

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT (1st revision)

Country: Bangladesh



Project Title: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts

Project Number: 00085987

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Government of Bangladesh.

Original Project period: 01 Oct 2016 to 30 Sept 2021, PAC Meeting date: 05 June 2016

Revised Project period: Start Date: 1 October 2016 **End Date:** 30 September 2023

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Working within the Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework for CHT1, the project will produce results on five interlinked levels, thereby strengthening the ability of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their daily lives. The project corresponds with the Government of Bangladesh's new Perspective Plan 2041 (PP2041), which outlines a long-term state vision, as well as both the 7th and the 8th Five Year Plans.² The project seeks to ensure that local communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts will have more access to inclusive economic- and livelihood opportunities, as well as strengthen their own abilities to manage the environment. In particular, women, girls and the youth shall be presented with alternative livelihood opportunities through the development of new skills and entrepreneurship. Moreover, increased civic participation and engagement between the respective communities shall provide a base on which to build social capital and citizenship awareness within the population, in addition to widening the decision-making progress. The bilateral relationship between public services and local inhabitants will be consolidated further, not only by a more efficient ability of the regional institutions to respond to local priorities when providing services in justice and security sectors, but also by guaranteeing accountability and legitimacy on land issues. Finally, the strengthening of a national consensus in meeting the targets of the Bangladeshi Government's 7th and 8th Five Year Plans for full implementation of the Peace Accord is supported.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD):

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups.

UNDAF Outcome 3: Deprived community members in selected areas practice key life-saving, care and protective behavior and raise their demand for quality social services.

Indicative Output(s):

Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making.

Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.

Output 4: Empowerment of women and girls through education and skills

Total resources required:	\$50,000,000.00	
Total resources allocated:	\$50,000,000.00	
	UNDP TRAC:	\$1,797,959.00
	Denmark	\$19,593,565.00
	Canada	\$7,748,712.00
	USAID	\$11,116,524.00
	Government	\$9,272,240.00
	ADB	\$471,000.00

1 Joint UN Programmatic Framework for CHT 2015-2020, endorsed by GoB; Annex 9

2 The Seventh Five Year Plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens. Government of Bangladesh. 2015, and The Eighth Five Year Plan FY2021-FY2025.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT REVISION

Justification for the time extension and revision of the scope of the SID-CHT project is based on issues arising from the progress of the project, and the changes in the project's environment. The overall objective and the initial scope of the project have not changed. They have been developed further, and in more detail, in order to respond to the current challenges in CHT.

The project has proved to be very successful at building resilience of CHT communities through a broad spectrum of activities. This model developed by SID-CHT, combining support to livelihoods, building climate resilience while protecting natural resources and empowering communities, has been widely recognised by beneficiaries, local counterparts and development partners. The extension of the project provides an opportunity to scale up and replicate these good practices, and thus extend support to many other communities. CHT is still lagging behind in terms of socio-economic development and the need for continuation of the assistance is unquestionable.

In addition to the long term development problems, the events of the recent years have shaken the region. The impact of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) influx in 2017 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21 on the local economy will be felt for years to come. The SID-CHT project has already responded to both emergencies in the short term and continues to offer a comprehensive package for socio-economic recovery. It is absolutely essential that this process continues in the long term and therefore, the extension of the project is necessary.

In the revised project one important aspect has been expanded – Women and girls' empowerment. This issue was already identified in the initial project but is now developed and addressed in separate Output and focus on improving employability and alternative livelihoods. The purpose of this revision is the deterioration in the overall situation of the Women and Girls not only in CHT but also in Bangladesh in the recent years. It is important to act now and the project intends to work with GoB and to contribute to the GoB's 8th YPP which clearly defines women and girls development as one of the main challenges.

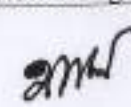
Finally, the need for SID-CHT revision and extension has been mentioned in a number of GoB (MOCHTA) decisions to consolidate new funding agreements with the key development partners, namely USAID, Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and DANIDA, who have already approved and committed funds to SID-CHT beyond 2021 as follows:

GAC – funding until 31 March 2022

DANIDA – funding until 31 December 2022

USAID – funding until 29 August 2023

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
		
Print Name:	Print Name: Stefan Liller	Print Name:
Date: 8/12/2022	Date: 4/12/2022	Date: 05/12/2022

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DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Socio-economic development challenges

The signing of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord in 1997 was a major political achievement, marking the end of more than three decades of low intensity conflict between the region's local tribal communities and the state which left most of the regional population trapped by poverty and in dire need of development opportunities.

Urban- as well as rural areas have been adversely affected by the situation. Land husbandry was under pressure from a growing population, whilst land disputes encouraged both detrimental short-term farming strategies and illegal practices without proper regulation, thus, forcing local communities onto the fringes of the remote areas. At the same time, slums formed in urban areas, thereby putting increased pressure on local infrastructure. Furthermore, both in rural- and urban areas, communities lacked access to basic services due to overlapping and unclear state functions. This has precipitated growing uncertainty throughout the region in the period following the signing of the treaty.

Since then, there has been a continual progress in establishing local institutions outlined in the Peace Accord, the creation of a more convivial environment for a successful dialogue between the communities, an increase in social provision with preliminarily education and health services improved, which have all built a solid foundation for long-term stability and social inclusion throughout the region.

