

Clearance Certification

Project Document or Project/Budget/AWP/Revision



SHORT TITLE : Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh

PROJECT NUMBER: Award ID 00075892 Project ID: 00087558

(I) SUBMITTING PROGRAMME MANAGER :

I have checked, and hereby certify, the following:

1. Reasons and justification for this revision are clearly indicated on the cover page. ☒
2. All relevant parties are in agreement with the revision:
 - as is indicated in the justification, or ☒
 - as per signature(s) obtained on the cover page, or
 - as per written agreement as has been referenced in relevant signature block. ☒
3. An analysis of the budget increase/decrease (in case more than \$10,000) has been made and is attached. ☒
4. The cover page and budget are according to standard format. ☒

Arif Mohammad Faisal

Signature:

Date:

11/2/2020

(II) CLUSTER HEAD :

I have reviewed and hereby recommend approval of this budget revision



Md. Khurshid Alam

Signature:

Date:

~~BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIP CLUSTER~~

(III) RESULT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLUSTER (RRMC)

Clearance from Desk Officer:	Clearance from Asst Country Director
<p>[✓] I have verified the attached submission and confirm that this budget/revision is in accordance with existing rules.</p> <p>[] Justification for return</p> <p>Signature:  Date: 11/02/2020</p>	<p>Recommendation for approval</p> <p>Signature:  Date: 11.02.2020</p>

Recommended/Approved by DRR

Approved by Resident Representative

Note: Please return approved version of the Project/Revision Document to RRMC who retains original and forwards copy to Programme Manager concerned for his/her file and submission to national and, if applicable, UN agencies.

BOUNDS OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE

11.05.2020

11.05.2020

UNDP Bangladesh
2020 Annual Work Plan (AWP) Review Checklist

Award ID: 00075892 Project ID: 00087558 Title: Afforestation and Reforestation programmes in Bangladesh					
Format and General Issues:			Yes	No	N/A
1	Submitted AWP is prepared in Standard Prescribed Format including AWP cover page	✓			
2	Atlas codes correctly mentioned (Award ID, Project ID, and Project title, Donor, Account, Fund etc.)	✓			
3	AWP Planning meeting conducted	✓			
4	Minutes of the Appraisal/Review meeting attached	✓			
5	Annual/Mid year Review Meeting conducted		✓		
6	Annual HR, Procurement and Communications plans are prepared and attached with AWP	✓			
7	Resources are available to support the AWP	✓			
8	AWP is approved by the Implementing Partner, if applicable	✓			
9	AWP is endorsed/agreed by the Project Board/Steering Committee, if applicable	✓			
10	Signature of the Project Manager/NPD available in the AWP	✓			
Results Related Issues:			Yes	No	N/A
1	The AWP reflects overall priorities of the year	✓			
2	The activities are clearly defined (indicate what exactly will be done, to the point with expected timelines by quarter)	✓			
3	The activity lines spell out the geographic location wise intervention	✓			
4	Possible areas of collaboration with other projects have been considered in project activities		✓		
5	Outputs and activities are aligned to the UNDAF, CPD and project document (The listed activity/s can be directly attributed to the achievement of the expected country programme outputs)	✓			
6	The activity/s implemented with CSOs, academic institutions, other quasi-Governmental institutions, and other UN agencies as implementing partners are reflected in the work plans	✓			
7	A one page summary of intended/achievable results is attached	✓			
8	The Outcome / Intermediate Outcomes and Outputs are correctly entered as per the language in the Results Framework	✓			
9	M&E plan attached and adequately budgeted in the AWP	✓			
10	Field monitoring plan attached (for field-based project only)	✓			
11	Risk Log, Issue Log, monitoring Log updated in ATLAS and attached with AWP		✓		
12	Gender Marker is attributed in ATLAS	✓			
13	Lessons learned have been incorporated in the AWP, as per the last APR minutes	✓			
14	Baseline, Target and Deliverables for 2020 are aligned to the Results Framework	✓			
15	Baseline data for each indicator have been collected				
16	Annual target for each indicator has been set	✓			
17	3 to 5 annual key results have been identified and attached	✓			
18	The Targets and baselines are gender-disaggregated where a population group is being measured	✓			
19	Articulation of results of the AWP has followed the SMART and RBM guidelines	✓			
20	Assumptions and risks specific to each output and outcome is contextualised and clearly spelt out	✓			
21	Knowledge Management has been planned and budgeted				
22	Generation and use of evidence – from monitoring, research and/or evaluation – has been considered	✓			
23	The Budget comply with the spirit of Results Based Budgeting (RBB)	✓			
Resources Related Issues:			Yes	No	N/A
1	Total proposed budget for the AWP does not exceed approved total project budget	✓			
2	The AWP budget is within the scope of the funds availability/commitment (available Cash + Commitment)	✓			
4	Appropriate provisions are available according to the AWP Commissioning memo (Common cost, GMS, DPC, Communication, M&E etc.)	✓			
5	Updated list of Equipment assets with the project/Programme showing UNDP assets	✓			
6	The summary page reflects the resources	✓			



Remarks/Comments (including justification for returning to Programme cluster):


Submitted by the Project:




Arif M. Faisal
Programme Specialist
(Environment Sustainability & Energy)
UNDP, Bangladesh

Date: 03/02/2020

Cleared by Programme Cluster:

 04/2/20
Md. Khurshid Alam
Joint Resident Representative
UNDP Bangladesh

Cleared by Partnerships Cluster:



Date:

 Date:
11/02/2020

Signed by DRR/RR:

 20/2/20

Date:

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located in the upper left quadrant.



United Nations Development Programme



Empowered lives
Resilient nations

Budget Version-"J"

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): (Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)	Outcome 5.1: By 2019, Populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disaster have become more resilient to adapt with the risk.
Expected Outcome(s) /Indicator (s): (CPAP outcomes linked to the MYFF goal and service line)	Outcome 5.2: By 2019, vulnerable populations benefit from natural resource management and environmental governance and low emission green development.
Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets: CPAP outputs linked to the above PAP outcome)	UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development and Promote Climate Change Adaptation.
Implementing partner:	Ministry of Environment & Forests
Responsible parties:	Bangladesh Forest Department

Brief Description

Coastal greenbelts have long been seen as an important strategy for reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations to climate-related hazards in Bangladesh and the country has over five decades experience of coastal afforestation and reforestation. Over 140,000 ha of mangroves have been planted along the coast since the 1960s. However, the success of afforestation and reforestation efforts has been highly variable due to a range of institutional, technical and socio-economic factors that have affected their long-term sustainability. A number of barriers currently prevent the realisation of the full adaptive potential of coastal greenbelts, including an underlying incentive structure that drives people to exploit and degrade coastal forests rather than preserve them. LDCF support will be used to help the Government of Bangladesh overcome these barriers through a suite of complementary measures to achieve the project's objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change in the coastal zone through participative design, community-based management and diversification of afforestation and reforestation programmes. The project has been designed to complement a major new programme on coastal afforestation and reforestation funded by the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF).

Project Component 1 addresses existing barriers relating to lack of livelihood diversification and lack of coastal forest diversification, both of which adversely impact coastal forest sustainability. Thus Component 1 seeks to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites through livelihood diversification more effective greenbelts, by a) linking livelihood diversification interventions to improved coastal forest stewardship and b) diversifying coastal plantations to increase their ecological and social sustainability by, respectively becoming more heterogeneous and dense and by increasing the range of tangible benefits the forests can provide. Component 2 seeks to strengthen community engagement and ownership of forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes by developing and demonstrating effective co-management and benefit-sharing for coastal greenbelt plantations. Finally, while mangrove greenbelts are a vitally important adaptation measure for coastal areas, there will always remain a need for complementary measures to further protect human lives and livelihoods assets in the face of extreme climate events. In recognition of this, the third Project Component focuses on protecting communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning. Altogether, over 60,000 vulnerable people will benefit from a range of LDCF-supported interventions. Capacity development of local communities and key government actors is central to the project approach and will enhance the long-term sustainability of project impacts. Furthermore, the project will leverage strategic partnerships with the BCCRF project, USAID's Climate Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods project (CREL) and the GoB's Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, also supported by UNDP, to promote scale up and replication of successful strategies.

Justification for Budget/Revision:

To reflect revised AWP 2019, Version-B, internal adjustment of NIM & DCOS/ Available Fund for 2020

Programme Period: 2016-2020
Project Title: Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh
Award ID: 00075892
Project ID: 00087588
Project Start date: May 2016
Project End date: 30 June 2020
Management Arrangement: NIM Implementation
PAC Meeting Date: 25 August 2013
PRODOC Approved: 27 May 2015

Summary of UNDP and Cost-Sharing inputs (as per attached budget) US \$

	Previous Code "I"	Revised "J"	Increase/ (Decrease)
UNDP			
• TRAC – 1,2	-	-	-
• GEF	5,650,000	5,650,000	-
• Co-Financing	-	-	-
Cost Sharing			
• Government			
• Financial Institutions			
• Other			
Total	5,650,000	5,650,000	-




Agreed by NPD/MoEFCC/FD

Mahmud Hassan
National Project Director
ICBA-AR Project &
Additional Secretary (MOEFCC)

Date 23.11.2020

Approved by
(UNDP)

Date

Atlas Award ID: 00075892 Atlas Project ID: 00087558		Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2020, Version-A, dated 22 January 2020											   <small>Resilient Nations Ecosystems Development</small>			
Project/Programme Title:		Integrating Community-based Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh														
UNDAF Outcome:		(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.														
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:		(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded														
CPD Outcome:		(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.														
CPD Output(s):		(Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies														
EXPECTED OUTPUTS		PLANNED ACTIVITIES				Timeframe			Responsible Party		Fund Code		Planned Budget			
Components or major interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas Atlas Activity # 1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts Indicators: No. of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change Baseline: Currently, livelihood strategies are not meaningfully integrated into coastal afforestation / reforestation programs, reducing the resilience of both livelihoods and coastal forest		Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Donor		Budget Code		Budget Description		Amount (USD)
		Output 1.1 Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.				Output 1.2 Diversified trial plantations of up to 10 mangrove and non-mangrove varieties established in 4 districts to increase the adaptive capacity of greenbelt structures on accreted lands										
		Contractual services - Companies (FFF Model)-FD/CMC				x	x	x	x	FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			-
		Contractual services - Companies (Agriculture)				x	x	x	x	FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			6,200
		Contractual services - Companies (Fisheries)				x	x	x	x	FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			6,000
		Contractual services - Companies (livestock)				x	x	x	x	FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			7,000
		Contractual services - Companies (Livelihood Diversification Support)-NGO							x	NGO 011359	62160	10003	72100			60,300
		Contractual services - Companies (Community Center)-CMC/PMU								FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			-
		Contractual services - Companies (Local Adaptation Watcher)-CMC/PMU						x		FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			12,715
		Contractual services - Companies (Farmers Training by Cooperatives)-CMC/PMU/Partners								FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			-
		Contractual services - Companies (Mixed species demonstration)-FD				x	x	x	x	FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			-
		Contractual services - Companies (Mixed species protection and maintenance)								FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			3,000
		Contractual services - Companies (Assessment of beneficiary selection performance)								FD/MoEF	62160	10003	72100			-
		Local consultants- Climate Change Adaptation Specialist				x				DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300			20,000
		Local consultants- Climate Resilient livelihood Specialist				x				DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300			-
		Local consultants - Environmental and social screening - Local Adaptation Facilitator								DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300			2,000
		Service Contract-Individual (M&E Specialist)				x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71400			20,000

provision. 2) Currently only 300 killas exists compared to nearly 3,500 cyclone 3) Baselines on freshwater supply infrastructure will be updated during the project inception phase

Targets: 1) 13 damaged sluiceway will be repaired, 2) 4 killas are constructed for ensuring shelter for livestock, 3) 150 sets of freshwater supply infrastructure is safeguarded from floods

Related CPD Outcome: Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.

provision. 2) Currently only 300 killas exists compared to nearly 3,500 cyclone 3) Baselines on freshwater supply infrastructure will be updated during the project inception phase	Contractual Services Companies (UNDP)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	72100		10,000
	Supplies	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	72500		5,000
	Mid Term Evaluation- Team leader (Int.)				x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71200		-
	Terminal Evaluation - Team Leader (Int.)					DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71200		1,875
	Mid Term Evaluation - Local Consultant				x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300		-
	Terminal Evaluation - Local Consultant					DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300		2,812
	Local Consultant-Early Warning	x	x			DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300		-
	Local Consultants (Site Engineer, Supervision)			x		DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300		14,000
	Local consultants - Environmental and social screening/ Jonior Consultant-Documantation					DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71300		3,000
	Service Contract-Individual (PSO+PA+Others)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71400		51,303
Related CPD Outcome: Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.	Travel	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71600		46,725
	Miscellaneous Expenses (UNDP Cost Recovery Charges)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	74500		20,000
	Total of Activity 3										482,799.00
	Service Contract-Individual (Project Manager)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71400		12,214
	Service Contract-Individual (Programme Associate/Project Support Officer)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71400		14,500
	Service Contract-Individual (Project Assistant)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71400		8,000
	Travel	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	71600		-
	Equipment and Furniture(PMU)	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	72200		-
	Training, Workshop and Conference	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	75700		-
	Supplies	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	72500		-
Total of Project Management (Activity 4):	Operations & maintenance	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	73400		-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	x	x	x	x	DCOS (UNDP)	62160	10003	74500		-
	Total of Project Management (Activity 4):										34,713.67
	Total 2019 Project Budget										1,065,523.67

Total By Output:				
	Output 1			257,072.00
	Output 2			290,939.00
	Output 3			482,799.00
	Output 4			34,713.67
	Total			1,065,523.67

