capabilities to respond to climate change adaptation initiatives are considered important.

Gender Analysis

The five AEZs that are the focus of the "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways in Bangladesh" project have distinct vulnerabilities which can affect women and other vulnerable communities inequitably. Whereas Kurigram is vulnerable to flooding where water coming from the rivers of the neighboring countries, Chittagong Hill Tracts experience landslides particularly during rainy seasons. These climate impacts (which are expected to be exacerbated by climate change) can result in internal migration, loss of arable land, loss of homestead to which women are the main victims. They suffer socio-economic insecurity. Chittagong city is vulnerable to flooding caused by sea-level rise, while Sunamganj experiences flash floods. In all these areas including the drought prone northern Barind districts women suffer time poverty as they need to spend lot of time than before in managing household reproductive activities including fetching drinking water for their families from long distance. Women are particularly vulnerable because they have less food security, access to social services – education, health, etc., little knowledge about alternative livelihood options, lack of access to early warning systems. In addition, the vulnerability of women to such climate impacts is made worse by such societal conditions as dowry, divorce, multiple marriage, forced labor, violence.

Keeping in view the differential nature and impacts of climate change on the lives of women, men, children, adolescent boys and girls, youths, elderly population, transgender, physically challenged and ethnic communities, this gender analysis focuses on 4 domains of empowerment – (i) Access to Information; (ii) Strengthened adaptation capability; (iii) Participation in planning and implementation-monitoring; and (iv) Leadership development.

Gender Action Plan highlights output specific activities relating to gender along with result indicators to reduce these vulnerabilities. For example, the analysis of current and future climate scenarios and long-term climate trends will encompass change in gender-climate related hazards and impacts. Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors and geographic regions will ensure that data are sex-disaggregated and information management system is gender responsive.

Technical capacity development activities towards climate sensitive planning and budgeting will ensure participation of concerned women officials from relevant ministries, departments and local level offices; and also will enhance knowledge and skills of local level women leaders, local youths (boys and girls), WARD members and women representatives of Union Upazila level Standing Committees. This gender sensitive planning and budgeting will be up-scaled and strengthened in changed climate change scenarios. Gender-based experiences of programs and projects implemented by Government ministries and NGOs will be reviewed to upscale the capacity building programs that will be designed by this Project. Past experiences – challenges and successes of climate change adaptation programs (project-specific and capacity building related) will be reviewed from gender perspective both for learning and up-scaling. Local level institutions (Village Resource Development Centers, Gender and Development Committee, Environment and Climate Change Committee of the Union and Upazila Parishad, Youth development organizations/foundations, School brigades and School Management Committee, etc. will be equipped with gender-climate focused knowledge and skills and they will work as catalytic agents for information dissemination.

Gender Action Plan: The Project Gender Action Plan has been prepared keeping in focus the main objectives of the project that include

1) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation; and

2) Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans, and associated processes.

Access, participation, capacity building and empowerment have received importance as gender domains.

Budget for implementation of the Gender Action Plan: At least 15% of the total Project budget to be allocated for implementation of the GAP.

Specific responsibility of the Project Gender Consultant: Detail out activities, if needed. Develop own work plan on the basis of GAP. Implement the GAP keeping consistency with the major activities of the Project and in collaboration with other consultants.

This is a GEN 2 Project which means gender equality is a significant objective of this Project and has been integrated in all the relevant strategies and activities.