Notwithstanding these efforts, however, the CHT still experiences relatively low levels of development. More specifically, economic- and social progress are being impeded by a number of difficulties, which include political instability, a lack of further devolution of power to the established local government institutions, challenges to coordinated development efforts, geographical inaccessibility due to the regional terrain as well as the digital divide (80% of the inhabitants do not have internet coverage), in conjunction with a growing population.

Additionally, serious social-, economic-, and environmental challenges in the region, have been exacerbated further by the arrival of almost 688,000³ Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs)⁴ in August 2017 in two districts Bandarban and neighbouring Cox's Bazar. At a later stage all the refugee camps in Bandarban were emptied and Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) were moved to camps in Cox's Bazar District where, as of March 2019, over 909,000 stateless Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals resided in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. Increased pressure on basic services and natural resources, as well as agricultural land being de-facto repurposed for camps and settlements, have had a negative impact on the livelihoods and security of the local communities. The concentration of refugees in a small geographic area has put pressure on local wages and commodity prices. It is estimated that the average daily wage

3 UNICEF, 'Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation Report No.21 (Rohingya influx),' (February 2018) <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bangladesh-humanitarian-situation-report-no-21-rohingya-influx-4-february-2018>

4 "The phrase 'Rohingya Refugee' may be used for internal purposes of the United Nations Documents, but Bangladesh only consider them as 'Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs)'".

decreased by about 24% between August 2017 and May 2018, which, in turn, increased the poverty rates among the host population by approximately 52%.⁵

In the upcoming years, CHT region will also bear the brunt of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit Bangladesh in 2020. On the economic front, losses are unprecedented, GDP growth has slowed considerably, export earnings are down sharply, growth of external remittance inflows has slowed, private and public investment rates are down, whilst government fiscal revenues have been affected severely.⁶ The average income in Bangladesh dropped by TK 4,000 (a 20% decrease) following the Covid-19 pandemic.⁷

The combination of the increased pressure on scarce resources, the consequences of the economic downturn, and the persistence of extreme poverty below the national average, as well as a lack of economic development and prospective opportunities add to growing tensions. This could potentially crystallise further conflicts throughout the region and adversely affect the encouraging progress made in CHT.

The CHT region, where the average income is 26% less than the national average⁸, contains large concentrations of economically disadvantaged people. The tribal people of CHT are particularly affected. The poverty rate among the tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities in the CHT is 65% whereas the estimated poverty rate in Bangladesh is 20.5%.⁹ According to the Population Census 2011, more than 1.6 million people from ethnic backgrounds live in Bangladesh.¹⁰ More than half of them – around 850,000 people from different ethno-linguistic backgrounds of eleven different tribes – live in the three hill districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati).

5 World Bank Group, 'Bangladesh Poverty Assessment: Facing Old and New Frontiers in Poverty Reduction,' (Washington, 2019), pg.32

6 The Eight five year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, page xxvii

7 Prothom Alo English Desk, 'Household Incomes Fell By 20pc due to COVID-19: BBS Survey,' (October 2020),

<https://en.prothomalo.com/business/local/household-incomes-fell-by-20pc-due-to-covid-19-bbs-survey>

8 Kapaeeng Foundation, 'Factsheet Bangladesh,' (February, 2019),

http://www.nav.indigenoustravel.com/images/Documents/Factsheets/Bangladesh_Factsheet_Final.pdf

9 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 'Household Survey 2019,'

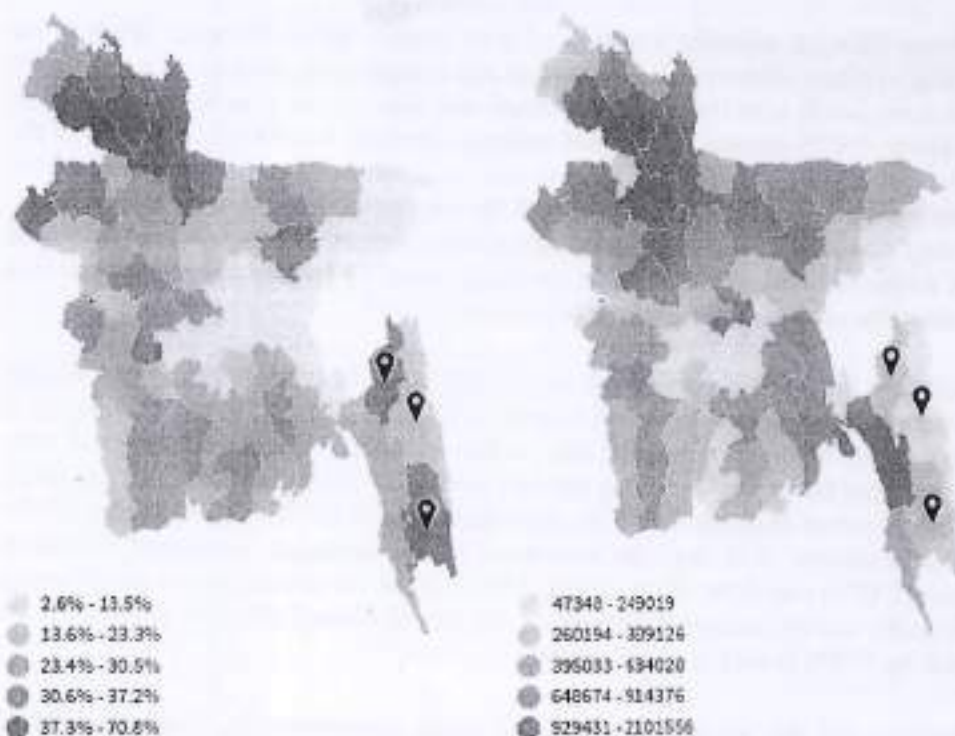
http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/5695ab85_1403_483a_afb4_26dfd767df18/2019-12-17-16-30-614e10beb101be1df5938723ee141c5d.pdf