Total for Procurement	\$	98,902.00
Total for Cash Advance	\$	485,574.00
Total Programme Cost	\$	981,722.00
Total Operational/Administrative Cost	\$	83,801.67

Total Budget by Fund & Donors:

GEF Trustee	1,065,523.67
Total Programmable Budget	1,065,523.67

Total by Implementing Agency

UNDP (DCOS)	579,949.67
NIM	485,574.00
Total Project Budget	1,065,523.67

- This signed AWP along with the approved CPAP constitutes the legal basis for management and Implementation of project activities for the period specified in the AWP
- This signed AWP authorizes entering of the project budget in ATLAS and revise accordingly.
- An AWP signed by the IP and UNDP hereby authorizes Fund Commitment, Disbursement and Expenditure Reporting.
- AWP forms an integral part of the CPAP, and when completed, is annexed thereto and incorporated therein by reference.
- This AWP supersedes any previous AWP for the period specified


Implementing Partner and UNDP agree that the following Official(s) of the Responsible Party(ies) is/are delegated for signing of the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE):


Name and designation/Responsible Party Signature

Mohammad Muzammel Hoque, Project Manager


Mahmud Hassan, National Project Director & Additional Secretary, MoEFCC



Signature on behalf of Implementing Partner:


Mohammad Muzammel Hoque
Project Manager
ICBA-AR Project


Mahmud Hassan
National Project Director &
Additional Secretary (MoFCC)
Bangladesh Secretariat

Signature on behalf of UNDP:


Sudipto Mukerjee
Resident Representative
UNDP, Bangladesh

Multi Year Budget: Version-J, Dated 22 January 2020																											
Atlas Award ID: 00075892																											
Atlas Project ID: 00087558																											
Project/Programme Title:		Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh																									
UNDAF Outcome:		(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.																									
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:		(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded																									
CPD Outcome:		(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.																									
CPD Output(s):		(Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies																									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS		PLANNED ACTIVITIES						Planned Budget																			
Components or major interim Results of the project; To be shown as Activities in Atlas		Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas						Responsible Party		Fund Code		Budget Code		Year-1 2016		Year-2 2017		Year-3 2018		Year-4 2019		Year-5 2020		Total			
		Y1	F2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6																				
Atlas Activity # 1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts		Contractual services - Companies (FFF Model)- ED/CMC						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	73,900	62,558	123,041	-	259,499									
		Contractual services - Companies (Agriculture)						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	128,000	134,196	95,686	6,200	364,082									
		Contractual services - Companies (Fisheries)						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	65,270	177,587	150,033	6,000	398,890									
		Contractual services - Companies (livestock)						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	176,139	91,638	127,350	7,000	402,127									
		Contractual services - Companies (Livelihood Diversification Support)-NGO-011359						NGO/NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	-	188,000	60,300	248,300									
		Contractual services - Companies (Community Center)-CMC/PMU						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	102,507	-	102,507										
		Contractual services - Companies (Local Adaptation Watcher)-CMC/PMU						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	2,985	12,000	12,715	27,700									
		Contractual services - Companies (Farmers Training by Cooperatives)-CMC/PMU/Partners						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	-	-	-	-									
		Contractual services - Companies (Mixed species demonstration)-FD						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	23,200	142,771	249,133	-	415,104									
		Contractual services - Companies (Mixed species protection and maintenance)						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	3,815	5,657	3,000	12,472									
Baseline: Currently, livelihood strategies are not meaningfully integrated into coastal afforestation / reforestation programs, reducing the resilience of both livelihoods and coastal forest resources		Contractual services - Companies (Assessment of beneficiary selection performance)						NIM	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Contractual services - Companies (UNDP-CRC)						DCOS	62160	10003	72100	Contractual services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Local consultants- Climate Change Adaptation Specialist						DCOS	62160	10003	71300	Local consultants	-	7,587	4,873	-	20,000	32,460									
		Local consultants- Climate Resilient livelihood Specialist						DCOS	62160	10003	71300	Local consultants	-	-	1,680	10,000	-	11,680									
		Local consultants - Environmental and social screening/Local Adaptation Facilitator						DCOS	62160	10003	71300	Local consultants	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000									
		Service Contract-Individual (M&E Specialist)						DCOS	62160	10003	71400	SC-Individual	16,315.75	18,500	26,400	25,535	20,000	106,750									
		Contractual Services- Individual (Community Development Associates- 4)						DCOS	62160	10003	71400	SC-Individual	-	64,000	60,800	60,500	21,409	206,709									
		Contractual Services- Individual (Community Development Assistants- 7)						DCOS	62160	10003	71400	SC-Individual	-	44,333	74,433	86,985	29,363	235,114									

Revised Procurement Plan - 2020

Country Office		R&IG Cluster											
Submitted by:		ICBA-AR Project											
Date:		22/1/2020											
Project Name	Project ID	Type of Supply	Category	Description of goods, services or works required	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Requested delivery date (goods, works) or start of services	Finalization of services date	End user of goods, services or works	Procurement Process Status	
Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	00087588	Individual Contractor	Individual Consultant (IC) - Local	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	EA	1	\$15,000	\$15,000	Feb 2020	Jun-20	Forest Department		
		Individual Contractor	Sr. National Consultants (Climate Adaptation Specialist)	Sr. National Consultants (Climate Adaptation Specialist)	EA	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	Feb 2020	Jun-20	Forest Department		
		Individual Contractor	International Consultant-Terminal Evaluation	International Consultant-Terminal Evaluation	EA	1	\$21,635	\$21,635			Forest Department		
		Individual Contractor	Individual Consultant (IC) - Local	Local Consultant-Terminal Evaluation	EA	1	\$11,250	\$11,250	May-20	Jun-20	Forest Department		
		Individual Contractor	Local Consultant	Knowledge Management Exper	EA	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	May-20	Jun-20	Forest Department		
		Local Consultant/Firm (Capacity Building)-Consultant/NGO	Contractual Services-Companies (Capacity Building)-Consultant	Capacity Building	EA	1	\$6,830	\$6,830	Mar-20	Jun-20	Forest Department		
		Individual Contractor	Local Consultant	Policy Expert/Others	EA	1	\$5,187	\$5,187	May-20	Jun-20			
		Individual Contractor	Local Consultant	Site Engineer	EA	1	\$14,000	\$14,000	Mar-20	Jun-20			
										Jan-20	Jun-20	Forest Department	
		Total								\$98,902			

#	Request ID	Requester Name	Title of Procurement Action	Type of Procurement Action	Procurement Category	Estimated Contract Value (USD)	Is Amendment?	Amendment Value (USD)	Submission Date for Documents	Target Purchase Order Date (if Goods)	Planned Contract Start Date (if Civil Works, IC, or Services)
1	BGD-0000088547	Md Razibul Alam	Service	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - International	21,635	No	0			11-Mar-20
2	BGD-0000088549	Md Razibul Alam	Terminal Evaluation national	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	11,250	No	0			18-Mar-20
3	BGD-0000088552	Md Razibul Alam	Policy Institution and other	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	5,187	No	0			15-Apr-20
4	BGD-0000088553	Md Razibul Alam	Knowledge management expert and other	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	5,000	No	0			22-Apr-20
5	BGD-0000088555	Md Razibul Alam	Capacity Building and other	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	6,830	No	0			20-Feb-20
6	BGD-0000088556	Md Razibul Alam	National Consultant adaptation Engineer	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - International	14,000	No	0			30-Jan-20
7	BGD-0000090232	Md Razibul Alam	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	15,000	No	0			12-Feb-20
8	BGD-0000090234	Md Razibul Alam	Sr. National Consultants climate adaptation specialist	Individual Contract	Individual Consultants - National	20,000	No	0			13-Feb-20
TOTAL						98,902		0			
Grand Total (Estimated Contract Value+ Amendment Value)							98,902				


Md. Razibul Alam
 Project Assistant
 ICBA-AR Project, UNDP
 Bana Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka

UNDP Bangladesh Revised Recruitment Plan - 2020

Project/Country Office: Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh, UNDP Bangladesh

1. Position management- Existing Staff (both national and international if applicable)


Name	Position title	Contract modality	Category/Band		Contract end date	Planned extension	Remarks	
Mohammad Muzammel Hoque	Project Manager	SC	SB4	Q3	30/06/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Bahadur Hossain	Project Support Officer/Associate	SC	SB3	Q5	29/02/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Razibul Alam	Project Assistant	SC	SB2	Q2	30/06/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Kabir Hossain	Communications Officer	SC	SB3	Q3	30/06/2020	31/12/2020		
Mohammad Mizanur Rahman Bhuiyan	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-3	Q3	29/02/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Shafiqul Islam	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-3	Q3	29/02/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Shafiqur Rahman	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-3	Q3	29/02/2020	31/12/2020		
Mst. Shahnin Moshrefa	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-3	Q3	29/02/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Abdul Kaiyum	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-2	Q-3	16/03/2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Abul Hashem Miah	Community Development Associates	SC	SB-2	Q-3	1-Apr-2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Kamruzzaman	Community Development Assistants	SC	SB-2	Q3	1-Apr-2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Rafiqul Islam	Community Development Assistants	SC	SB-2	Q3	5-Apr-2020	31/12/2020		
Md. Mominul Islam	Community Development Assistants	SC	SB-2	Q3	30-Apr-2020	31/12/2020		
Mst. Nasrin Fardous	Community Development Assistants	SC	SB-2	Q3	30-Apr-2020	31/12/2020		

2. Recruitment Plan for 2019 - New Hire

Position	Annual Work Plan reference	Contract modality	Number of positions	Category / Band	Contract duration	Expected Date of joining	Funding availability	Remarks
M&E Officer	Activity 1	SC	1	Q-3	10 Months	2/15/2020	Yes	Vacant on 2/9/2020


Md. Razibul Alam
 Project Assistant
 ICBA-AR Project


Md. Bahadur Hossain
 Finance Officer
 ICBA-AR Project


Mohammad Muzammel Hoque
 Project Manager
 ICBA-AR Project

Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR)-Project Summery

Coastal communities in Bangladesh are highly resource poor and extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts. Livelihoods of coastal people hinge on smallholding agriculture, fisheries and livestock farms where low income and poor diversity in options further increase their vulnerability.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has initiated 'Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBAAR)' in 2016 with the endeavors to enhance resilience of climate vulnerable coastal community through livelihood diversification and by linking their livelihood aspiration with coastal greenbelt management. The Program is being implemented in 8 upazila of 5 most vulnerable coastal districts by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Programme Objectives

Reduce climate vulnerability of local communities through participatory planning, community-based management, integration of climate resilient livelihoods and diversification of species in afforestation and reforestation Programme.

Programme Components

The ICBA-AR project has been designed based on the following three components:

- Increase resilience of local communities through diversification of their livelihood and diversification of plant species in coastal greenbelts;
- Promote community stewardship of coastal greenbelt through establishment of co-management and linking that to local people's livelihood through access and benefit-sharing mechanism; and
- Protect communal livelihood assets of local people from extreme weather events through effective early warning and disaster preparedness planning

Key Results Achieved till December 2019

- The project provided climate resilient livelihoods demonstration (agricultural, livestock and fisheries) to 7740 coastal households (nearly 52% are women).
- Reforested 650 ha of coastal greenbelt with 12 diverse species to create protective greenbelt.
- Constructed 140 mound Forest, Fish, fruits and vegetable model using 28 ha of barren and unproductive forest land that creates short, medium and long term recurrent income sources for the climate vulnerable communities.
- Provided training and equipment to 6,000 CPP volunteers working in the project areas to support coastal people from cyclone and other disasters.
- Established 8 Co-Management Committee to engage relevant stakeholders into project activities and forest management.
- Completed construction of 20 sluiceways and 3Km canal excavation to enable thousands of households to Promote agriculture and other livelihood options.

The programme is expected to benefit over 60,000 climate vulnerable coastal population and will contribute to long-term resilience of coastal communities and ecosystem against the climate change induced impact.