Outputs	**Project Activities**	**Gender related activity**	**Targets and Indicators**	**Responsibility and Time frame**
Component 1: Capacity building to support adaptation **Outcome 1: Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanism and robust information database and knowledge management system at relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation into national and sub-national/local levels.**				
1.1 Adaptation tracking facilities and data bases for selected sectors are established. Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors will be put in place, including	1.1.1 Develop a geospatial climate, socio-economic database (GIS based) by AEZ segregated by gender. The	(i)Check to ensure that sector-specific socio-economic data base is sex-disaggregated. (ii)Ensure that Information Management System is gender-responsive,	(i)(ii)(iii) Indicator and target: All sorts of sector-specific socio-economic data and MIS generated by	Gender Consultant and PMU. From the beginning of the Project.

strengthening of data collection systems for vulnerable sectors; geographic regions and supporting access to climate change information to key sectors and other users in the country.	data base will include information on current conditions as well as medium (approximately 2050) and long-term (late 21st century) projections. The database will include climate change and socioeconomic scenarios and adaptation interventions. The priority sectors for the data base and monitoring indicators, which will be aligned with the NAP, to be decided in the Inception Workshop. 1.1.2 Develop information exchange	IMS tools are gender integrated. (iii) Ensure that Socio-economic data base highlight both quantitative and qualitative situation to facilitate future comparison. (iv) Make early warning systems with respect to water, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and infrastructure easily accessible to vulnerable population including women, physically challenged, elderly and transgender. (v)Orient sector-specific population (both women and men) about how to get access to data, analyze implications of data and how to take decision on the basis of data to cope with current climate vulnerabilities and	the Project are gender responsive and reflect quantitative and qualitative status. Indicator and target: (iv) All women (poor, physically challenged, elderly, transgender and young girls) are technically competent to access to data and all sorts of relevant information. (v) 100% vulnerable and	Gender Consultant in collaboration with PMU and respective organizational representative. Time to be determined in a consultative process.

	system between national and local government entities and private sector organisations on climate change adaptation projects and programmes undertaken by government, I/NGOs and private sector; and develop, maintain, and update information sharing mechanism in decision making process at bottom-up and top-bottom level by linking BMD, BWDB & DAE joint initiatives on hydromet	build resilience to future change.	affected women become knowledgeable about the use and implications of data for decision making.	

	monitoring and forecasting and service delivery related to water, agriculture and multi-hazard disaster risk management early warning systems. 1.1.3 Strengthen data collection system and set up a dynamic data and information management system ensuring open online access to information anchored in an appropriate institution having multi-sectoral, gender and disadvantage			

	d engagement mandate (to be selected in competitive procedure). 1.1.4 Develop and institutionalize tracking tools for climate monitoring and impact analysis including gender integration; ensure that stakeholders, women farmers, entrepreneurs of project sites and other potentially disadvantaged communities who can benefit by using the data sets have easy and routine access to information in the data sets.			

	Climate service information accessible, timely, and relevant to decision-maker needs in order to help societies cope with current climate variability and build resilience to future change 1.1.5 Establish a gender sensitive climate change platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries to mainstream climate change in private sector			
1.2 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate information and	1.2.1 Conduct an institutional capacity and	(i)Ensure participation of at least 30% concerned women	Indicator and target:	Gender Consultant, PMU and National level training institutes.

services for planning process within AEZs	knowledge gap assessment and analysis at national, regional and local government levels and of the civil society and private sectors 1.2.2. Compile a list of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptations in Bangladesh. This may include adaptations developed or instituted outside of Bangladesh that may be appropriate for the country. 1.2.3. Provide training to stakeholders	officials from relevant ministries, departments and local level offices particularly including WID Focal Points, Associate WID Focal Points and Sub-WID Focal Points in determining institutional and individual capacity development needs. (ii) Ensure that the list of best practice and innovations include gender based ones also. (iii) At the local level orientations, ensure participation (40% of the total participants) of local level development organizations including women development focused ones, local elites including women leaders, local young boys and girls, WARD members, women representative of Union Parishad Standing Committees and youth	(i)At least 30% women officials participate in need assessment exercise. (ii)Gender based best practices are replicated in Bangladesh country situation. (iii) 40% of the total participants; trained persons effectively reflect sector specific gender issues in program planning and management. (iv) All the user guides, handbooks, specialized software and apps are easily accessible by vulnerable (women, elderly, physically challenged, etc.)	Time to be determined in consultation within the Project implementation team.