10 The Eighth Five Year Plan: FY2021-FY2025, 'Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness,' Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg.867

Figure 1. Distribution of poverty across districts:

a. Poverty rate

b. Number of poor



[Source: The WB Bangladesh Poverty Assessment: Facing Old and New Frontiers in Poverty Reduction]

The current situation is particularly concerning for women. As a result of their very limited actual control over productive resources, CHT women not only remain marginalised in terms of their socio-economic status, but also suffer multiple forms of discrimination. Moreover, the skills necessary to move from subsistence livelihood practices to a market economy, such as non-agriculture and entrepreneurship skills for women and the youth, are hindered by a dearth of strong public policies and investment aimed at sustainable empowerment.

To be sure, the 2020 Global Gender Gap report published by World Economic Forum recorded that solid progress has been made in Bangladesh to reduce the gender gap. With an overall score of 0.726, Bangladesh was ranked 50th out of 153 countries.¹¹ Nevertheless, although the implementation of the 7th FYP has improved the lives of women, there are still major challenges that need to be overcome at the country level. For example, whilst the secondary enrolment rates for girls in Bangladesh have increased from less than 40% at the beginning of the new millennium to 70%, the dropout rate is still approximately 20%, as girls are more likely to dropout than boys.¹²

¹¹ The Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) ranks countries based on their progress towards closing the gender gap across four thematic dimensions: (i) Economic participation and opportunity; (ii) Educational attainment; (iii) Health and survival, and; (iv) Political empowerment.

¹² 8th 5YP Page 684 & 682

CHT have, likewise, recorded a high number of primary school dropouts. Whereas the enrolment of tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities children in the education system corresponds with the national average, the dropout rate is as high as 7%, when compared to 1.45% among mainstream students. Besides, in contrast to the rest of the country, the villages in the hilly parts have less access to formal education. For children, especially girls, it is difficult to walk through the hilly terrain and attend the local schools. Other major reasons for the higher dropout rate are a lack of both financial resources and decent employment opportunities after finishing school.¹³ This, in turn, contributes to a high unemployment among the youth population in CHT.

According to the BBS Labour Force Survey 2016-17, Bangladesh has a working age youth population (between the age of 15 and 29) of 41.25 million. More importantly, it is this age group of the labour force that suffers from the highest unemployment rate. Despite several initiatives, including the adoption of the National Youth Policy in 2017, youth employment progress during the implementation of the 7th Five Year Plan fell far below expectations. Although the enrolment rate in Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) rose from 1% in 2009 to 16% in 2018, the unemployment rate of young people in the country increased from 8% in 2013 to 10.6% in 2017. This accounts for an astonishing 79.6% in total unemployment.

Concurrent with the problem of educated youth unemployment, there has been a considerable increase in the number of NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) youth, who constituted almost 30% of the youth population in 2017. Among this group, 97.8% of males and 98.7% of females above the age of 15, did not have any access to formal training.¹⁴ This rise in NEET youth is part of the reason why labour force growth is slowing down. Addressing the youth employment in a comprehensive manner will, hence, be a priority and a major challenge for the 8th Five Year Plan.¹⁵

Table 1.7: Progress with the Youth Employment Challenge During the 7FYP

Indicator	LFS 2013	LFS 2017
Youth Population as percent of total population	26.6	27.0
Youth Labour Force as percent of total labour force	38.5	32.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)	8.1	10.6
Higher secondary educated youth unemployment rate (%)	13.6	22.3
Tertiary educated youth unemployment rate (%)	16.4	13.4
Youth not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) (%)	25.4	29.8

Source: BBS LFS 2013 and LFS 2016-17

Political and Governance challenges

Whilst national structures and a local government were established in the region as part of the national governance framework, both work in tandem with the Regional and Hill District Councils, which were designed by the Peace Accord to ensure regionally

¹³ Kapceeng Foundation, 'Factsheet Bangladesh,' (February, 2019).

http://www.nav.indigenoustravel.com/images/Documents/Factsheets/Bangladesh_Factsheet_Final.pdf

¹⁴ 'Bangladesh Labour Force Survey 2013' and LFS 2016-17

¹⁵ 8th FYP, pg. 12

representative and traditionally ascribed local bodies. However, the failure to find consensus on appropriate arrangements for an electoral system leaves the Hill District Councils and Regional Council lacking full legitimacy, given that representatives are currently appointed and not elected. As a result, even though national institutions are developing throughout the region, the local structures, established by the Peace Accord to protect the distinct features of the region, are simultaneously being stymied.¹⁶ With a partial transfer of subjects to these bodies, the Government of Bangladesh recognises that this dual system can be an obstacle to efficient service delivery in the region, notably in public amenities, which are without either a clear mission or mandate parameters.¹⁷ Local government service providers at Upazila and Union levels remain inaccessible to the population living in remote areas. A survey commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme in 2014 found that a total of 30% of households had never had contact with their local Union Parishad office. In terms of basic services, 60% of households had likewise never had access to proper healthcare.