P. Alan
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The key results of Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Project (ICBAAR) are as follows:

- 640 vulnerable households will be trained and receive climate resilient livelihood supports.
- 360 households will be involved in Forest, Fruit, Fish and Vegetables (3FV) model at homestead level
- 6 Community Resource Centre and one Climate Adaptation Learning Centre will be established
- 6 Killas (raised earthen platform) will be established to protect livestock's during disaster and cyclone

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ICBAAR Field Visit Plan

January - December 2020

Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes

Date (Month/Year)	Location (Dist/Upazial)	Mission Members (Name/Designation)	Purpose	Methodology
Jan 2020	Charfesson, Bhola Golachipa, Patuakhali	PM, ICBAAR Infrastructure Specialist, ICBAAR M&E Officer, ICBAAR	To study feasibility of Community Adaptation Learning Centre To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners/ Beneficiaries/Stakeholders
	Patharghata, Barguna	M&E Officer, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Patharghata, Barguna	CO, ICBAAR Video consultant, ICBAAR	Video documentation	Video documentation, interview, photography
Feb 2020	Hatiya, Patuakhali, Patharghata, Barguna, Charfesson, Bhola	CO, ICBAAR Documentation Specialist, ICBAAR	To document and collection of success story	Video documentation, interview, photography
	Hatiya, Noakhali Monpura, Bhola	NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Field observation and discussion with partners
March 2020	Golachipa, Patuakhali Hatiya, Noakhali	PS and Programme Associate, RIG Cluster PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of project activities	Supervision and discussion with partners and beneficiaries
	Charfesson, Monpura, Bhola	RR, ARR and PS, UNDP Secretary, MoEFCC NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of project activities	Supervision and discussion with partners and beneficiaries
	Barisal/Barguna	PMU and Field Officials	Staff coordination and finalization of guidelines	Meeting, discussions, guidelines and proceedings

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10 Feb 2020


April 2020	Golachipa, Rangabali, Patuakhali	M&E, Officer PM, ICBAAR	To evaluate project progress	Supervision and discussion with partners and beneficiaries
	Patharghata, Barguna	NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR PS, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Field observation and discussion with partners
	Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barguna, Noakhali, Bhola	PM, CO, M&E, ICBAAR	Support, Monitor and documentation of capacity building activities of NGO	Participate in training, documentation and discussion
	Barguna and Patuakhali	CO, PM and Country Office CO	Documentation and dissemination	Field visit, meeting, interviews
May 2020	Hatiya, Noakhali	M&E Officer, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR		
	Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barguna, Noakhali, Bhola	PM, CO, PS, PA, ICBAAR	Exchange visit	Gather best practices knowledge by formation of team from one districts to another
June 2020	Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur	CO, PS, ICBAAR Documentation Specialist, photo story writer, ICBAAR	Publication of Photo story and develop comprehensive video Discussion with beneficiaries	Discussion with beneficiaries, interviews, photo and video collections
	Rangabali, Patuakhali	NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Charfassion	PMU and Field Officials	Staff coordination and finalization of guidelines	Meeting, discussions, guidelines and proceedings
July 2020	Noakhali and Bhola	CO, PM, ICBAAR Documentation Specialist, photo story writer, ICBAAR	Publication of Photo story and develop comprehensive video Discussion with beneficiaries	Discussion with beneficiaries, interviews, photo and video collections
	Hatiya, Noakhali Monpura, Bhola	NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Field observation and discussion with partners

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August 2020	Golachipa, Rangabali, Patuakhali	PM, CO, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Charfession, Bhola	PM, CO, ICBAAR M&E Officer, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
Sept 2020	Monpura, Charfession, Tazimuddin, Bhola	UNDP Higher Mgt, PM, ICBAAR	To monitor project interventions	Meeting with partners and beneficiaries
	Rangabali, Golachipa, Patuakhali	PM, ICBAAR M&E Officer, ICBAAR CO, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Hatiya	PMU and Field Officials	Staff coordination and finalization of guidelines	Meeting, discussions, guidelines and proceedings
October 2020	Haitia, Noakhali	NPD, and PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress and quality	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Noakhali and Bhola	CO, PM and Newspapers, TV journalists	Promote and disseminate project results	Interview, photos, videos
	Charfession, Tazimuddin, Bhola	Mr. Kazu, M&E Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh PM, M&E Officer, ICBAAR	To verify progress as per indicator under outcome 1	Discussion and record analysis beneficiaries
	Entire project site	CO, ICBAAR	Collate photos for producing case story publications, innovative livelihoods book and Calendar of 2020	Photography and data collection from the beneficiaries
Nov 2020	Patharghata, Barguna	PM, M&E Officer, ICBAAR M&E Officer	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
	Noakhali and Bhola	CO, PM and Country Office CO	Documentation and dissemination	Field visit, meeting, interviews

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Entire site	Site Engineer, ICBAAR	To monitor infrastructures	Supervision
Hatiya, Noakhali	NPD, PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
Patharghata, Borguna	PM & CO, ICBAAR M&E Officer, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners
Rangabali, Patuakhali	NPD, ICBAAR PM, ICBAAR	To monitor progress of partner activities	Data/record analysis, discussion with partners


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Communication Work Plan for ICBA-AR

January-December 2020

SL No.	Type of work	Detailed Activities	Responsible Person	Deadline	Tentative Budget (Tk.)	AoB
1	Produce 3 human stories videos (e.g. agriculture, fisheries and, livestock) to communicate results, impact and experiment of ICBAAR Programme	Finalize key message and shooting	CO and Video consultant	January 1-15	500,000	
		Shooting	Video consultant and CO	January 10-February 28		
		Editing, feedback/finalization	Video consultant, CO, PM	March 15		
2	Produce two knowledge products (climate resilient livelihood & diversified Mangrove species) and two Bangla English brochures	Finalize design	CO	Jan 25	400,000	
		Approval and hiring vendor	PM, PA	Jan 30		
		Coordinate printing	CO	February 28		
3	Hiring a photographer for collating photos to be used in livestock manual, case story book, features, web article, FB and twitter messages and others (20 days)	Develop ToR and hiring consultant	CO, PA	February 10	400,000	
		Coordinate Mission	CO	February - December		
		Establish video library	CO	November		
4	Documentation of CMC training	Support finalization of training manuals/ Review and branding	CO, PM	February	50,000	
		Field visit/video shooting/photography	CO and Video consultant	March		
5	Decoration of 7 CRCs	Design materials/information	CO, CA	March 30	400,000	
		Decoration of CRCs	CO, CA	April-June		

SL No.	Type of work	Detailed Activities	Responsible Person	Deadline	Tentative Budget (Tk.)	AoB
6	Organize 2 media visit hiring creative writers for TV's and newspapers articles and reports in home and abroad	Contracting firm/consultant	PA/CO	March 10	500,000	
		Organizing stuff	CO	March		
		Field visit	CO and Country Office CO	April-October		
		Publishing and airing features and reports	CO	April to December		
7	Organize a national workshop on lessons learned	Determine date, venue and guest	CO	April 15	500,000	
		Invitation	PA	April 30		
		Organize event	CO, PM	May 15		
		Produce report	CO	June 15		
8	Develop IEC materials (Framing posters, fact sheet, photo stand/stand banner) to display in Environment day	Design	CO, CA	May	150,000	
		Printing	CO, PA	May		
		Participate in the fair	CO, CA	June		
		Hiring vendor	CO, PA	May		
9	Develop a compressive video and 1/2 human stories	Shooting	CO, video Consultant	May-July	400,000	
		Video		July		
		Identify successful activities, beneficiaries and officials	CO, Field Team	June-July 10		
		Coordinate missions	CO	June-July		
10	Exposure visit	Produce report	CO, Field Team	August	500,000	Team will be consisting by UNO, concern officials, CMC, FRPGs, beneficiaries and staff
		Developing stories	CO	August - September		
		Design and approval	Co, CA	September		
11	Develop a case story book				250,000	

SL No.	Type of work	Detailed Activities	Responsible Person	Deadline	Tentative Budget (Tk.)	AoB
		Printing and distribution	CO	October		
11	National Dissemination Workshop	Documentation	CO, PM	Sept	600,000	
		Organize event	CO, PM, PSO, PA	October		
		Report production and dissemination	CO, PM	November - December		
12	Support organization of PSC and PIC	Support in preparing working papers, presentations, facilitation and documentations	CO, PM, PA	When it is requires	-	
13	Finalize all documents for handover	Organize document	CO, CA	October- November	250,000	
		Handover	PM	December		
14	Contribute in UNDP Newsletter, website, newspaper article, FB, Twitter	Develop articles, social media massage, provide information	CO	January- December		
15	Represent in Gender Focal Group and Communication Group Meetings	Participation, action plan and information dissemination	CO	January- December		
Total					49,00,000	

CO- Communication Officer ,
CA- Communication Associate
M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer,
PM- Project Manager
PA- Project Assistant
PSA-Program Support Officer



Gender Action Plan of ICBAAR for 2020

Actions	Person/Unit Responsible	Timeline	Budget allocation	Proposed Indicator
Ensure 50% + households as beneficiary for 2020	CDO/CDA	February	Output 1	
Ensure gender dedicated training sessions of each and every training planned for 600 households of 2020	CDO/CDA	March -April	Output 1	
Engage 1 female Adaptation watchers to every working upazila to support female households and local level implementation	PM	Jan-December	Output 1	
Ensure participation of women in CRC, CMC, Killa, FRPG and all other committees	PM	March-July	Output 1 & 3	
Ensure gender discussion in every workshop and seminar of the project in local and national level	COM	Jan-December	Output 2	
Promote Gender issues through Communications Products and campaigns	COM	Jan-Dec	Output 2 and 3	

Total budget for 2020– 1.1576\$

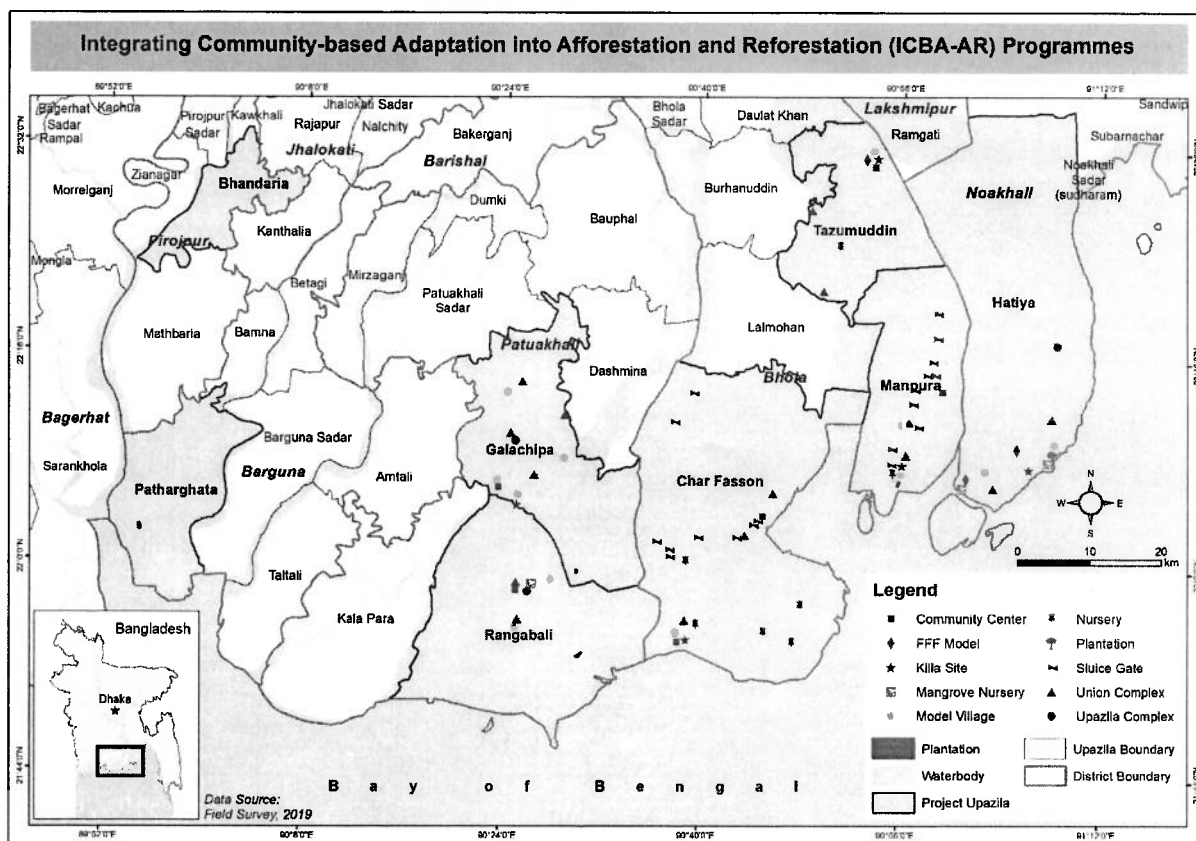
Budget allocation for the activities directly contributing to gender equality over 52% (52% of entire beneficiary is women). Therefore the dedicated budget for women participant is 600000\$

Q. Alau
10/02/2020

Geographical Locations of Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes (ICBAAR):

The ICBAAR programme sites include eight Upazilas of five highly vulnerable coastal districts of Bangladesh, namely Galachipa and Rangabali Upazilas of Patuakhali district, Patharghata Upazila of Barguna district, Monpura, Charfason and Tazumuddin Upazilas of Bhola district, Hatia Upazila of Noakhali district and Bhandaria Upazila of Pirujpur district.

The geographical locations along with major interventions are mentioned in the following map:



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RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ACTION PLAN

Project: Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation and Programme in Bangladesh

Name of IP: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Target Partner	<u>Expected funding</u> (+X% or \$Y from \$Z in YYYY)	<u>Targeted area(s) of cooperation*</u> (Linked to new Strategic Plan) (* Can also name the titles of associated projects)	<u>Concrete actions and timing for engagement</u> (Consider partners' budget cycle and most influencing persons for identifying good entry points for partnership and influencing funding decisions by partners. Specify the joint policy dialogues, high level meeting/letters, proposal submissions, etc. Indicate needed CO capacity investments)	<u>Responsible CO Unit/Person</u> (And supporting unit/persons if any)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Lesson Learned



Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh (ICBA-AR)

PAH
10/02/2020

The key lessons of the project are as follows:

What Went Well/Strength:

- Link to Global and Country's Priority (SDG, NAPA, BCCSAP, NDC, Delta Plan etc.)
- Comprehensive adaptation strategy including relevant sectors which are interlinked to reduce climate vulnerability in the coastal region (FD, DAE, DoF, DLS, DDM, BFRI, BWDB, NGO, CMC etc.);
- Implementation strategy emphasizing Govt. dept considering their expertise & capacity;
- Involvement of local Govt. in project implementation (CMC, PIC etc.);
- Community based Approach involving ultra poor emphasizing women;
- Very remote and vulnerable islands/Project sites.

What did not Work Well/Weakness:

- Underestimated budget in all the components;
- Some un-realistic thinking (Component -2: Benefit-sharing Mechanism from the coastal forest);
- One time support with limited budget (avg: 8000 BDT) without provision of further nurture;
- No budget for partners monitoring, supervision, official expenditure;
- No role for BFRI, MoL, No PD for CPP
- Only one Project staff to coordinate whole Upazila;
- No provision of transports for the staff in a very remote island/area;
- Regarding sustainability of good result, FRPG, CMC beyond project period (lack of strategy and direction)

Recommendation

- Livelihoods: Demonstrate Village/Union based certain proven/innovative technology and disseminate these technology to mass people/beneficiaries with limited and essential support;
- Site/Beneficiary selection, formation Group and Mobilization by NGO
- Demonstration and technical support by the concern Department
- Sustainability: Should have clear strategy regarding sustainability of Groups/FRPG and CMC beyond project.