	to enable them to use above mentioned tools to facilitate their participation in the assessment of vulnerability to climate change and contribution to the integration of policies to enhance climate resilience. 1.2.4. Design and conduct capacity building training on climate change adaptation assessment for local government body who are working in give targeted AEZs that includes how to use climate	development organizations. (iv)Ensure access to materials, tools, user guides, handbooks, software and apps and orient women, youth, elderly and transgender on its use towards taking appropriate socio-economic project for resilience. (v)Ensure participation of women from relevant ministries, departments and local level offices in human technical capacity development programs. At the local level, ensure that development organizations, local people including women leaders, local youth girls, WARD members Women representative of UP Standing Committees have access to the data sets and tools and can participate in such	and are user friendly. (v)WID related focal points, local level women representatives, members of Standing Committees are competent to do climate smart project planning and management. (vi)30% of the stakeholder participants are women; trained stakeholders are competent in assessment of climate change vulnerabilities. (vii)At least 30% female teachers and members of school brigade are covered with training; trained persons are competent to do vulnerability	

	and socio economic scenarios, vulnerability analysis and how to assess and rank adaptation options using such techniques as cost benefit analysis (both financial/economic, non-economic and social), multi criteria analysis, and risk assessment of adaptations. Prepare training manuals and modules and make them available in online network. 1.2.5 Training teachers to enhance community understanding through	processes as assessment of vulnerability to climate change and development of programs to increase climate resilience. (vi)Make sure that women stakeholder representatives get access to the training opportunities. (vii)Ensure that female teachers, girls of school brigade get opportunity to receive training to enhance their knowledge and skills with respect to climate change adaptation. (viii)Make sure that modules, teacher's and trainer's guide and educational brochures use gender sensitive examples and illustrations.	analysis and can do ranking of adaptations on the basis of cost benefit as well as social analysis. (viii)Training modules and manuals are gender responsive.	

	youth-targeted and school education/brigade programmes, and inclusion of climate change adaptation topics in curricula and appropriate materials (e.g. modules, teacher's/trainer's guide; educational brochures. 1.2.6 Develop an on-line network to support a community of practice, which will include information on cost, effectiveness, and barriers to implement adaptations. The network should be appropriate for and			

	facilitate exchange of information between different levels of government, civil society, and the private sector.			
1.3 Sustainable climate financing tracking mechanism facilitated.	1.3.1 Facilitate innovative financial tracking mechanism to assist government to upscale its climate fiscal framework (CFF). 1.3.2 Establish a mechanism for climate adaptation related investment decision-making together with support to develop new projects to be funded by government owned resource. 1.3.3 Prepare Local Adaptation Programme of Action (LAPAs) in each of the five target AEZs based on informed decision.	(i)Conduct analytical research on Gender and climate change adaptations to capture effects of sector-specific initiatives on the lives of vulnerable population. (ii)Develop case studies on use of innovative climate change adaptation and its future replication possibility from the perspective on gender.	Target and indicator: (i) (ii)At least one research per year (flood prone, Barind, CHTs) in each of the vulnerable areas. Analytical researches highlight gender dimensions of vulnerabilities and reflect the effects on SDG targets. AEZs specific Case Studies highlighting effects of innovative adaptations on the lives of vulnerable	Gender Consultant and relevant NGO experienced in specific vulnerable area.

			women/women headed households.	
Component 2: Adaptation interventions in 5 AEZs **Outcome 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected AEZs**				
Output 2.1: Level Barind Tract: Enhance climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites of Naogaon district.	2.1.1. Set up efficient irrigation systems, small scale, soil and water conservation measures. 2.1.2 Community led climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities in 75 hectares of degraded forest.	(i) Ensure participation of vulnerable women and youths in trainings on management of small scale watershed, natural resource management, integrated water resources management, soil health management, rain water harvesting, etc. (ii) Ensure women and youth participation in climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities with appropriate social protection incentives.	(i)At least 30% women, young boys and girls. Women are efficient managers of small-scale water shed, natural resource management, water conservation and soil health management. Youth and women are confidently applying training knowledge in social forestry, community agro-forestry, home stead gardening and	Gender Consultant and PMU. Time to be set by the PMU and the Departments.