Although the formal institutions designed to represent local interests and communities are not fully functioning, community ownership has developed in the form of local community committees (Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, Village Common Forest Committees), thus, allowing them to contribute to the development decisions. Even so, whilst some progress has been made with respect to trust-building between the communities, bilateral relations and links between the state and the tribal communities, the full capacity of these community forums to develop sustainable ownership over resources and to support the governance institutions is not being fully utilised and requires continuous strengthening.¹⁸

Even if some aspects of community relations have improved, such as freedom of movement as well as human security,¹⁹ there is, nevertheless, a growing risk that the steady progress, which has been made to increase the levels of trust between the communities, will be undermined if the underlying causes of the conflict are left unresolved. Policing, still needs further development as various forms of criminality, including extortion, crime, and abduction, including communal violence and physical abuse of women, are not being adequately addressed. Barely 31% of Hill Tracts' households expressed satisfaction with law and order as compared to the national average of 62%.²⁰ UNDP has been advocating for ethnically mixed policing in the CHT which has been proven to be effective in improving law and order situation in areas with ethnic tensions.

As the population growth has intensified, the competition for access to scarce resources such as land continues to be a major catalyst for regional conflict. Therefore, another particular area of concern that has not progressed during the implementation of the 7th FYP, and that requires further attention, is the issue of resolving land disputes which emerge from common-law and tradition-based land use patterns. The key mechanisms

16 Al Faruque, A. 2014. Independent review of implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord, 1997. Faculty of Law, Chittagong University, 2014.

17 The Seventh five-year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

18 Choudhury, ZA, et al. 2014. Social capital assessment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Report commissioned by UNDP. 2014.

19 UNDP, 'State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14.'

20 State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP. 2014. National public opinion survey on personal security and police performance, UNDP. 2014.

and institutions that are central to the Peace Accord, including the Land Commission, have not been effectively implemented and in the absence of well-defined property rights, this is a sensitive matter and requires an informed resolution.²¹ There is no doubt that the Government of Bangladesh is cognizant of this predicament. In May 2016, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina highlighted the ongoing challenge of land issues in the CHT (22).

One of the key government strategies delineated in the 7th Five Year Plan to tackle these challenges was the full implementation of the Peace Accord. This would have advanced transfer of all agreed subjects, along with the development of the institutions envisaged in the Peace Accord, so as to enable tribal communities to play a central role in the governance of both the region and regional public policymaking bodies.²³ Unfortunately, a little progress has been made in the past 4 years and therefore the commitment is carried over to the next 8th FYP.²⁴ The election of the Hill Districts' council members (as per the Hill District Council Act in 1989), together with the subsequent election of the CHT Regional Council members, as well as the institutional capacity development of the three Hill District Councils and the CHT Development Board (CHTDB), are all a high priority in the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tract's Affairs Strategy (25). The Government also plans to conduct a land survey in cooperation with all stakeholders and to make the Land Commission fully functional to address land and property ownership disputes.

THEORY OF CHANGE

21 The Eight five-year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg. 17

22 "CHT land reform issue to be solved through talks: PM", New Age, 16 May 2016. (Accessed: <http://newagebd.net/228986/cht-land-reform-issue-to-be-solved-through-talks-pm/>)

23 State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP, 2014.

24 Government of Bangladesh, 2015. The Seventh five-year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 681, Government of Bangladesh, 2015.

25 The Eight five-year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg. 860

Sustainable Development Goals

Economic and social empowerment & development

Improved social cohesion and community stability

Improved agriculture productivity and food security, increase in income and standard of living of the most vulnerable communities, increased climate resilience and protection of natural resources like land, forest and water

Increased civic participation in public sphere, in particular involvement of communities and women, advancement in devolution of power and implementation of Peace Accord

Improved capacity of the local structures and more effective delivery of essential services, in particular in justice sector. Improved community stability and communal conflicts reduced, increased confidence levels in government support in communities

Attitudes toward and knowledge about women's rights changed, reduced GBV, women better educated and equipped with skills, employability and income of women increased

Alternative livelihoods for the youth created, increased youth employment and income, small enterprises developed, access to finance and business incubation services functioning in OHT

Introducing of integrated Farm Management and natural resource management at community level, creating market and value chain linkages, small scale community infrastructure and climate resilience projects,

Building capacity of community committees, creating platform for social dialogue, technical assistance for the local government, contribution to policy formulation

Strengthening of informal justice mechanisms through capacity development of traditional justice system, activating of Village Courts, creating local mediation forums, training for local government institutions with focus on delivery of basic services

Measures to improve girls' security, including safe transportation to schools, building awareness on gender issues and rights, adaptation of school facilities and teaching curricula, training for teachers, provision of vocational training and creating job opportunities for women