Climate Resilient Agriculture (HY Rice Varieties)

What went Well	What did not go well
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HYV rice varieties like T-Aman: BR 52, BD73 are more productive, early yielding compared to traditional variety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited budget and one-time support• Limitation to disseminate the result to wider farmers

Elam
15/02/2020

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More climate resilient and Flood tolerant • Other farmers are also interested and continuing • Build good relations with concern dept. official 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual support without forming group for further technical support
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange farmers field day • Project should have provision to disseminate good results beyond the beneficiaries at large scale 	

Climate Resilient Agriculture (Mixed Fruit Orchard with Bau/Apple Kul, Thai Guava and Vietnam Coconut)

What went Well	What did not work well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable in in the coastal region • High yielding • Economically viable • Women friendly • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited budget and one-time support • Very scarcity of suitable land in the homestead • Individual support without forming group for further technical support
Recommendation: Project should have provision to disseminate good results beyond the beneficiaries with limited support	

Climate Resilient Fish Culture (Monosex Telapia, carp fishes, Pungas)

What went Well	What did not go well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable in the coastal region especially Mono sex Telapia • Early yielding • High yielding • Economically viable • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited budget and one-time support • Limitation for landless people • Individual support without forming group for further technical support
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should have provision to disseminate good results beyond the beneficiaries with limited support • Introduce cage culture, crab farming, sorjone fish culture forming the group 	

Climate Resilient Livestock (Duck: Khaki Campbell, Turkey, Quail rearing)

What went Well	What did not go well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable in the coastal region • Early yielding • High yielding compared to local variety (280 eggs/yr) • Economically viable • Suitable for landless people • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need technical support from the Dept. • Limited budget and one-time support • Under age ducks and procurement from far distance increases the mortality • Individual support without forming group for further technical support
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide age old and pre-vaccinated ducks to the beneficiaries 	

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- Promote Local Service Provider to provide essential technical support to the beneficiaries

BWDB: Drainage Facilities Improvement (Sluice gate Repairment)

What went Well	What did not work well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very essential to facilitate agri crop production • Around 2-3 lac people will be benefitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sluice gate Mgt. is not functional •
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To form and make functional of Sluice gate Mgt. Committee 	

CPP: Training and Equipment Support to CPP Volunteers

What went Well	What did not work well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles of forest in climate risk reduction • Relations with FD for forest Protection • Essential equipment support • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on roles of coastal greenbelt in climate risk reduction to all the CPP Volunteers 	

CMC: Monitoring of all activities and Implementation of CRC, Climate Proof tube well, and Killa

What went Well	What did not work well
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very effective to ensure quality works • Sustainability of programmes • CMC own the project • Easy for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited scope of activities • No mechanism/fund for the continuation of CMC activities beyond project fund •
Recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and provide 'Endowment Fund' to keep CMC functional beyond project period. 	

Challenges for ICBAAR Project to innovate

- Limitations in project design.
- Beneficiary number is specified while the budget is limited. Thus it is difficult to think beyond traditional practices.
- A beneficiary is eligible for one-off support. However integrated and continued support is needed for effective result.
- Landless poor people can be addressed at limited level.
- Project activities are implemented exclusively by governmental agencies and many of their local offices suffer from staff shortage.

P. Hossain
10/02/2020

The project Component wise lessons are as follows:

Component-1: Increase resilience of local communities through diversification of their livelihood and diversification of plant species in coastal greenbelts;

a) Climate Resilient Agriculture

Lesson-1

Strength: Adaption of new crop species; eg Sunflower, Soyabean, Meize, As Salt loving crop, Introduction of

Draught tolerant crop as Barly.

Weakness: Inadequate knowledge and lack interest about new technology adoption, Market linkage problem,

Recommendations: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Lesson-2

Strength: Climate smart latest varieties eg; saline tolerant rice variety eg-BRRI Dhan-47,55, 74, drought tolerant

rice variety eg; BRRI Dhan-58, flood tolerant rice variety eg BRRI Dhan-52, 75, 75, 82, , short life duration variety BINA-7, 8, 17.

Weakness: Inadequate knowledge and lack interest about new technology adoption, Market linkage problem

Recommendations: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Lesson-3

Strength: Introduction of mixed fruit orchard with new fruit species and latest varieties eg; Dragon fruit, Year round Mango, Guava, Sofeda, Malta,

Weakness: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Recommendations: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Lesson-4

Strength: Climate smart new technology eg; vegelable cultivation in sac, floating vegetable garden, 3 layer homestead vegetable garden,

Weakness: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Recommendations: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Lesson-5

Strength: Soil health conservation practices like vermicompost, FYM culture

Weakness: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Recommendations: Awareness build up through training, demonstration, field day, exposure visit,

Sustainability:

Strength: SAAO , field team and trained community.

Weakness: Natural calamities, Lack of vehicles,

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10/04/2020

Recommendations: Continuous Monitoring, Permanent group formation

b) Climate Resilient Livestock

Lesson-1 (Introduction of new climate Species duck like khaki campbel /Zendingduck)

Strength: High Production and market demand high

Weakness: Not available in our working area

Recommendations: Awareness building for adopt new technology

Lesson-2 (Pigeon rearing)

Strength: High market demand of squad

Weakness: High migration rate

Recommendations: Awareness building for adopt new technology and also ensure vaccination

Lesson-3 (Sheep/Black Bengal Goat)

Strength: High market demand of meat, Less disease susceptibility, Less take care

Weakness: PPR disease susceptibility high

Recommendations: Awareness building for adopt new technology and also ensure vaccination

Lesson-4 (Sonali hen rearing)

Strength: High egg production, high demand of meat as like deshi hen

Weakness: Locally not available

Recommendations: Awareness building for adopt new technology and also ensure vaccination.

Lesson-5 (Broiler Rearing)

Strength: High market demand, high Profitable, short duration

Weakness: Chick not available

Recommendations : Awareness building for adopt new technology and also ensure vaccination

c) Climate Resilient fisheries

Lesson-1 Introduction of new salt tolerant fish species (Pangus)

Strength: High growth rate, less mortality, disease resistance, market Demand, salinity tolerant, expert Manpower

Weakness: Quality Seed, quality Feed, high price of feed

Recommendations: Nursery Establishment, increase budget, exchange visit

Lesson-2: Introduction of new salt tolerant fish species cultivable 2/3 times (Tilapia)

24/10/2020
10/10/2020

Strength: High growth rate (2/3 times per year), less mortality, disease resistance, market Demand, salinity

tolerant

Weakness: Single species, hinder growth of other species

Recommendations: Training, publicity, field day

Lesson-3: Introduction New technology (Crab culture/cage culture/Sorjan Fish farming/Tengra-Gulsha)

Strength: Fish Growth rate high, availability of suitable condition, security, monitoring, less wastage of feed, less

wastage of space

Weakness: Initial set up cost high, regular monitoring fish species, natural disaster, all types of fry is not available

Recommendations: Field day, regular monitoring, more groups formed

Lesson-4: (Remote area)

Strength: Scope to work, interested people, proper use of unused pond

Weakness: Far away from headquarter, no vehicles support, communication problem

Recommendations: Ensure transportation and monitoring facilities, water quality kit box distribution

Lesson-5: Training

Strength: Practical training on fish culture, active participation, various fish culture

Weakness: Long duration, less use of flip chart, poster and other materials

Recommendations: Training schedule should be rearranged, introduction session after training

Sustainability:

Strength: AIG and coastal people benefit

Weakness: Support is given for one time, natural hazards

Recommendations: Continuation for at least two or three years

Component-2: Promote community stewardship of coastal greenbelt through establishment of co-management and linking that to local people's livelihood through access and benefit-sharing mechanism;

d) Diversified Mangrove plantation

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1	Diversified mangrove species	Deer and cattle grazing prominent which may hamper plantation	Fencing for protection from deer and cattle grazing
Lesson-2	Ensuring continuous greenbelt	Selection of plant species	Refreshers training needed to ensure expert manpower
Lesson-3	Biodiversity being enriched	Limited budget for plant Protection and vacancy filling	Adequate budget for fencing

Alan
15/02/2020

Lesson-4	Wildlife habitat enriched	No watcher for plant protection	Hiring of plant watchers
Lesson-5	Carbon sequestration	No budget for monitoring	Allocating enough budget for monitoring
Lesson-6	Enhanced succession of plant and vegetation	Costly and time-bound seed source	Timely and sufficient budget allocation for seed collection
Sustainability	Plants' diversity ensuring sustainability		

a) Forest, Fish and Fish (FFF Model)

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1	Multiple usage of land	Insufficient budget	Sufficient budget needed
Lesson-2	Productive and protective model	Inconsistent design in some cases	Corrections needed in design
Lesson-3	Diversified and sustainable livelihood option	Vegetable plantation hampered by high level of salinity	
Lesson-4	Short, medium and long-term resource generation	No budget for Physical fencing	Budget allocation for physical fencing
Lesson-5	Fallow land being converted into productive land	No maintenance budget for dyke management	Maintenance budget allocation
Lesson-6		Land scarcity and lack of community engagement	
Sustainability	People's Participation ensures sustainability		

b) Co-Management & Forest Resource Protection Group (FRPG)

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1	Awareness buildup	No revolving fund for sustainability of CMC	Ensuring budget and remuneration
Lesson-2	Illegal logging curbed	No remuneration for patrolling of FRPG	Ensuring remuneration for patrolling
Lesson-3	Local people being involved in forest protection	No logistic support for FRPG people.	Vehicle and logistics for FRPG people
Lesson-4	Encroachment of forest being reduced	Limited budget for FRPG people livelihood	Ensuring livelihood facilities for the FRPG people
Lesson-5	Dependence on forest reduced through Alternative Income Generation (AIG).	Hard-to-manage group size of the FRPG	The group size needs to be reduced

E. Alan
15/02/2020

Lesson-6	Effective monitoring through CMC and effective coordination among people, forest department and local administration ensured	Huge number of FRPG group	Reduced group numbers
Sustainability	Government's order ensures sustainability.		

c) Benefit Sharing Mechanism

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1	Scope of fishing increases with increased forestation	Limited scope of profit sharing	Benefit sharing not feasible for coastal forest areas due to remoteness from community people
Lesson-2	Scope of harvesting non-timber forest product	Limited income generation	
Lesson-3		Establishment of benefit sharing for hard to reach islands forest areas is difficult	
Sustainability			

Component-3: Protect communal livelihood assets of local people from extreme weather events through effective early warning and disaster preparedness planning

a) Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1- CPP Volunteer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have much Volunteer Maximum are pro-active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All are not included in the Capacity building training Some volunteer position are vacant due to they are lives in out of villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to include all volunteer under training programme Need to include new member to fill-up the vacancy It is better to ensure the participation of CPP volunteers in enrichment plantation work
Lesson-2- Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already ongoing training programme for 6000 CPP Volunteer Have expert trainer/facilitator All volunteer has too much 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All are not included the Capacity building training Training duration is too short for enough sharing Shortage of budget Shortage of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to include all volunteer under training programme Need to enhance the training duration from one day to two days Need to Issue wise group training like 1. Basic, 2. Rescue and 3. First aid training specially for women volunteer Need to training for UZDMC, UDMC,etc

Alan
10/04/2020

	interest for training		
Lesson-3- Community Awareness Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CPP volunteers are aware about emergence response • Some Community also aware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some community radio center is inactive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to arrange the School awareness programme • Need to arrange Imam, Social leader and another local elite person's awareness programme • Need to active all inactive Community radio center • Need VHF station • Need to arrange some awareness programme like-Rally, Drama, Mock drill, etc.
Lesson-4- Input distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplied Input well and good. Also supportive for emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some equipment is too much old and unfit for use • Have not enough vehicle for emergency response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide First aid kit box • Need to more vehicle support for emergency response • Need to driver with vehicle for during emergency news expansion and rescue • Need more equipment like-Rain coat, Gumboot, Hard head, Bi-Cycle for CPP volunteer
Lesson-5-			
Sustainability			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to emergency support fund for all-time support

b) Infrastructure (Sluiceways) /Canal re-excavation

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1- Canal re-excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful for irrigation • Reduce the water logging • Control the salinity of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the canal re-excavation time some nearest community come under excavation, as a result dispute arises in the area • The local community people suffer due to this that lead to legal problems • Sometimes musclemen try to develop fish cultivation by blocking canal. It's too much difficult for eviction from there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need support from Land department for demarcation of land
Lesson-2- Sluiceways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have some sluice gate in Project working area • Control water logging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sluice gate is broken and non-functioning • Some area has no sluice gate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need support from Land department • Sluiceway management committee of the BWDB can be made active

② How
15/02/2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be used as per need for irrigation and fishing • Control tidal surge 		through proper training and motivation
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to active and trained up the Sluice gate Management committee 		

2. Killa Construction

Lessons	Strength	Weakness	Recommendations
Lesson-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have some khash land of Land department and Forest department • It is easier to manage by CMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have no easy access for khash land use permission • Some Khash land are under control of muscle man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure the support of land and Forest department and NOC
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to grant support for CMC account for future management and Active supervision 		

Elane

10/02/2020

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Title and Duration	:	Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh (ICBAARP); July 2016 – June 2020
Project ID (Atlas)	:	00087558
CPD Outcome/Output	:	(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. (Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies Indicator 3.1.3. Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level.
UNDAF Output	:	(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. (UNDAF Output 2.2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.
SP Outcome/Output	:	(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded (SP Output 1.3) Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste
SDG Goal/Target	:	(SDG Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (Target 13.1) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (SDG Goal 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Target 15.2) By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Expected Outcome 1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts

Expected Output 1.1: Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
1.1.1. Beneficiary Selection for livelihood diversification activities and collect their socio-economic baseline data.	2157 Male 2158 Female (2019)	300 Male 340 Female (2020)	-	Review of beneficiary list approved by UNO	Upazila wise beneficiary lists approved by concern UNO	Annually	CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Selection of more than one beneficiary from same house hold in case local people do not give proper information. Possibility of inclusion of non-target people due to political influence.
1.1.2 Construction of ditch and dyke structure of Fish-Fruit-Forest (FFF) model	28 ha (2019)	07 ha. (360 HHS)	-	Field visit, review of field office report	List of sites agreed by BFD and project, field office report	Quarterly	PM, M&E Officer, CDA		Availability of suitable land, inundation of selected sites during spring tide
1.1.3 Livelihood diversification through FFF model-based livelihood training and input support	(140 HHS (2019)	360 HHS (2020)	-	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Natural disaster, disease of crops, plants and livestock, invasion of pests.
1.1.4 Livelihood diversification through training and input support for agriculture-based options (e.g., cultivation of saline tolerant rice variety, mixed fruit orchard, vegetables, pulses, fish-rice rotation etc.)	250 Male 250 Female (2019)	Male 150 Female 190	-	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of land of climate vulnerable local people, disease of crops.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y) *	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
1.1.5 Livelihood diversification through training and input support for livestock rearing options (e.g., by improved variety pigeon rearing, duck farming etc.)	410 Male 410 Female (2019)	-	-	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer	Do	Disease of livestock, availability of enough number of duck of appropriate age and weight, invasion of pest.
1.1.6 Livelihood diversification through fisheries options (e.g., fish culture, small-scale crab farming)	350 Male 350 Female (2019)	300	-	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer	Do	Availability of suitable pond at the passion of poor local people.
1.1.7 Livelihood diversification through training and input support for innovative livelihood options	600 HHs	-	-	Review of agreement signed between beneficiary and BFD, Review of list of benefit recipients, discussion with beneficiary	Agreement paper, list of benefit recipients, field office report.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer		Acceptability of innovative options by local people. Timely recruitment of NGO.
1.1.8 Organize at least two national and local level knowledge sharing workshop on the successful demonstrations of investments under this Output	1 (2019)	2 (2000)	-	Review of workshop proceedings	Workshop invitation letter, proceedings, participant lists	Annually	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Expected Output 1.2: Diversified trial plantations of up to 10 mangrove and non-mangrove varieties established in 4 districts to increase the adaptive capacity of greenbelt structures on accreted lands.

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y) *	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
1.2.1. Selection and preparation of mixed species afforestation site	650 ha. (2019)	-	-	Field visit	Field office report	Annually	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Availability of suitable site near human settlement where people will receive livelihood support
1.2.2 Establish mangrove nursery and raise mangrove seedlings	396,000 seedlings (2019)	-	-	Seedling counting, Field visit	Field office reports, documents	Annually	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of sufficient number of seeds of diversified species
1.2.3 Carryout mixed species enrichment plantation	650 ha. (2019)	-	-	Field visit, Review of Field office report	Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Availability of seedling and labour, timely implementation considering remoteness of the sites
1.2.4 Develop and implement a monitoring plan for the systematic assessment of the impact of enrichment plantations in older plantations where some diversification has already been tried, such as those under CBACC.	1 Site (2019)	-	-	Review of consultant/ assessment report	Assessment report	Annually/ Once	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer, PM	Do	Availability of skill expert to carry out the assessment
1.2.5 Analyze and synthesize key findings on options for strengthening natural resilience and economic value of coastal forest from systematic assessment of mixed species trials and diversified plantations for	TBD (2019)	1 (2000)	-	Review of analysis and synthesis report	analysis and synthesis report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y) *	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
wider dissemination and replication.									
Expected Outcome 2: Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes									
Expected Output 2.1: Existing systems of participatory natural resource management applied to strengthen the climate resilience of coastal afforestation/ reforestation programmes									
2.1.1. Finalize the structure of the CMCs ¹	3 (2019)	-		Review of govt. orders and office order	Govt. orders and office order	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Delay in government procedure to approve CMC structure and produce official order
2.1.2. Finalize the structure of the FRPGs ²	3 (2019)	-							
2.1.2. Mobilize local communities to form 40 FRPGs in sites targeted for forest-benefit sharing identified under output 2.2	20 FRPGs (2019)	-		Review of FRPG meeting minutes and participant lists	FRPG meeting minutes and participant lists, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Finding suitable community near coastal mangrove forest
2.1.3. Develop and agree rules for FRPG membership and operation, including decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities of members, engagement with CMCs, monitoring and reporting. ³	5 (2019)	-		Review of FRPG rules/ constitution	FRPG rules/ constitution	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
2.1.4. Support formation of CMCs	8 CMCs (2019)	-	-	Review of CMC meeting minutes and participant lists, Discussion with Upazila Administration	CMC meeting minutes and participant lists, Field office report	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	Pro-activeness of UNOs

¹ Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft structure; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the structure; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/MoEF;

² Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft structure; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the structure; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/MoEF;

³ Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft rules/constitution; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the rules/constitution; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB/MoEF;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y) *	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibility	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
2.1.5. Develop and agree rules for CMC membership and operation, including decision-making processes, roles and responsibilities of members, engagement with FRPGs, engagement with upazila Disaster Management Committees and monitoring and reporting. ⁴	4 (2019)	-	-	Review of CMC rules/Operation and Management system	Document depicting operation and management system, Field office report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
2.1.6. Organize trainings targeting all 8 CMCs on benefit-sharing agreement, inter-sectoral dialogues on the management of coastal greenbelts, and management needs.	8 training (2019)	8 training	-	Review of awareness and understanding level assessment report	Pre and post training assessment report, Participant lists, training module	Annually/ Once	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		Education level of CMC members to understand the concept
2.1.7. Arrange regular meetings between FRPGs and CMCs, and report back to national level project technical working group established under Output 2.2	FRPG meeting (as per need) 24 CMC meeting (2019)	FRPG meeting (as per need) 8 CMC meeting		Review of meeting minutes and participant list.	minutes and participant list, field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		A viability of local community members and CMC members to hold regular meeting.
2.1.8 Draft an official policy (e.g. a Government Order) detailing structure, functions, decision-making and monitoring processes of FRPGs and CMCs for	5 (2019)	-		-	-	-	-	Do	-

⁴ Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft rules/constitution; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the rules/constitution; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
issuance to be adopted by the GoB ⁵									
Expected Output 2.2: A forest product benefit sharing agreement between coastal communities and national government developed and adopted									
2.2.1 Establish a technical working group to develop a draft forest product benefit-sharing agreement for coastal plantations.	0 (2019)	-	-	Review of official order, meeting minutes of the technical working group	Official order, meeting minutes	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
2.2.2 Develop forest benefit-sharing agreements with individual FRPGs that specify details of benefits to be shared, when, where, how, etc. and also define the roles and responsibilities of the different parties to the agreement.	0 (2019)	-	-	Review of agreement document signed between FRPGs and FD	Agreement document	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer	Some of the FRPGs may not be located adjacent to mangrove forest	
2.2.3 Test, monitor and evaluate forest benefit-sharing agreements in selected sites in terms of actual usage, type of benefits accrued, and any issues that are observed and need to be addressed.	0 (2019)	-	-	Review of evaluation report, discussion with FD staff and beneficiaries	Evaluation report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Officer	Capacity and commitment of FD staff for effective application of the agreement	
2.2.4. Analyze and synthesize results and lessons learned from demonstration forest benefit sharing under this Output and from assessments conducted under Output 1.2	0 (2019)	-	-	Review of the analysis & synthesis report, recruitment of consultant	Analysis & synthesis report	Annually/ Once	Project Manager, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The quality of the report will be dependent on

⁵ Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Develop draft policy; 2nd point: Collect stakeholder comments and finalization of the policy; 3rd point: Approval by PSC/PB/MoEF;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
on mixed species diversification of coastal plantations. ⁶									
2.2.5 Facilitate broader policy discussions at subnational and national level on draft notification on forest product benefit-sharing in coastal plantations (Year 2-4).	0 (2019)	-		Review of workshop proceedings	Workshop proceedings	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Specialist		-
Expected Output 2.3: Awareness and capacity of local communities and government staff to promote coastal greenbelt co-management and benefit sharing improved									
2.3.1. Conduct capacity needs assessment of FRPGs and CMCs.	20 FRPG 8 CMC (2019)	-	-	Review of capacity need assessment report	Capacity need assessment report, NGO's Progress report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDO, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
2.3.2. Develop and implement targeted awareness generation and training programmes for FRPGs and CMCs relevant to local coastal forest context including components on adaptive role of coastal forests, co-management and forest-benefit-sharing principles and mechanisms.	20 FRPG 8 CMC (2019)	-	-	Check the level of awareness of FRPG and CMC members	Pre and post evaluation report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDO, Comms. Officer, M&E Specialist		Literacy level of FRPG members to participate an effective evaluation.
2.3.4 Facilitate peer-to-peer exchange and learning between project FRPGs and CMCs and beneficiaries and other key stakeholders from USAID project sites where	2 events (2019)	2 (2020)	-	Review of exchange visit report, discussion with FRPG and CMC members	Exchange visit report, field office report	Quarterly	CDO, M&E Specialist	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-

⁶ Scale from 0 to 4: 1st point: Recruitment of consultant; 2nd point: Develop draft analysis and synthesis report; 3rd point: Finalization of analysis and synthesis report; 4th point: Communicate the report to the appropriate stakeholders;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
co-management and benefit-sharing have been successfully demonstrated.									
2.3.5 In consultation with USAID, design and produce awareness materials on a coastal forest benefit-sharing agreement	0 (2019)	-		Review of awareness materials	Communication report	Quarterly	Comms. Officer, M&E Officer		-
Expected Outcome 3: Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning									
Expected Output 3.1: Strengthened CPP network capacity for effective early warning communications for extreme climate events in coastal afforestation sites.									
3.1.1. Review the beneficiary selection criteria, jointly with CRPAR project/AF and CDMP, and finalize the combined criteria for FRPG and CPP volunteer membership ⁷	2 (2019)	-		Review of draft and final set of membership criteria					-
3.1.2. Design the climate change adaptation and coastal forest components of awareness raising activities to be integrated into the CPP, including the face-to-face training (manual) and awareness materials ⁸	1 Poster or Brochure (2019)	-	-	Assess the level of awareness	Assessment report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, Comms. Officer, M&E Officer		-
3.1.3 Finalize an agreement (MoU) with CDMP-II (or CPP) on the specific locations	0 (2019)	-	-					No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered	CDMP II expired. CPP may be the appropriate authority.

⁷ Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop the draft membership criteria, 2nd point: Finalize the membership criteria,

⁸ Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Identify materials and information to be incorporated; 2nd point: Develop materials;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y) *	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
and target groups of the training programs ⁹								from meeting, workshop and travel costs	
3.1.4 Finalize an agreement with CDMP-II and MoDMR (CPP) about the expansion plan into Rangabali Upazila. ¹⁰	N/A (2019)	-	-						Note: The activity is already achieved through other effort of the government
3.1.5 Identify and procure gears and communication equipment ¹¹	Done as per agreement with CPP (2018)	-	-	Review of list of identified equipment approved by DDM, Distribution report, Discussion with DDM	List/ specification of equipment produce by consultant, distribution report, DDM	Annually	Project Manager, M&E Officer		
3.1.6 Carry out a quantitative assessment during mock drills to obtain the level of outreach of early warning information	1 (2019)	-	-	Review the outreach level	Mock drill assessment report	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		-
Expected Output 3.2: Communal livelihood assets in new afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through dedicated disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.									
3.2.1. Confirm sites identified during preparatory phase for climate-proofing freshwater wells and handpump, new killas and improved drainage are strategic and practical in terms of numbers of	Site for 20 sluice gates, 150 Tube-well (2019)	-		Field level measurement, review of field office report	BWDB and field offices	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	Do	-

⁹ Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop a list of possible locations and target groups; 2nd point: Agree with CDMP II/CPP on the final locations and target groups;

¹⁰ Scale from 0 to 2: 1st point: Develop a draft plan of expansion; 2nd point: Agree with CDMP II and MoDMR on the final plan; 3rd point: Form necessary

¹¹ Scale from 0 to 3: 1st point: Identification of quantity and types necessary equipment; 2nd point: procurement of equipment; 3rd point: Distribution of equipment;

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
vulnerable people who will benefit, land availability and distance from cyclone shelter in the case of killas, and severity of localized flooding in the case of drainage improvement.									
3.2.2. Climate-proof freshwater wells and handpumps (concrete-lining and/or raising the platform) in at least four upazilas where there is particularly high need for this including Golachipa, Patharghata and Rangabali.	150 Tube well (2019)	-	-	Field visit and review of field office report	Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-
3.2.3. Construct killas in two upazilas close to cyclone shelters	4 (2019)	-	-	Review of MB, Field level measurement	Measurement Book, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E		Availability of suitable land close to cyclone center
3.2.4. Improve drainage along the embankment in total, distributed between selected areas prone to localized flooding.	12 Sluiceways, canal re-excavation TBD, (2019)	3 km Canal	-	Review of MB, Field level measurement	Measurement Book, Field office report	Quarterly	Assistant, CDA, M&E Officer		-
Others									
Steering Committee Meeting	4 (2019)	1 (2020)		Review of PSC meeting minutes and participant lists	PSC meeting minutes	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Availability of Secretary of MoEF for the meeting