			greening common space. Social protection incentives are ensured for women and youth involved in climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities.	
Output 2.2: Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry to enhance flood regulation, landslide and watershed management under changing rainfall patterns including heavier and more erratic rainfall during the monsoon seasons through Village Common Forest (VCF) in CHT near Rangamati will have an internal rate of return of 24.7%.	2.2.1 Restoration of Village common Forest (VCF) for 75 hectares of forest and integrating soil and water conservation. 2.2.2 Participatory land use planning through agro-forestry.	(i) Women and local youths (girls and boys) are capacitated in VCF conservation and water shed management considering their suitability in terms of location. (ii) Trained women and local youth are engaged in VCF conservation and water shed management.	(i)Number of VCF to be managed by women to be planned at the beginning of the project.	Gender Consultant and PMU. Gender Consultant, PMU, NGO. Whenever this work is planned for implementation by all concerned.
Output 2.3: Eastern Surma Kushiyara Flood	2.3.1 Training local communities,	(i) Form water management	(i)At least 30% women.	Gender Consultant and PMU, NGO.

Plains: Sunamganj wetland: Swamp forest regeneration, small scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj. It will facilitate increased resilience to flash flood and reduce vulnerabilities to climate change of haor communities.	including women, living in flood affected households in the wetlands on climate resilient alternative livelihoods such as eco-tourism activities, bird-watching, handicrafts, etc. to diversify their income from agriculture 2.3.2 Shielding or reinforcing houses in the wetland areas from floods and wave action with environmentally sustainable materials using time tested local knowledge 2.3.3 Afforestation and reforestation of approx. 200 hectares village common forest, community forest and swamp forest in Haor for common property resource development in flood plain and Haor to reduce wave	organization with participation of both women and men; give access to women in participating in water resources management. (ii) Capacitate both women and men in eco-tourism entrepreneurship, give them access to social protection incentives or NGO micro-finance to do climate resilient small business. (iii) Arrange opportunity for vulnerable women and young girls to participate in afforestation and reforestation activities along with access to appropriate social protection incentives.	Indicator: Women earn equal income by managing small to medium scale enterprises as an alternative livelihood option. (ii)Women and men are capacitated and earning through climate resilient small business. (iii)Women and young girls participate in afforestation and reforestation activities and their maintenance activities.	

	action and flash flood.			
Output 2.4: Tista Flood plan: Enhance resilience of the local community and capacity of the local government institutions in Kurigram to cope with river flood.	2.4.1 Develop a climate induced flood risk map linked to climate information and services. 2.4.2 Set up climate resilient multi-purpose community shelter using locally available material for vulnerable community affected by flood, flash flood and river erosion.	(i) Review design of the climate resilient multi-purpose community shelter to ensure that approach road and the shelter is sensitive to differential needs of women, adolescent girls, pregnant women and elderly persons, safe and secured	(i) 100% shelters are gender responsive.	Gender Consultant and concerned designed engineer.
Output 2.5: Innovative Adaptation Incubator Scheme for community organisations	2.5.1 Call for innovative community-based adaptation projects: DoE and DAE will be strengthened to promote and manage innovative practices and idea generation on CCA/DRR to enhance community resilience. Best projects and ideas will be considered for scaling up and	(i) Ensure women representation in the innovative adaptation proposal review committee. (ii) Gender related criteria of the proposals: Focus on women's access to resources and information, participation as beneficiary as well as change agent, participation in decision making levels; and opportunity for	(i)3 One third members of the committee are women. (ii)Gender criteria are strictly adhered to in the proposals for funding. (iii)Project implementation plan reflects participation of women.	Gender Consultant.

	replication and mainstreaming at local level. Prepare concept note, guidelines and selection criteria targeting 3 categories of thematic areas (agriculture, water resources management, livelihood) of small grant project.	leadership development. .		