Provision of technical vocational skills, management and business training, on the job training in teams implementing climate resilience community projects, partnerships with private sector, business incubation services, facilitating access to finances and markets, ICT and digital services targeting the youth segment of population

Pressure on scarce natural resources, loss of productivity due to climate hazards, lack of knowledge of agro techniques and lack of agro inputs, limited access to markets and value chain due to the underdeveloped physical infrastructure

Weak regulatory framework and a lack of clear mandates among government institutions
Lack of participation in decision making

Inadequate services and ill-equipped structures (social welfare, justice, security, education, health)
Lack of faith in the criminal justice system, land disputes causing instability

Women have no control over productive resources, limited livelihoods and education opportunities due to security, accessibility, financial issues and patriarchal discrimination

Lack of alternative livelihoods opportunities, no access to finance and business development services, and lack of targeted and market oriented skills training, for the youth in particular

Chattarganj Hill Tracts is lagging behind the rest of the country in terms of socio-economic development. High poverty rates and food insecurity resulting from the lack of economic opportunities, limited access to basic services, including education, underdeveloped basic infrastructure, climate vulnerability, growing youth unemployment and impoverishment, security and community instability including GBV, all contribute to the broad deprivation of the local people, and women in particular

PROJECT STRATEGY

The “Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts” project, approved in 2016, will continue to support the GoB in the implementation of the Peace Accord, the 8th FYP and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in bringing peace, stability and socio-economic development in the CHT region. The project’s Theory of Change responds to the main development challenges through analysis of the root causes and addressing the barriers to progress.

The strategy outlined in the initial project, approved for the duration of 5 years (2016-21), was based on three pillars (Outputs), and focused on **economic- and social community empowerment, encouraging civic participation and engagement in the public sphere, and improving service delivery and institutional accountability**. During the project’s implementation the importance of issues such as **women and girls’ empowerment** and creating their **alternative livelihood opportunities** has been recognised. Therefore, the strategy has been re-defined to introduce 1 new pillar (Output) in support of these groups. Output 4, focusing on support to women and girls, was initiated in 2019. All 4 elements of the project’s strategy are outlined below and followed by the details in Outputs’ description.

- 1) The first element of the project strategy is **economic- and social community empowerment**, which aims to strengthen, diversify, and expand the activities of the para/community committees in both rural- and urban areas. On an economic- and social level, these committees will provide forums for joint decision-making. They will, likewise, offer improvement grants for community-led initiatives, so as to improve livelihoods, as well as construct both small-scale community infrastructures and facilities in impoverished neighbourhoods. Initiatives, such as Integrated Farm Management - Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFS) and product chain management with market linkages, will be extended, with the purpose of improving agricultural livelihoods and increasing food security. Skills in sustainable watershed, forest co-management and husbandry techniques shall be developed by identifying priorities, innovations, as well as propagating these throughout the communities. Furthermore, community-driven schemes working with local government institutions and traditional governance structures will provide skills training, income generation, community managed savings and credit schemes for impoverished men and women. This will encourage collective actions on small-scale infrastructure projects as well as facility investments in rural- and urban communities. **Climate resilience** will also be strengthened in targeted communities through the development of improved tools with the intention of assessing risks and strategies to offset and adapt to climate change patterns.

The project also responds to the socio-economic impacts of both the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals influx in 2017 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, by scaling up and adapting its IFM-FFS (Integrated Farm Management – Farmer Field School) approach, as well as combining it with agroforestry activities and providing direct assistance to the beneficiaries with the purpose of stabilising livelihoods.

In 2020, the immediate impact of the lockdown in CHT not only precipitated food shortages, owing to a disruption in the market chain, but also caused a loss of

agricultural produce and income, due to a limited storage capacity. Indeed, as early as April 2020, acute food crises were reported in some parts of the Bandarban district.²⁶ Many farmers used their seed paddy to feed the families, meaning that they had no harvest in the September and October. As a result, they will, henceforth, depend on external support for survival. Given that COVID-19 is still unfolding with no prospective end in sight, the long-term consequences of the pandemic are likely to further exacerbate the current crisis. It is likely that the situation will diminish community cohesion and deepen inequalities throughout the region. The project will need to respond to this crisis and re-direct funding and activities in order to mitigate the impact of the pandemic. As food security and food sufficiency will be a priority in the post-COVID-19 era, the SID-CHT project is perfectly positioned to quickly respond to the “new normal” and use the structure, methods and partnerships, which were developed and tested over the past five years.

- 2) A second element of the project strategy is to increase **civic participation and engagement in the public sphere**. This will include building communal harmony through informal dispute resolution, access to justice, in addition to collective economic- and social programming. Trained local volunteer facilitators from elected local government representatives and traditional leaders will work together at grassroots level to diffuse local tensions and conflicts. A range of advocacy strategies, tools, and materials will be utilised to build coalitions of common interest, which will be centred around the implementation of the Peace Accord. These will assist in raising public interest issues, thus, increasing the public’s capacity to engage in the policymaking process on a number of levels, as well as creating an enabling environment for stakeholders.