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Project Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (M&E Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Project Board Meeting	4 (2019)	1 (2020)		Review of PB meeting minutes and participant lists	PB meeting minutes	Quarterly	Project Manager, M&E Officer		Availability of PB members MoEF for the meeting some of whom are based at local level

(SP Outcome 1) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded									
SP Output 1.3 Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste									
1.3.2.A.3.1 Total number of additional people benefiting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste									
SP Output Indicators with code number	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Number of climate vulnerable coastal household that will adopt resilient livelihood options related to agricultural, livestock, fisheries, forestry and other innovative options.	2157 Male 2158 Female (2019)	1000 (2020)	-	Review of beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO, discussion with beneficiaries and local staff of implementing partners	Beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO,	Quarterly	M&E Officer, Project Manager	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The benefits will be provided to local poor people under an agreement which will engage them in coastal green protection. However, in some places the coastal greenbelt may be located far away from human settlement. Moreover, even though the project intends to provide benefit to at least 50% women, they may not be able to participate in forest protection equally as men.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Key Result 1 (2019): Climate vulnerability of poor coastal community members has decreased as they have access to additional and resilient income sources.						
Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (M/Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)*	Full Title	Date of Publication	Author
1.1) Number of local poor household that have adopted climate resilient livelihood options	2157 Male 2158 Female (2019)	1000 (2020)	-	Annual progress report	30 January 2020	ICBAAR Project
Key Result 2 (2019): Necessary institutional set is in place to involved forest dependent community members with co-management of coastal greenbelt						
2.1) Number of Forest Resource Protection Group (FRPG) formed at village level	0 (2018)	8 FRPG (June 2019) 20 FRPG (Dec 2019) 00 FRPG (June 2020)	-	Activity/Quarterly/Annual progress report	30 January 2020	ICBAAR Project
Key Result 3 (2019): Agriculture production increased with the improvement of drainage condition in specific Unions along coastal embankment in Monpura and Charfession Upazilas.						
3.1) Average cropping intensity increased as less amount of area is inundated after 20 damaged sluiceways are repaired in	Cropping intensity 1.5 (2018)	1.5 (June 2019) 2 (Dec 2019) 2 (June 2020)	-	Activity/Quarterly/Annual progress report	30 January 2020	ICBAAR Project
Key Result 4 (2019): With the aim of reducing vulnerability of coastal area degraded coastal greenbelt is enriched in four coastal districts.						
4.1) 450 ha. of degraded mangrove forest is reforested with diversified species.	200 ha. (2018)	0 ha. (June 2019) 450 ha. (Dec 2019) 650 (June 2020)	-	Annual progress report	30 January 2020	ICBAAR Project

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

(CPD Outcome 3) Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.									
(Output 3.1) Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies									
[Indicator 3.1.3.] Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level.									
CPD Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Number of climate vulnerable coastal household that will adopt resilient livelihood options related to agricultural, livestock, fisheries, forestry and other innovative options.	5065 (2018)	2157 Male 2158 Female (2019)		Review of beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO, discussion with beneficiaries and local staff of implementing partners	Beneficiary selection report, review of beneficiary list approved by local UNO,	Quarterly	M&E Officer, Project Manager	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	The benefits will be provided to local poor people under an agreement which will engage them in coastal green protection. However, in some places the coastal greenbelt may be located far away from human settlement. Moreover, even though the project intends to provide benefit to at least 50% women, they may not be fit to participate in forest protection equally as men.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

(UNDAF Outcome-2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.									
(UNDAF Output 2.2) Enhance effective management of the natural and manmade environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.									
(Indicator 2.2.) Percentage of a) coastal, b) marine and c) forest areas that are protected									
UNDAF Output Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
Carryout mixed species mangrove enrichment plantation in degraded coastal mangrove forests and ensure protection.	200 (2018)	450 ha. (2019) 650 ha. (2020)		Field level measurement, review of field office report.	Field office report	Bi- Annual	CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	This is supposed to be mixed species mangrove plantation which will depend on availability of enough seed/seedlings of 12 different species. This may be a challenge for the project.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

(SDG Goal 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
(Target 13.3) Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

SDG Indicators	Baseline (Year)	Target (Year)	Progress Against Target (M/Y)	Data Collection Methods (M&E Activities)	Means of Verification (data sources)	Frequency	Responsibilities	Resources (Cost)	Assumptions and Risks
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula. [No. of poor local household that have adopted climate resilient livelihood]	5065 HH (2018)	4315 HH (2019)		Review of training report and training attendance sheet, discussion with beneficiaries and local staff of implementing partners	Quarterly progress report, data sheet.	Quarterly	CDA, M&E Officer	No separate fund allocated, costs will be covered from meeting, workshop and travel costs	-

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

Evaluation/Study/Survey Title	UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome	Partners (joint evaluation)	Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)	Type of Evaluation/ Study/ Survey	Planned Evaluation/Study/Survey Completion Date (Month/Year)	Estimated Cost	Provisional Source of Funding	Commissioned to external firm/consultant
Mid-term Evaluation of *** Project	SP Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Ministry of Environment and Forest	GEF	Mid-term Project Evaluation	Jan 2019	USD 27,200	Donor/Project Budget	Yes
Final Evaluation of *** Project	SP Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Ministry of Environment and Forest	GEF	Final Project Evaluation	June 2020	USD 43,250	Donor/Project Budget	Yes

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - 2020

ICBAAR PROGRAMME

M&E Budget - 2019

Description	Budget allocated in 2019 (USD)	Cost spent so far in 2019 (USD)	Total cost, including cost projected towards end of 2019 (USD)	Time spent on 1) monitoring and 2) evaluation
1. Dedicated M&E staff				
a) M&E Specialist (SC)	25,000.00			Monitoring (%) Evaluation (%)
b) M&E Consultant (IC)	There is no provision of IC Consultant for M&E	N/A		Monitoring (%) Evaluation (%)
Sub-Total		N/A		
2. Monitoring Activities				
a) Monitoring travel	20,000.00	N/A		
b) Monitoring Meeting	500.00			
c) Baseline survey		N/A		
Sub-Total				
3. Evaluation Activities				
a) Mid-term evaluation	27,131.00	00		
b) Evaluation workshop	0.00	00		
Sub-Total				
Grand Total	72,631.00			
Proportion to Total Budget/Expenditure	%	%	%	



Workshop Report
On
**Lessons Towards Sustainability
and Annual Review & Planning
2020**

Date: 19 January 2020
Venue: Sikder Resort and Villas, Kuakata

Integrating Community-based Adaptation into
Afforestation and Reforestation and Programme in Bangladesh
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Q. Alam

Programme Schedule

Time	Activity	Facilitator /Moderator
Inaugural Session		
09:00 - 09:15 am	Registration	
09:15 - 09:20am	Introduction to each other	
09:20 - 09:25am	Welcome and objective of the workshop	Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque , Project Manager, ICBAAR h
09.25 - 09:35am	ICBAAR Journey from 2017 to 2019: A photographic presentation	Mr. Kabir Hossain , Communication Officer & PM, ICBAAR
09.35-09.50m	Speech from guests	Representative of one UNO Mr. Aminul Islam , DCF, Patuakhali Mr. Arif M. Faisal , PS, UNDP
09.50-10.00am	Speech of National Project Director	Mr. Mahmud Hassan , Additional Secretary, MoEFCC and NPD, ICBAAR
10.00-10.20am	Project implementation-past achievement, plan for 2020 and lesson learned	Muzammel Hoque , PM, ICBAAR
10.20-11.00am	Plan for successful delivery of project-nuts and bolts	Arif M. Faisal , Programme Specialist, UNDP
11.00-11.15am	Morning refreshments	Razib & Bahadur
11.15-12.00am	Achievement, challenge and lessons-What works well and what not-Reflection by All PDs, UNOs, Concern Officers, beneficiaries and Project Staffs (FD & FRPG/CMC, DAE, DoF, DLS, CPP & BWDB)	Moderated by Arif M. Faisal , Programme Specialist, UNDP
12.00-01.00pm	Group Presentation and Open discussion	Moderated by Arif M. Faisal , Program Specialist, UNDP and Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque , PM, ICBAAR
01:00-02:00 pm	Prayer and lunch	Razib and Kiron
02:00-03:15 pm	ICBAAR sustainability (Management of Killa, CRC, FRPG and CMC) Presentation and Open discussion	Md. Shams Uddin , Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and CDOs MA Mannan , NACOM
3.15-3.30pm	Knowledge management and communication Plan	Moderated by Arif M. Faisal and Kabir Hossain
3.30-3.45pm	Discussion on SDG	Mr. Mahmud Hassan , Additional Secretary, MoEFCC and NPD, ICBAAR
3.45-4.00pm	Motivational Speech	Mr. Mashahed Hassan Simanta , Author & Motivation Speaker
4.00-4.15pm	Closing Remarks	Mr. Mahmud Hassan Additional Secretary, MoEFCC and NPD, ICBAAR

Summary of the Workshop

A day long workshop on ICBA-AR project “Lessons towards sustainability and planning” organized by Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh (ICBA-AR) implanted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) with the financial and technical support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF). The workshop was held on 19 January 2020 at the Sikder Resort and Villa’s, Kuakata, Patuakhali. The workshop obtained valuable opinions and suggestions from the stakeholders to reduce the climate induced vulnerabilities of local communities which is ultimate goal of ‘the ICBAAR Project.

The workshop spited into three working sessions with interactive discussion and presentations discussed on what wen well, what went wrong that might have been better handled if done differently, what things anticipated that did not happen, and their feedbacks to adopt new strategies for future implementation in order to avoid mistakes and ensure sustainability of the Project. The event participated representatives of various governments institutions including Forest, Livestock, Fisheries, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) along Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) of Tazimuddin, Charfassion, Golachipa, and Vandaria along beneficiaries, UNDP a nd Project staff.

The workshop presided by Mr. Mahmud Hassan, National Project Director as well as Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque, Project Manager of ICBAAR welcomed the participants and presented the key note speech in PowerPoint. Mr. Arif M Faisal, Program Specialist of UNDP, Mr. Aminul Islam, DFO, Patuakhali and Mr. Humayun Kabir, UNO Pathorghata also spoke in the inaugural session.

Mr. Mahmud Hassan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the National Project Director of ICBAAR as well says while chairing the session, “Sustainability is a great question regarding the project success. If the project does not able to retain the pug mark after the period, then we should say it is a failure project and reversely if it retains some signs of positive impacts then it would be successful project.”

He also says, “through this type of project activities, we are to reduce imparity among the community people regarding their opportunities. We are to ensure balanced development from bottom to top.” Citing his field visit experiences, he says the activities of ICBAAR will have keep significant impact after the end of project .

Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest as well as Divisional Forest Officer of Patuakhali, Mr. Aminul Islam says, “a lot of mangrove species grows in coastal areas but reduced the vegetation coverage due to human interfere. After 20-25 years the coastal forest (Baen, Keora) decline, introduce Sunduri, Passure, and other mangrove species. Local people destruct forest in many ways. UNDP introduced many interventions to combat the climate change including many government departments in an integrating way.”

Mr. Humayun Kabir, UNO, Patharghata said, “there are some special tasks of ICBAAR that could not be damaged during disaster but need to include more beneficiaries in the project activities.” He

also added that “beneficiary selection is done through participatory system. ICBA-AR plays a positive role in climate change adaptation.”

Arif M Faisal, Program Specialist, of UNDP says, “It is not possible to overcome the problem in a short period. We would find what type of adaptation interventions could be introduced; we would find to introduce other than the six agencies. ” He also stressed on UNDP slogan: left no one behind, increase women in the field, integrate climate change issues with the development process. How to involve the community in the climate change adaptation strategy.

Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque, Project Manager of ICBAAR says, we have introduced various innovative livelihoods based our consultation with stakeholders and lessons we have gathered from practical implementation. Now we are rethinking on how to be sustainable and how to replicable and also how could it be example. It is very important to ensure the project activities sustainable after the project period.’ He also noted formation of Co-Management, Forest Resource Protection Group (FRPG), Construction of Killa, tube well platform reconstruction, Community Resource Centre construction.

Mangrove plantation along the coast is considered one of the effective measures to protect lives and livelihoods of coastal population from frequent cyclones, storm surges, flood and extreme weather events. UNDP, a long time development partners of Government has been working with the coastal islanders since 2009 to increase diversity in mangrove plantation and providing climate resilient agricultural, fisheries, livestock and innovative livelihood support to engage local communities in coastal forest management.

UNDP with Support from Global Environment Facility (GEF) has undertaken the four years ICBAAR Project in 2017 called ‘implemented by the Ministries of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (ICBAAR). The project has entered into four years of operations to be ended in December 2020 and connected the most vulnerable households resided in hard to reach 8 upazilas of five vulnerable districts. Targeting to connect 10500 household the project already reached to 7700 households also introduced a diversified plantation mechanism reforestation 650 ha of coastal forests for establishing sustainable coastal greenbelt. The project developed an integrated approach involving government’s seven ministries and departments together. Over 50% beneficiaries of the project are women participating in decision making process of the project’s community-based approach.

Inaugural Session of the Workshop

Mr. Mahmud Hasan, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change as well as National Project Director of ICBA-AR presided the inaugural session of the workshop. *Mr. Aminul Islam*, Deputy Chief Conservator of Forest, *Mr. Arif M. Faisal*, Programme Specialist of UNDP Bangladesh and *Mr. Human Kabir*, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Pathorghata were attended as guest speakers in the inaugural session of workshop.

Representatives of various governments and Non-government institutions including Forest, Livestock, Fisheries, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), Local Administration, NACOM, beneficiaries, Journalists, UNDP and Project staff, National print and electronic Media representatives attended the workshop.

Welcome speech

Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque, Project Manager of ICBAAR welcomed participants to attend the workshop. In his speech he emphasized the objectives and importance of the workshop and expected effective participation of all participants in subjective discussions. Dr. Hoque highlighted the following discussion points.