Supplement to Appendix F: Analysis of Gender Issues in the AEZs

The five AEZs that are the focus of the "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways in Bangladesh" project have distinct vulnerabilities which can affect women and other vulnerable communities inequitably. Whereas Kurigram is vulnerable to flooding where water coming from the rivers of the neighboring countries, Chittagong Hill Tracts experience landslides particularly during rainy seasons. These climate impacts (which are expected to be exacerbated by climate change) can result in internal migration, loss of arable land, loss of homestead to which women are the main victims. They suffer socio-economic insecurity. Chittagong city is vulnerable to flooding caused by sea-level rise, while Sunamganj experiences flash floods. In all these areas including the drought prone northern Barind districts women suffer time poverty as they need to spend lot of time than before in managing household reproductive activities including fetching drinking water for their families from long distance. Women are particularly vulnerable because they have less food security, access to social services – education, health, etc., little knowledge about alternative livelihood options, lack of access to early warning systems. In addition, the vulnerability of women to such climate impacts is made worse by such societal conditions as dowry, divorce, multiple marriage, forced labor, violence.

Keeping in view the differential nature and impacts of climate change on the lives of women, men, children, adolescent boys and girls, youths, elderly population, transgender and ethnic communities, this gender analysis focuses on 4 domains of empowerment – (i) Access to Information; (ii) Strengthened adaptation capability; (iii) Participation in planning and implementation-monitoring; and (iv) Leadership development.

The Gender Action Plan highlights output specific activities relating to gender along with result indicators to reduce these vulnerabilities. For example, the analysis of current and future climate scenarios and long-term climate trends will encompass change in gender-climate related hazards and impacts. Climate monitoring and impact assessment tools for key sectors and geographic regions will ensure that data are sex-disaggregated and information management system is gender responsive.

Human technical capacity development activities towards climate sensitive planning and budgeting will ensure participation of concerned women officials from relevant ministries, departments and local level offices; and also will enhance knowledge and skills of local level women leaders, local youths (boys and girls), WARD members and women representatives of Union Upazila level Standing Committees. This gender sensitive planning and budgeting will be up-scaled and strengthened in changed climate change scenarios. Gender-based experiences of programs and projects implemented by Government ministries and NGOs will be reviewed to upscale the capacity building programs that will be designed by this Project. Past experiences – challenges and successes of climate change adaptation programs (project-specific and capacity building related) will be reviewed from gender perspective both for learning and up-scaling. Local level institutions (Village Resource Development Centers, Gender and Development Committee, Environment and Climate Change Committee of the Union and Upazila Parishad, Youth development organizations/foundations, School brigades and School Management Committee, etc. will be equipped with gender-climate focused knowledge and skills and they will work as catalytic agents for information dissemination.

Barind Tract - Drought prone northern part of Bangladesh

North western part of Bangladesh predominantly known as Barind tract covering most of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Rajshahi, Bogra, and Joypurhat districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur Division is known for its extreme climatic nature. The average annual rainfall in the region is 1,329 mm, while the rest of the country receives a rainfall of 4,338 mm which indicates the low rainfall intensity of the region. During summer the temperature goes up for 40-45 degree Celsius whereas the feeling temperature reaches much higher. Although human and all living organisms are the victims of the climate change happening in this region, women are found to be the worst sufferer. (Ferdous Farhana Huq, Lecturer, RUET, December 2017).

Poverty rate is higher in northern part of Bangladesh. Both male and female literacy rate is very low in comparison to other districts of Bangladesh. Women do not possess any title deed of land. While rural families are dependent on agriculture is doing share cropping, wage laborers on farms or doing joint venture farming, drought pushing the families to extreme poverty. The frequency and intensity of drought usually ranged from February to May and October to mid- November. Drought causes male migration which makes women and adolescent girls socially and economically more vulnerable. Traditionally, women manage drinking water, food, sanitation, and hygiene related activities at the family levels. In performing responsibilities women often find themselves in vulnerable situations such as eve teasing, bad comments, and even sexual harassments. In addition, adolescent girls feel unsafe when they fetch water from a long distance, and they also miss school for water collection. When girls stay in the house being dropped out from school then parents consider them as a burden and arrange marriage for her, which creates further vulnerability for them. Some parents arrange early marriage of their sons to get dowry to recover drought crisis. This makes women more vulnerable – socially and economically.