The project will provide a set of evidence-based research to set agendas around both key public policy issues and the Peace Accord, in addition to promoting prospective dialogues. More specifically, it will develop a plethora of public- and policy spaces – ranging from policy forums, public engagement platforms, academic forums, parliamentary agenda setting meetings and town hall meetings – with the intention of helping actors engage in social- and development issues, as well as fostering a greater consensus on key public policy foundations. The strategy will provide linkages between communities of common interest, thereby merging the established community forums into broader sets of alliances, which will, in turn, target and highlight community issues at policy- as well as Union and Upazila Parishad levels in development committees.

- 3) The third element of the project strategy seeks to **improve service delivery and institutional accountability**, in particular in the justice sector and in areas of land management. The capacity of governance institutions, envisaged both in the Peace Accord and by local authorities, will be increased, so as to tailor their services to local communities through both the identification of key public priorities as well as the development of flexible iterative models of problem solving. This shall ensure that communities and local institutions are linked with each other. The ability of local governments will be improved to fulfil their responsibilities, including the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This will involve

²⁶ “Acute food crisis hits village in Bandarban” Daily Star, 08 April 2020

supporting improved business processes in the development of harmonized administrative structures. These will ensure clarity in the roles of both the Hill Tracts' councils and national services. Legal certainty will be increased and accountability measures shall be employed to increase public awareness of the legal frameworks. Additionally, a roadmap for alignment and harmonisation of mandates between local national bodies and the Peace Accord institutions will be produced.

Regional access to justice as well as law and order will be widened. The police will have stronger confidence building tools, including community-based policing strategies and mixed policing. Inclusive police recruitment campaigns will increase the diversity of the police ranks stationed in the region, with the purpose of incorporating larger proportions of women and ethnic minorities. In an effort to improve access to justice, coordination between formal and informal traditional justice sectors will be supported. This will allow the justice stakeholders to come together and develop common solutions to joint challenges, whilst increasing both the availability of legal aid as well as access to formal and alternative dispute services.

- 4) The fourth element of the project's strategy is the **empowerment of women and adolescent girls through improved education and employability**. Girls and women in CHT remain the most disadvantaged and socio-economically vulnerable section of the local population on account of their lack of access to quality education and subsequent employment opportunities. At the same time, both access to as well as continual education are not only expensive for girls and women, but the situation is further complicated by patriarchal discrimination towards them, which has made them reluctant to take advantage of their educational rights. In turn, limited proficiency in Bangla among girls with ethnic minority backgrounds makes it difficult for them to understand the classroom lessons and follow the school's curriculum. Existing available educational facilities and infrastructures are not gender responsive and, thus, incapable of addressing the needs of girls and women. Besides, incidences of gender-based violence towards girls and women are restricting their physical mobility and have made them more vulnerable in a schooling environment. The educational gap has similarly been widened by the introduction of online classes during the present COVID-19 pandemic, given that many of the poorer households lack the necessary equipment and technologies. Therefore, the project's strategy aims to provide girls and women access to inclusive- and gender sensitive education. The project likewise seeks to ensure that the school facilities are gender-responsive and safe, as well as offer vocational skills and employment opportunities to women. All of these measures will not only improve the lives of women, but simultaneously contribute to the overall social- and economic development throughout CHT.

The project will be guided by the ideas and initiatives of the Bangladeshi government's gender policy and laws, which are aimed at advancing gender equality throughout the nation. Additionally, its gender strategy will coincide with the UNDP Global Gender Policy, which is based on a two-pronged approach to achieving gender equality. The first part includes integrating a gender perspective into all policies and programmes across each core priority, so as to ensure that men and women fully participate in, and benefit from, the development outcomes. The second part consists of targeted efforts through specific interventions and dedicated resources that empower women, reduce their vulnerability, build their leadership skills, provide them with access to resources, and protect their human rights.

All the four strategic elements of the project described above will be firmly implemented, so as to ensure that the smaller and marginalised groups can take maximum advantage of the development opportunities provided by this project as well as other government and non-government development initiatives. The project is designed in accordance with a number of underlying principles that are common to all UN interventions, such as leaving no one behind, adopting a “do no harm” strategy, implementing a human rights-based approach with a strong emphasis on gender equality and being relevant to a community’s most important needs.

It is worth remembering that people get left behind when they lack the choices and opportunities needed to design, participate, and benefit from the development progress. Moreover, every single person, who lives in extreme poverty, suffers from myriad disadvantages, such as the inability to have the same prospects as other societal members.²⁷ The project will identify the key factors (disadvantages and deprivations) that leave people behind in the CHT region, including discrimination, deprivation, geography, socio-economic status, resilience to shocks and fragility, as well as poor governance. An integrated “leave no one behind assessment” may be considered using 2020 Baseline Survey data.

Finally, project activities will make sure to avoid the duplication of development interventions with other government and non-government organisations.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Outcome: Citizen demands for voice, development, and accountability are met by the strengthening of institutions, which progressively provide universal access to basic services.

Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource, and livelihood management.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape the decision-making process.

Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.

Output 4: Empowerment of women and girls through education and skill training.

Output 1: Strengthened community, land resources, and livelihood management

²⁷ “What does it mean to leave no one behind? A framework for implementation, UNDP”.