- Climate change is one of the key problems in coastal areas to address in the project activities. Climate change impacted in all aspects in the coastal communities. ICBA-AR activities are being undertaken in 8 upazilas under five most climate vulnerable districts of the country.
- Introduced innovative ideas in 2018-19 work plan along with the traditional interventions to combat the climate change impacts based on the feedback of consultation workshops. Simultaneously implementing innovative and traditional interventions. In the workshop today, we will have to formulate sustainable replicable strategies of those of innovative livelihoods and works of ICBAAR.
- Co-Management Committee (CMC) has been formed in 2019 upon gazette notification by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to take part in the project implementation. CMC implemented some interventions like Killa, tube well platform reconstruction, Community Resource Centre construction. We have to find out a mechanism on how these could be sustainable for a longer period.

ICBAAR Journey towards Sustainability:

A photographic presentation was made jointly by *Mr. Kabir Hossain*, Communication Officer (CO) and *Dr. Mohammed Muzammel Hoque*, Project Manager to connect participants with the history and evolution of the Project. The presentation focuses the launching ceremony of the Project by Hon'orable the then Minister of MoEFCC in the CIRDAP on 23rd March 2017, Community Mobilization and Gender Mainstreaming orientation, joint mission along district and upazila level inception workshops

prior to implementation for receiving stakeholder opinion for successful implementation, various meetings, workshops and other historical events, introduction of innovative livelihoods consultations, field missions of government and high ups, Mid Term evaluations and extensive media coverage that brought the project to international communities, donors and climate concerned of the world through Reuters, Inter Press Services, other world media, UNDP, GEF and other websites, Social media and Videos.

Speech from the Guests:

Mr. Human Kabir, UNO Pathorghata represents UNOs of Vandaria, Tazimuddin and Charfassion as Senor most members of the local administration participated in the workshop. Speaking in the inaugural session, he said, 'ICBAAR plays a very positive role in climate change adaptation. There are many problems in disaster management field, but ICBAAR has accomplished some special tasks which would not be damaged during disaster. He suggested to include more beneficiaries in the project activities and cited his personal experience saying beneficiary selection of ICBAAR is done through a participatory system.

Mr. Aminul Islam, DFO Patuakhali applauded the activities the project undertaken to support forest dependent households saying, 'the project has undertaken 65 types of intervention which is huge'. Addressing the contribution of ICBAAR in the sustainable coastal greenbelt management, the DFO says, 'A lot of mangrove species grows in coastal areas but reduced the vegetation coverage due to human interfere. Sundarbans plays a protective role in disaster protection. After 20-25 years the coastal forest (Baen, Keora) decline, introduce Sunduri, Passure, and other mangrove species. Local people destruct forest in many ways. UNDP introduced many interventions to engage the community in forest protection rather than destroying. It has helped build capacity of forest official with the diversified mangrove species and its plantation.'

The DFO says, 'Grazing is a great problem in coastal plantation and need to readdress the issues. ICBA-AR is working with 10,500 climates vulnerable HHs, CPP is working for early warning preparedness program along with ICBAAR programs.

Marking FFF model as a successful intervention of ICBAAR he admitted the scarcity of forest land as 'land scarcity is a big problem to implement the FFF model intervention'.

He opined that it is needed to introduce more beneficiary to reduce forest dependency of around 3 crores of population in the coastal areas.

He also highlighted CBACC-CF project different plantation success like FFF model, mangrove plantation, strip plantation and mound plantation and mention the earth care and People choice award winning from the piloting project CBACC-CF

Mr. Arif M. Faisal mention that UNDP Bangladesh directly working with the Peoples republic of Bangladesh from 1995 to strengthening technical capacity of government organizations and empowered lives and resilient Bangladesh. In his speech he shaded light on the UNDP Bangladesh programme context, background, the previously implemented project with those successes and lessons learn. He also pointed out the following key messages.

Mr. Arif says, 'UNDP works with Government of Bangladesh to achieving SDGs targets through promoting climate action, clean Energy, good governances, women empowerment, peace and conflict management. He mentioned that it urgently needs to develop and finalize national level guidelines for adaptation and mitigation with all partners as Bangladesh is one of the pioneer countries in the adaptation field.

For future directions, he suggested to develop project documents emphasizing on climate change and GED issues, gender balance and consider left no one behind as well. 12

He said, we must have to take care of the environment for the development of the people. He says, if the mega projects hamper the environment, then the project would not be sustainable. Bangladesh government has the aspiration to become a middle-income country. Every department can contribute as well as up scale the development interventions from their own sides.

He mentioned that the Bangladesh Water Development planting trees along the embankment and succeeded in short time. It is not possible to overcome the problem in a short period. Not easy the adaptation activities since included the people, also included trees, livestock, biodiversity, have to go ahead following correction, check and balance methodology. we would find what type of adaptation interventions could be introduced, we would find to introduce other than the six agencies.

Mr. Mahmud Hasan, Additional secretary and ICBA-AR project National Project Director labelled climate change is a challenge in achieving the government's Vision 2021 and 7th five-year plan and meet the SDGs targets. He said we are tackling it through innovative programmes. He suggested to discuss and share the lessons learned and best practices of the project sustainability and include feasible activities in revised Pro Doc. He said, all partners have to work together to reduce the forest dependency and build up climate induced adaptation capacity.

The NPD says, Sustainability is a great question regarding the project success. If the project does not able to retain the pug mark after the period, then we should say it is a failure project and reversely if it retains some signs of positive impacts then it would be successful project. He says, through this type of project activities, we are to reduce disparity among the community people regarding their opportunities. We are to ensure balanced development from bottom to top.

He says, there are some project activities without sustainability policy, after the project period it does not seems there was project activity and it could not mark any impact in the field level. But up to date the ICBAAR project activities are well and good

He suggested to ensure collaborative interface of diverse stakeholders including community and local govt. officials play vital role to address key adaptation services in coastal areas. Strengthening the existing roles of Co-Management Committee (CMC) ensures more capable and efficient institutions for incorporating climate change risks in local development plan, transfer of inter- and intra-organization resources and thus improving service quality to vulnerable and socially marginalized groups.

The integrated resource management system improves monitoring roles of implementing local government departments. Each department is aware on to identify the risks to livelihood practice as a

whole, sharing the update in local committee and find quick solutions through internal resource transfer and technical support.

Working Session-1

Dr. Muzammel presented Power Point Slides on the ICBA-AR Programme last years both program and financial progress review and planning. In his presentation, he outlines on the programme context, geographical coverage, background, interventions, significant implementation successes and lesson learns, key considerations in taking up the ICBA-AR programmes, expected outcomes and impacts, implementing arrangements, challenges, Exit strategies, sustainability and way forwards. He also pointed out the following key points:

- Objective of the workshop
 - Project progress review 2019
 - Lessons learned through project implementation
 - Develop Action Plan for 2020
 - ICBAAR sustainability (management of Killa and CRC and finalization of their guidelines)
 - Draft final TPP Revision

- Progress till date

Partners	Activities	Target	Achievement
FD	FFF	100 ha	28 ha
	Enrichment	650ha	500ha
DAE	Climate Resilient Agriculture-based Livelihoods	2500HH	1895HH
DoF	Climate Resilient Fish culture-based Livelihoods	2500HH	1890 HH
DLS	Climate Resilient Livestock-	2500HH	2100 HH
NGO	Climate Resilient Innovative Livelihoods	Formation 20 FRPGs	20
CMC	Killa	10	6 sites

	CRC	10	Under Implementation
	Climate Proof Tube well	150	150
BWDB	Sluicgate Renovation	20	20
	Canal Re-excavation	25 Km	-
CPP	Training to CPP Volunteers	6000	6000
	Equipment	385 units	385 units

What went well/strength

- Innovative and Climate resilient livelihoods interventions (Due to high yielding, climate resilient, innovative options locals found interested of ICBBAR livelihoods)
- Co-Management System to ensure accountability
- Exposure in international media, conferences e.g GCA Conference, Reuters
- Sluice gates renovation
- Training and equipment to CPP for effectively warning dissemination e.g. during cyclone Bulbul
- Tube well platform maintenance contributes to safe drinking water
- Development of many operational guidelines specially Implementation Guideline for the partners
- Implementation strategy emphasizing Govt. dept considering their expertise & capacity;
- Involvement of local Govt. in project implementation (CMC, PIC etc.);
- Community based Approach involving ultra poor emphasizing women;
- Very remote and vulnerable islands/Project sites.

What did not work well/weakness

- Underestimated budget in almost all project the components
- Unavailability of suitable land for 3FV, CRC, Killa constructions
- Late onboard of partner NGO and very limited budget for innovative livelihoods
- Lacking skills of partners for some innovative livelihood (floating garden, vermy compost etc.)
- Short training duration due to budget limitation
- Procurement of ducks and other inputs locally
- One time and limited budget/interventions (avg: 8000-10000 BDT)

- Only one Community Watcher to work in whole Upazila
- No budget for partners monitoring, supervision, official expenditure;
- No role for BFRI, MoL, No PD for CPP;
- Regarding sustainability of good result, FRPG, CMC beyond project period (lack of strategy and direction);
- Lac provision of motorcycle for field officials.

Recommendations

- Need to build awareness about Climate Resilient related innovative livelihoods for community
- Cost benefit analysis of each innovative livelihood activities
- Finalization of Committees, guidance, designs of FRPG, CRC, Killa and CMC;
- Replications of successful livelihoods by dissemination of information
- Established a strong linkage with relevant service providers (GOs and NGOs)
- Engage upazila level implementing in training, workshop, seminar, exposure visit etc.
- Take cross learnings or best practices on climate resilient innovative activities implementing from abroad like Vietnam, East Timur, Indonesia, Malaysia,
- Cross site visit for beneficiary
- Ensure constant site-specific lessons sharing among project staffs
- Avoid the Input distribution in after day light, Heavy rain fall time and weekend
- Implementing agencies should be transparent to the project beneficiaries about the allocated amount for them

Working session 2

Plan for successful delivery

Moderator: Arif M. Faisal, Program Specialist, UNDP

Bhola:

- In Tazumoddin one Killa is to construct. Around 2 acres of land was selected in early 2019 but the new Killa design needs 5.5 acres of land. So now very urgent to acquisition the land.
- In Charfassion, one killa is under construction in Kukri Mukri and another one Killa budget have been received by the CMC and land acquisition already completed in Dhal Char.
- In Monpura, there was not possible selection of Killa land due to unavailability of land. The CMC member proposed to construct the Killa in an Island where no community residing.

- Three Community Resource Center (CRC) have been constructed in Charfassion, Tazumoddin and Monpura but the decoration of CRC is yet to finish and need additional fund. One CRC in Charfassion is stopped refence to the letter from NPD. Now a decision is important about the fund already received.
- One climate resilient village in Charfassion is under process and fund received by the CMC.
- BWDB is implementing the canal re-excavation work in Kukri Mukri Union and the e-tendering process already finished, and contractor is selected.
- The fund for livelihood options in 2020 already received by DAE and DoF, now it high time to start the work (beneficiary selection, training and input distribution) soon. Within June 2020 all the livelihood interventions implementation must be completed in all areas.
- Noakhali, Hatiya
 - FFF model target was 17 hector (85 HHs) first time and later 3 hector increase (15 HHs) total 20 hector (100 HHs) completed.
 - Implemented 230 hector enrichment planation out of 600 hectors
 - One Killa implementation completed according to PPR
 - Two CRC construction fund received by CMC after tender process completed but stopped the work process due to PMU decision.
 - 25 Tube well platform reconstruction work completed.
 - Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) performed 25 batch training on capacity building of 1125 CPP volunteers.
 - One climate resilient Abasan village in is under process and fund received by the CMC.
 - Implementing partners received fund to implement climate resilient innovative livelihood options in 2020. It is high time to start the work (beneficiary selection, training and input distribution) soon. Within June 2020 all the livelihood interventions implementation must be completed in all areas.
- Patuakhali
 - Make list what type of training needs for the next session
 - 60-70% beneficiary is women.
 - Need solar energy in Rangabali Upazila to preserve the vaccine for livestock department.
 - Need coordination meeting with all departmental staffs in every Upazila
 - A Killa is under process of construction in Char Najir (Rangabali)
- Barguna
 - No land selected for Killa due to high price of land and unavailability of land inside the embankment. New island may be a site for Killa construction and need approval if the land is out of flood risk/level.
 - CRC construction work is stopped
 - 3FV model at HH level is under process

- Need approval to renovate 47 Pond Sand Filter (PSF) that is very important for the community people drinking water supply need around 350000 Tk.
- NCOM, Partner NGO
 - As per the pro.doc initial target was to mobilize 2500 HHs but now it is 600 HHs. PSC meeting approved the reduced number of beneficiaries to increase the MCG loan amount from 2900 Tk to 14000 Tk.
 - 20 FRPGs have been formed in four Upazilas. The FRPGs beneficiary are receiving MCG loan as revolving fund.
 - Registration of FRPG in Charfassion and Tazumoddin upazilas are completed and in Rangabali, Golachipa and Hatiya is yet to register.
 - To ensure sustainability one beneficiary from each FRPG need included in CMC in each upazila.
 - Gear up linkage with Social Welfare Department to register the FRPGs.
- In general
 - Regional Adaptation Center: Bangladesh Government is very interested to establish the Regional Adaptation Centre in Bangladesh. So linking with this UNDP is also trying to establish Adaptation Learning Centre in the field level and the possible site is Kukri Mukri. To allocate the fund it is needed to incorporate in the TPP revision.
 - Cyclone Preparedness Program: Total 11000 CPP volunteers in ICBAAR working areas but only 6000 have been given training. The training duration is too short and also need additional equipment like rescue bag and others. The ICBAAR is in last moment and no additional activity could be included so if it is necessary it could be included in the small island project next.
 - List down what type of training is necessary and send to PMU very soon including ToR, tender documents of all due activities and reports.