Chittagong Hill Tracts – Landslide prone region

Indigenous women perform both productive and reproductive roles like agricultural cultivation, handloom making, looking after children, cooking, cleaning, fetching water and collecting firewood often time from distant locations. Like Hindu community, they also not inherit property from parents. Their mobility is more visible than plain land women as they are involved in entrepreneurial work also. Their political representation is limited to reserved seats in Union/Upazila Parishad.

An empirical research conducted on Climate Change and Migration in Chittagong Hill Tracts (Motasim Billah, Fellow, RMMRU, 2015) highlighted that in last 20 years in all three districts Rangamati, Khagrachari and Chittaong the rainfall pattern was erratic and heavy. Temperature rose.

Khagrachari – irregular rainfall, reduced water in mountain streamlets, incidence of drought and deforestation, and regular flooding in down-stream villages.

Landslide is both a man-made and natural hazard in the urbanized hilly areas in Chittagong. The reasons are mostly hill cutting, deforestation/de-vegetation, etc. The impacts of land slide on the families are loss of lives and economic loss. However, it affects lives of women differently in terms of male migration, vulnerability to social harassment, time poverty, degraded health condition of family members, unsafe makeshift, etc. Since land slide blocks drainage connection and causes families to suffer from WASH facilities. Food security, nutrition status and school attendance particularly by girl children are threatened. Women do not have knowledge about climate changes – causes and consequences and how to cope with. Awareness and multiple skills trainings are needed to save them from incidence of poverty and to enable them to tackle social and physical vulnerability.

Kurigram – Flood prone region

Kurigram District is located in the Northwest part of Bangladesh. According to the 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)-2016' published by Bangladesh Bureau of **Statistics** (BBS), 70.87 % of the population of this district live below the **poverty line**. The average size of the household is around 5.7 persons. The labor Force is predominantly/ agricultural, and the agricultural labor force suffers from a high level of underemployment. Women and children are the most disadvantaged in this circumstance.

Gender based issues are mostly induced by family poverty. Multiple marriage, marriage for dowry, sending wives to other districts to work as day laborers are some visible manifestations of gender relations as well as gender based vi violence in Kurigram. Poverty fuels child marriage in Kurigram.

In a recent study conducted by Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies titled ‘Patterns and Effects of Climate Change on the Food Security and Livelihoods of Marginalised Communities in the North-western Bangladesh and Related Advocacy ” (27 February 2018) revealed that the major climate change related disasters include: temperature rise, drought and heat stresses, erratic rainfall, flood and river bank erosion, draw down of under-ground water, cold wave and fog, thunderstorm and pest attack. The adaptation options suggested by study population (both women and men) were the following:

Introduction of new cropping patterns, diseases resilient rice varieties and short duration variety; demonstration of Orange Cultivation; Community Based Seed Beds preparation; climate resilient seeds distribution; climate smart agriculture considering drought, flood and heat stress. There was also suggestion for capacity building, resources and technical supports to the poor men and women for improving their coping capability. The study has also suggested access to early warning systems by all segments of the population.