SDG Goal 1: 	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Target 1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.
Target 1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
Target 1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
SDG Goal 2: 	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Target 2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and community peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment;
Target 2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
Target 2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
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
Target 13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

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 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Target 15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management

Existing 3,500 Para Development Committees (PDCs), 2,000 Para Nari Development Groups (PNDGs) and 219 Village Common Forest (VCF) Committees will provide the principal forums for collective community actions and engagement. These will be scaled up with an additional 1,000 new communities (PDCs, PNDGs and VCF committees) in rural- and urban areas, thereby providing a key decision-making platform for local communities as well as an entry point for development committees.

By encouraging communities to develop farming solutions collectively, food security of marginal farm households will be improved, with approximately 60,000 people gaining access to enhanced farming techniques. Through Integrated Farm Management - Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFS), 3,600 communities shall appoint 666 farmer facilitators (of which 30% will be women). These will be trained to use learning tools with a needs-based IFM-FFS curriculum, designed to roll out improved, sustainable and climate adaptive farming practices. Farmer facilitators, each working with three communities, will assist them in identifying their preferences for farming practices, help organise formal training, as well as provide support for the dissemination of these agricultural techniques throughout the region. These activities will be extended to all 7(seven) Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District and Teknaf, Ukhia and Ramu Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District, with the aim of improving food production and income-generation of vulnerable and poor host community households, including landless households affected by the ongoing Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals crisis. The extension of the project will be conducted through 1,800 IFM-FFS with a total coverage of 54,000 HHs (population around 270,000).

A total of 540,000 poor and marginal farmers (of which 50% will be women) shall directly benefit from the 3,600 IFM-FFSs. Furthermore, communities will have access to a farmer business school, which shall act as a forum for cooperation between the community farmers. The farmer business school will provide crucial linkages between supply chain management and traders, as well as offer farmers increased market power, notably in their purchases, sales, and market performance. Farmers' cooperatives will be linked with the chambers of commerce, wholesale markets, along with mega retail outlets in big cities. The capacity of the regulatory framework under the Hill District Councils will be strengthened, so as to provide better coordination between its agricultural officers and community groups. A pilot initiatives such as establishing a model village for alternative livelihoods to promote nature based ecotourism and an Organic Farming Zone will be undertaken.

With regards to rural- and urban poverty, 1,500 new community committees will be established in all seven municipalities of CHT (Khagrachari, Matiranga, Ramgargh, Baghaichari, Rangamati, Bandarban and Lama). The purpose of this action is to strengthen the capacity of poor households, as well as work collectively to improve local services and reduce poverty in both slum and non-slum areas. Using the model of urban poverty reduction developed by the UNDP, these committees shall establish town coordination committees, whilst primary groups will be supported to develop action plans for settlement improvements and the coordination of households. These will access settlement improvement funds, which are a grant-managed facility allocated to communities for the specific purpose of improving local livelihood development physical infrastructure as collective community interest investments.

At the same time, community funded savings and credit schemes will be established in the primary groups to encourage improved financial management. These will assist in building social capital and membership incentives to collectively manage wealth. Any form of funds, either from the project, bank, or credit institutions, will be distributed to CHT people, with the aim of increasing their social capital. Training and expertise will provide these groups (including those tailored to the needs of women) with the know-how, infrastructure, and operational guidelines to ensure that the groups manage these funds professionally. For both rural and urban communities, access to skills training will be increased and the performance of productive assets improved.

In particular, the COVID-19 response, both immediate and the long-term impact mitigation measures, are implemented within the framework of this output. The immediate response to the pandemic in early 2020 was a distribution of both cash grants and emergency support packages with food and essentials (Solidarity Packs) to destitute households in Upazilas, which have been severely affected by the influx of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Cox's Bazar and throughout CHT. The beneficiaries selected for the food package also received a package of farming input, thereby allowing them to continue homestead gardening and ensure the next harvest. Priority was given to the project beneficiaries, so that they can use IFM-FFS learnings, whilst utilising these agricultural seeds.

At the same time, co-management systems will be established for different forest types in the CHT, with the objective of improving forest and natural resource management in the region, as well as enhancing both the communities' and government's capacity in sustainable natural resource management. The region has many different forest types. Two of the most important are: *Reserved Forest*, including *Protected Area within the Reserved Forests*, managed by the Forest Department (250,000 hectares, 1/4th of the region) and *Village Common Forest (VCF)* (50-700 acres each), where, at present, approximately 380 village common forests exist in the CHT covering 13,000 households. These VCFs have the status of common resources providing income and vital resources. Indeed, they are regarded as hotspots for preserving biodiversity and watersheds in the region. By developing and strengthening the co-management structure, relevant parties for the forest restoration, including women, youth, traditional leaders, the Forest Department, HDCs and Circles, will be able to influence the decision-making process of forest management. They will moreover be able to actively participate in sustainably managing these forests in the best possible manner. In the future, this model could be duplicated and expanded, so that more villages/Mouzas will own and manage a village common forest.

Finally, 100 communities will conduct climate vulnerability assessments and prepare local resilience plans to strengthen community resilience against climate shocks, local resilience plans and resilience building actions shall reduce exposure to climate change risks. Community risk assessment and action models piloted by UNDP to facilitate participatory disaster risk preparations and responses shall, in turn, be adapted to the local context. Priority actions on common resource management, aimed at protecting watersheds in 20 areas where communities are managing forest resources, will also target improved resilience in localized ecosystems.