Remarks from participants

Jasimuddin, a Sorjone culture beneficiary: The Sorjone fish culture beneficiaries obtained 35 lac Tk from for one year and also continuing. It includes vegetable and fish products.

Maruf Hossain, USFO, Charfassion: It is important to ensure the Sorjone beneficiary life insurance to compensate the disaster loss. The local fish is losing gradually and need to culture more and more to increase it.

District Fisheries Officer, Patuakhali: Frequent net in the river, canal in the country side are the main causes of local fish depletion. Pangus fish fingerling are being catching through net and being selling as small Tengra fish in the local areas. It is a great way of damaging the fish species in the river. Undeliberate uses of pesticides, insecticides are also major cause of fish depletion. Indigenous fish species can be protected two conservation of natural common resource like river channel haor and beel etc. Illegal net and fishing prohibited in these natural common resources so that indigenous extinct species can be protected.

Parul Begum women beneficiaries: They are actively involved in conservation activities and reduce the dependency on the forest, they have faced challenges in duck rearing death problems for proper vaccination and medicine, river erosion is a big problem in their geographical area. FFF model create windows of opportunity for the victims of river erosion vulnerable people of Hatiya.

All project staffs are to order to deliver the message regarding the quick implementation of the work plan of 2020 and it is up to June 2020.

Abdur Rahim, beneficiary, Pathorghata, Barguna: Due to climate change and frequent flood, cyclone, increase salinity and many other disasters it is necessary to introduce innovative interventions that can survive during the disaster. Floating garden, 2FVD etc. are some innovative interventions. It is also important to use organic fertilizer in the innovative ideas.

Deputy Director and Project Director ICBAAR, DAE, Barguna: ICBAAR is implementing some great innovative interventions that are climate resilient, new variety and early also that is adaptive to the environment.

Upazila Agriculture Officer, Pathorghata: What kind of challenges in the future for agriculture sector? The local farmers and people are already adaptive, and the changes are visible. The agriculture field were vacant in the Robi season but now we see crop in the field in all season. There are some pulse varieties that are saline tolerant. At least on third of the Mugn bean of Bangladesh is produced in Patuakhali and Barguna but there is no proper marketing opportunities and need to improve market system. Training of different interventions in a same session is difficult to learn the beneficiary. It is better to organize the same intervention for training session. Field day is a good way of technology transfer but in ICBAAR the field day event is not incorporated.

Nurul Islam, Upazila Agriculture Officer, Hatiya: If approves Community Resource Centre we could finish it properly. Only two Unions and 11 villages are the project working areas now needs to increase working boundary. one Killa and 25 tube well platform maintenance work implementation is completed. He recommended that the project activities are significantly reduce the community vulnerability and forest dependency it should be cover all Unions of Hatiya Upazila. Through ICBA-AR project Hatiya Upazila vegetables fruits status is increasing day by day in the coastal belt. He also mentioned that in coastal area mugdal, sunflower peanut and soybean cultivation area are increasing

Killa and CRC guideline finalization

Mr. Shams Uddin, Moniotring and Evaluation Officer has presented a power points on Killa and CRC to finalize draft guidelines. He outlined objectives, structures, responsibilities, scope of works, and sought opinion to finalize it saying, for the sustainability of the Project, these operational manuals will be a guiding document. Regarding CRC guideline, the participants suggested to constitute the committees with UNO, Tag officer, SAAO, Representative from DAE, DoF as well UP Chairman. The

participants also proposed to include UNO/AC Land, 7-9 members, beneficiary in the Killa management committee.

Due to significance of the manual it is decided in the meeting to share the documents with the concern CMC members and after getting feedbacks from all area's PMU would take initiative to finalize the guideline.

Working session -3

Mr. Mahmud Hassan, NPD of ICBAAR also presented a powerpoint on SDGs target and indicators in a very easier and innovative ways styled "I HOPE, WE CAN". He narrated all the words of I hope we can as I = Innovation: Goal 9, Inequality: Goal 10, H = Hunger: Goal 2, Health: Goal 3, O = Ocean: Goal 14, P = Poverty: Goal 1, Peace: Goal 16, Partnership: Goal 17, E = Education: Goal 4, Energy: Goal 7, Economy: Goal 8, Ecosystem: Goal 15, W = Women: Goal 5, Water: Goal 6, C = Consumption: Goal 12, Cities: Goal 11, Climate Change: Goal 13. SDG will be implemented in (S= 19, D= 4, G= 7, sum is 30) 2030 year.

Mashahed Hassan Simanto, a Motivational Speaker in Youtube Channel presented Three steps in human motivation. Firstly, What the people say, 2nd What the people mean and thirdly What the people want to listen? Leadership is Initiative. From their own side everybody performs many things and that are the leadership for the concern people.

The Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Project shortly known as ICBAAR Program, a follow up project of former LDC funded CBAAC launched on March 23, 2017. Around 10,500 poor local households will be benefitted from the project and 6,000 Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers has equipped with knowledge and equipment to support disaster time message dissemination and received equipment support through the project.

Lessons on Specific intervention

Enrichment Plantation

What went well

- Plantation with climate resilient diverse species
- Nature-based solution emphasizing ecosystem based-climate resilient adaptive approach
- Both Adaptation and Mitigation role

What did not work

- Protection from wild animals grazing.
- Seedling size was not expected quality in some cases.
- Kankra, Shingra, Khulshi and Baen seedlings were grazed more by deer.
- Very Limited budget for protection (1600 BDT/ha)

Recommendation

- Koromcha species can be included as its leaf does not eaten by deer
- Arrangement of watcher and fencing may be the best solution to reduce grazing rate.
- Plantation by the two-year aged and non-palatable seedling may another option to reduce mortality rate.
- Need more monitoring by range officer and bit officer. Also need to ensure the monitoring of CMC

Forest Fruit, Fish and Vegetable Model

What went well

- Fish and vegetable production was outstanding
- Protection of land from the elite capture
- Ecosystem based-climate resilient adaptive approach
- Good opportunity for the vulnerable landless people
- Create significant and recurrent income sources
- For one household this model is economically very viable

What did not work

- Limited budget for earth excavation
- Due to salinity, vegetable does not grow well in the 1st year (Hatiya) and need extra time to remove salinity

- Land scarcity and tenure ship problem
- Protection from wild animals grazing is the most challenging issue

Recommendation

- Completion of Legal Agreement between beneficiaries and FD
- This model could be replicated at community level using their un managed ponds with less budget

Climate Resilient Agriculture

Forest, Fruit, Fish & Vegetable

- The acceptance and production of climate resilient livelihood interventions like Sorjone culture, T-Aman, Homestead Vegetable, Dike & Bed, Cropping, Vermicompost, Vegetables in Sac, 3 Layer vegetables, Floating garden etc.

What did not work

- Crop calendar did not maintain properly
- Late distribution of inputs
- Political leaders interfered the beneficiary selection process.
- Less interest in field visit of partners due to insufficient operational cost

Recommendation

- Observation of Farmers Field Day in large scale
 - Dissemination of best practices in local hat/bazar through Video presentation
 - Department staffs need orientation on innovative livelihoods.
 - Need more field visit by department concerned staff
- Establish market linkage for the agriculture produces specially Vermicompost

Climate Resilient Fish Culture

What went well

- Follow up by DoF staff was good.
- Thai Pangus, Carp fish, Fish Nursery, Crab Fattening in Pond and 2FVD model, Sorjone culture, Cage culture, worked well.
- The output and beneficiary satisfaction and acceptance was remarkable

What did not work

- Size of fish fingerling was not satisfactory.
- Late implementation of 2FVD model due to unavailability of DoF officer.

- Pressure by the political leader to vendor management.
- Lack of frequent nursing by the partners and project limited staff

Recommendation

- Involvement of CMC for input purchase may be useful to overcome the pressure.
- Need to increase carrying charge to bring fingerling from outside.
- Need to increase Carp fish culture.
- We must make session with them in every week and to discuss about their problems during demonstration

BWDB: Drainage Facilities Improvement (Sluice gate Renovation)

What went well

- Very essential to facilitate agri crop production
- Around 3 lac people are being benefitted

What did not work

- Sluice gate Mgt. committee is not functional
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Recommendation

- To form and make functional of Sluice gate Mgt. Committee

CPP: Training and Equipment Support to CPP Volunteers

What went well

- CPP volunteer skill development training is very effective according to the curriculum/training manual

What did not work

- Training duration is too short to learn many things.
- More communication materials such as rain coat, helmet, torch light, gum boot are needed.
- Number of training low
- No budget for demonstration

Recommendation

- Provide training on roles of coastal greenbelt in climate risk reduction to all the CPP Volunteers
- Shortage of early response equipment like Community Radio and First Aid kit box
- Need more time and regular meeting and activity from ICBA-AR project
- Training duration should be at least 2 day long.

Lessons from CMC Activities

What went well

- Very effective to ensure quality works
- Sustainability of programmes
- Easy for implementation

What did not work

- Limited scope of activities
- Frequently changed the members of the CMC especially the President / UNO, Rang Officer/Secretary, Account officer/department.
- All members too much busy for their regular duty

Recommendation

- Increase coordination in implementation of CMC decision.
- A letter from related govt. department for registration of FRPG may help the registration process.
- Create and provide 'Endowment Fund' to keep CMC functional beyond project period.
- Ensure available budget for quarterly meeting regularly

CRC, Killa

What went well

- Implementation by the CMC
- Quality Assurance
- Monitoring and supervision

What did not work

- Design of Killa and CRC

- Scarcity of suitable land
- The amount of land for Killa construction did not match with the project document.
- Difficult to arrange of government, forest or khas land to build a new Killa

Recommendation

- Need to work more or arrange workshop with experts for the sustainability of project activities like innovative livelihood activities, Killa, CRC, FRPG, CMC, etc
- The killa management guideline should be developed immediately
- The Killa management Committee should be identified very soon to take the management charge

FRPG by NGO/CMC

What went well

- Formation by NGO following the procedure

What did not work

- Limited budget for alternative livelihoods
- In sufficient forest dependent poor communities close to forests

Recommendation

- Need more monitoring by CMC and enhancing close linkage with CMCs

Challenges of ICBAAR Project

- Limitations in project design.
- Scarcity of suitable land for Killa and CRC
- Remoteness and communication barrier
- Beneficiary number is specified while the budget is limited. Thus it was difficult to think beyond traditional practices.
- A beneficiary is eligible for one-off support. However integrated and continued support is needed for effective result.
- Landless poor people could be addressed at limited level.
- Project activities are implemented exclusively by governmental agencies and many of their local offices suffer from staff shortage.
- Late start and early end of the project.

LESSONS LEARNED

- FFF model is mainly an Innovative Climate Resilience Livelihoods model that comprises short, medium- and long-term recurrent resource generation and diversified options for livelihood security
- The barren land inside the coastal forest were not suitable for plantation of non-mangrove species and cultivation of crops. The area used to receive frequent inundation of tidal saline water. Now after modifying the topography, non-mangrove species can be planted, and other crops can be cultivated.
- Due to climate change and frequent flood, intensity of cyclone, Sea level raising, water logging, increase salinity and many other disasters it is necessary to demonstration piloting and extension innovative climate resilient livelihoods interventions that can survive during the disaster. Floating garden, 3- Layer, Sac vegetables cultivation, 2FVD etc. are some innovative livelihoods interventions in the coastal areas.
- The important lesson captured from different types of adaptation intervention is that the project management requires conducting need assessment through Participatory Rural Appraisal and Baseline Survey in order to document real socio-economic and climatic aspects of each site and compile database of all participating beneficiaries to assess the enhancement of adaptive capacities through project interventions.
- Human disturbances and grazing problems are acute in the remotest project implementation sites, but the protection measures were overlooked in the signed project document. Ten commercially important mangrove species and FFF model plants are being introduced by the ICBA-ARP as under-planting in mono-cultural keora plantation. Unfortunately, these are palatable species and highly grazed by deer, livestock mainly buffalos.
- Less number of Govt. official and frequent transfer of GOB Officials including NPD, PD of implementing partners as well as grass root level local officials hamper the project implementation strategy and causes to lag behind from project implementation schedule of some adaptation

Key Decisions:

Decisions:

- 1. Submit TPP revised version to IMED by February 2020**
 - 2. Adjust & revised budget based on 3rd and 4th PSC meeting decisions**
 - 3. Finalize Annual Workplan (AWP) 2020 focusing below activities**
 - * Upazilla wise site-specific plan
 - * Beneficiary selection by date
 - * Training plan by date
 - * Input distribution plan under DAE and DOF by date
 - * Vaccinator training plan under DLS
 - * CRC Decoration plan
 - * Killa site selection and construction plan
 - 4. Participant selection should be completed by February 2020 and input distribution by May-June 2020.**
 - 5. PMU will send Killa and CRC management draft guidelines to each and every working areas for discussion and review by CMC and finalize by March 2020**
 - 6. 3FV model beneficiary agreement will have to finalize by March 2020**
 - 7. The climate resilient livelihoods of ICBAAR to be disseminated by publication of a Knowledge product by April 2020 so that it can replicate**
 - 8. 10% gap filling budget to be kept for enrichment Plantation.**
 - 9. Develop an exchange visit plan to share best practices and implement the activities effectively**
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Annex-1 : Participants of the workshop

SL NO	Name & Designation	Office Address	Cell no
01	Mahmud Hassan & NPD, ICBA-AR PROJECT	MoEFCC	01711-232121
02	Arif.M.Faisal Programmes Specialist	UNDP	01824-804742
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