Annex H: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Conflicts of interest, mis-understanding different priorities and sensitivities of stakeholders may constrain implementation of project activities	Project formulation level	Operational	Moderate I=3 P=2	Effective participation of stakeholders in determining appropriate adaptation options and designing AEZ specific implementation mechanisms will be ensured. Also, participation of vulnerable and affected population of all strata will be emphasized.	Project Steering Committee, Project Manager	-	-	-
2	Limited coordination between Ministries, local government and communities	Project formulation level	Political	Moderate I=3 P=2	The project will engage stakeholders at the earliest stage and promote cooperation by means of Coordination Mechanisms at the national level and at the local level Government Officers and concerned City Corporations and area development authorities.	Project Steering Committee, Project Manager	-	-	-
3	There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalised groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits.	Project formulation level	Social	Moderate I=3 P=2	To mitigate potential conflicts between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well to ensure transparency and non-discriminatory selection, the selection criteria and the process will be clearly documented, explained, and vetted in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities during the initial phase	Project Manager	-	-	-

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					of implementation. A primary beneficiary list will also be publicized, and a timeframe will be announced to allow for complaints about the selection process and specific selection. In addition, the project will establish a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is gender and vulnerable group sensitive, as detailed in the Environmental and Social Safeguards annex of the proposal. The GRM will provide an avenue for any complaints in case of any conflict or discrimination as well as a mechanism for resolution of such conflicts. As the project may perpetuate but not exacerbate or expand inequalities or discriminatory activity the potential adverse impacts to disadvantaged persons is considered moderate (I=3). Given the prevalence of inequality in Bangladesh it is moderate likely (3) it could be perpetuated.				
4	The project may perpetuate existing inequality and		Social	Moderate	During the development of the project a Gender	Project Manager			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	discrimination against women and vulnerable people in target communities, potentially restricting such people from access to, or participation in, project interventions.			I = 3 P = 4	Analysis was undertaken, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared based on that analysis. That Plan, which is annexed to the ProDoc, outlines the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls were identified in the Gender Analysis and built into the design of the project. For full details of those measures, please see Annex G of the ProDoc.				
5	Afforestation and reforestation may inadvertently introduce an invasive alien species through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contained plant material or seeds.		Environmental	Moderate I=4 P=1	The PMU will prohibit use of alien invasive species (AIS) for reforestation and afforestation. Species lists will be cleared by the PMU with the Department of Forestry and against international AIS databases and checklist (such as those provided by The Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network). Purchased seed material, if used, will either be certified AIS free or be subject to germination tests to verify AIS free. Plantings will be monitored to verify AIS	Project Manager			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					free – any AIS that are observed will be eradicated				
6	The outcomes of the project are vulnerable to impacts of climate change – including higher than predicted storm intensity, higher than predicted flooding events, and increased droughts		Social/ Environmental	Moderate I=4 P=2	The project will consider the most up-to-date indicators and predictions of climate change effects for Bangladesh during detailed design.	Project Manager			
7	There is potential that community shelters may be damaged during emergency use posing safety risk to those seeking shelter		Social/ Environmental	Moderate I=4 P=1	Any structures to be erected or construction with support from project will be required to have the design certified by a Profession Engineer.	Project Manager			
8	Outreach activities in target communities may expose workers, and in some cases communities, to health and safety risks including but not limited to motor vehicle accidents, personal security incidents, exposure to elements, exposure to infectious disease. These risks, including traffic safety and worker health and safety, are well known and effective management measures are available to reduce risks to acceptable levels.		Social/ Environmental	Moderate I = 4 P = 2	UNDP Bangladesh Country Office has put in place safe work and personal security practices for its operations in Bangladesh based on the minimum requirements for UN operations globally. UNDP activities, and those of any organizations contracted by UNDP, will implement and adhere to all UNDP country office security and safe work practices. Project activities controlled by Government of Bangladesh will adhere to government safety standards and protocols.	Project Manager			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
9	There are several Indigenous people's/Ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tract target area. Indigenous People in Bangladesh are often marginalized due to a high level of poverty, exclusion from social and political processes, and restricted access to resources. Indigenous peoples in Bangladesh are also more directly dependent on their natural resource base and show different preferences for livelihoods options.		Social/ Environmental	Moderate I=3 P=3	In order to account for the unique needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous minorities in the project intervention area, an Indigenous People's Plan will be prepared for the project once the specific target areas are identified and the inclusion of indigenous peoples is confirmed.	Project Steering Committee			
10	There is risk of soil erosion, nuisance dust, nuisance noise, and improper management of wastes during construction of community climate resilient shelter, wave erosion and flood risk management		Social/ Environmental	Moderate I = 2 P = 3	Locally available materials (e.g. bamboo, CI sheet, wood, non-fire brick, etc.) will be used for building of community resilient shelter. UNDP will appoint a site supervisor who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including installation and use of latrines, use of safe work practices and basic personal protective equipment, safe storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material, handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices. For afforestation/deforestati	Project Manager			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					on mulching will be used to improve soil conditions and alleviate erosion.				
11	There might be delay in project approval by government due to cumbersome Government approval process in the government system	Project approval level	Operational, Strategic	Moderate I=4 P=2	An effective stakeholders engagement and close coordination will be done with relevant ministries and line agencies to boost up the approval process in timely manner	UNDP CO	-	-	-
12	Running a grants Programme with NGOs/CBOs which have limited capacity and accountability mechanism might lead to financial mismanagement	Project Formulation level	Operational, Regulatory	Low I=2 P=2	Appropriate CSO's will be involved for different component of project activities. Risk mitigation systems in place (e.g., grantee capacity development support by pivot organization, appropriate rates of grant disbursement, adaptive management to respond to the strengths and weaknesses of grantees, periodic monitoring visits) will be strengthened to maintain or improve this rate of achievement	PSC, NPD, Project Manager	-	-	-
13	Extreme Climate events might have potential risks (e.g. extreme rainfall may lead to flood, flash flood in Haor; landslide in CHTs,) might lead to damage in project development interventions or may lead to	Project formulation level	Operational &financial	Moderate I=4 P=3	Appropriate adaptation intervention will be identified to avoid and mitigate this risk	PSC, NPD, Project Manager	-	-	-

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	delay in implementation of project activities								
14	Irregular maintenance of the embankment by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) in Haor areas may lead to breach of embankment leading towards ultimate impact on project interventions	Project formulation level	Operational	Moderate I=4 P=3	Effective stakeholder engagement and community-based planning	PSC, NPD, Project Manager	-	-	-
15	Political unrest, conflicts in the CHTs might have risks in implementation or project interventions	Project Implementation level	Political	Moderate I=4 P=3	Take planning for security measures and proper stakeholder engagement with indigenous community.	PSC, NPD, Project Manager	-	-	-
16	COVID-19, or future outbreak of similar scale, can affect project implementation. Conducting virtual consultation, training or meeting with poor and vulnerable community will be challenging due to lock-down, transport ban and social distancing Conducting training and consultation with communities and beneficiaries online will be challenging as most are not familiar with ICT technology or communication platform, have no training, require hardware and software facilities and skills	Project implementation	Social, regulatory, operational	High I=4 P=4	Awareness campaign on cleanliness (e.g. hand washing, use of masks and gloves.) and social distancing, provide COVID test kit, PPE, basic testing equipment's, etc. to the local communities in the public health centres, training to local health technicians, etc. so that work can continue with least possible undisruption. If the COVID situation persists for long, stakeholder consultations, meetings, training, FGD, KII, assessment, survey, etc. may need to be conducted virtually. It may be required to improve capacity of project staff, govt	UNDP country office, PSC, project manager			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					counterparts, local govt officials, project beneficiaries and relevant community on virtual communication that includes 1) providing required ICT facilities, 2) organize ICT based communication training, 3) providing required software and hardware; 4) provide incentives and motivation to relevant stakeholders for participation in such virtual meeting, consultations, training, interview, survey, etc. Conduct procurement of goods and services through online platform, Atlas, e-procurement, docusign, etc.				

Annex I: Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment

To be provided at CEO Endorsement stage.

Annex J: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report is attached in the separated file.

Annex K: Co- financing letter from Government of Bangladesh

The signed Co- financing letter from Government of Bangladesh is available here.

Annex L: Signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services

The signed letter from the Implementing Partner and GEF OFP requesting UNDP Support Services is available here.