Specific activities include:

- 1) Farmer field schools established and supported, including introducing modern agricultural equipment for CHT farmers and Support for 1000 farmers for honey production. Support to Honey production association.
- 2) IFM-FFS Curricula Developed and Promoted.
- 3) Training to increase access to improved knowledge on innovative farming techniques by farmer field schools.
- 4) 1,400 (30% women) community members developed as farmer field schools facilitators to provide continued support at community level.
- 5) 600 government line department officials (30% women) enhanced technical knowledge on farmer field schools' implementation, monitoring and backstopping, and monitoring visits by Government officers and Master trainers to the Farmer Field Schools communities.
- 6) 1,500 community development committees established and supported in rural and urban areas.
- 7) Improved access for 1500 urban poor and extreme poor to public services.
- 8) Support for 48,000 households through community development projects and credit schemes especially for livelihoods development.
- 9) Conducting Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) in the selected areas (cluster of communities) and developing Local Resilience Plans (LRPs) which will include addressing climate and environmental risks through a participatory approach.
- 10) Based on climate vulnerability assessments and risk analyses, resilience/adaptation plans will be developed by the community and their leaders who will be imparted training of trainers on climate change under the project.
- 11) 121 Micro watershed areas are created by 705 communities under Climate Resilience building.
- 12) A thorough study on energy supply and alternative energy options for CHT conducted.
- 13) Members of the local bodies with special focus on women and youth will receive training on risk assessment and planning, watershed management, climate change, etc.
- 14) Some of the actions identified by the communities through the LRPs will be supported through local financing mechanisms.
- 15) Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated.
- 16) Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resilience Plans.
- 17) Community groups and stakeholders mobilized and livelihood stabilization approaches adapted.
- 18) Training Curricula are Customized, Developed and Promoted.

- 19) Enhancing knowledge and skills of Community/Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers and monitors, support communities to apply IFM-FFS and agroforestry learnings.
- 20) Support to increase knowledge on and return from agroforestry system development.
- 21) Community service providers developed and market linkages enhanced to improve income, including Establishing Mini Cold Storage (15) for fruits and vegetable.
- 22) Covid-19 response - emergency distribution of support to impacted households.
- 23) Community/ Social Cohesion Activities through Community-based courtyard sessions, conflict resolution integrated with natural resource management and conservation.
- 24) Mobilization and capacity development of Para Development Committees, Operations and Maintenance Groups, youths on Community Asset/Infrastructure Management, planning of local development and linkage building with service providers for ensuring sustainability.
- 25) Enhance legal and policy framework for integrated ecosystem management.
- 26) Improve local capacity for ecosystem management.
- 27) Restore ecosystems through collaborative management.
- 28) Improve sustainable livelihood options with viable market linkages, including Establishing Market Collection Point (26) and Promotion of Organic Farming Zone.
- 29) Enhance knowledge of resilient livelihoods.
- 30) Form public-private partnerships for sustained resilient livelihoods.
- 31) Enhance stakeholder participation for reducing conflicts and improving social cohesion.
- 32) Strengthen conservation communication for reducing conflicts and building conservation awareness amongst key stakeholders.
- 33) Restore degraded landscapes and enhance ecosystems functions
- 34) Co-Management of PAs.
- 35) Promotion of nature-based tourism, including Establishing Model Village for alternative livelihoods as well as to promote tourism.
- 36) Promote sustainable management of NTFPs.
- 37) Improvement of forests- water linkages, including Water Supply Facilities in the VCF (Village Common Forest) Communities (65) and Water retention facilities such as aqua dams for household and agricultural cultivation purposes (50), electricity cum water retention facilities (at least 50) and Renewable Energy powered water pumps for the remote communities (at least 50).
- 38) Homestead nursery development and planting.
- 39) Plantations along Charas/Streams.
- 40) Awareness campaign for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.
- 41) Development of Youth Brigades for ecosystem conservation.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making

SDG Goal 10: 	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Target 10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other stat
Target 10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Target 10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
SDG Goal 16: 	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Target 16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

The output works on four levels: 1) It creates increased local awareness and participation around central issues of citizenship and the Peace Accord; 2) it builds local public interest group linkages by utilising tools and spaces for networks to build awareness; 3) it utilises national platforms to foster a higher level of public support for an inclusive and diverse society, as well as the full implementation of the outstanding Accord commitments, 4) it contributes to policy formulation through policy advocacy across all Outputs of the Project. Good quality data will be required to make the evidence-based recommendations and the project will work with the Government to provide both data and tools.

Para Development Committees and Para Nari Development Groups will act as key platforms of engagement to enhance citizenship awareness amongst communities and support the articulation of their collective opinions with respect to decision-making bodies in the region. Building an enabling environment for participation of individuals and communities, in addition to increasing their ability to voice their views on decision-making platforms, will provide opportunities for communities to enhance shared civic participation. Engagement platforms working within these structures will be supported to develop citizenship tools in order to increase the local communities' awareness levels of women, citizenship, and governance institutions. Linkages will be built between these grassroots forums, with Union and Upazila as well as both the Peace Accord and national institutions to strengthen the communities' knowledge of the role of these institutions. It will support communities and existing networks within Para Committees to collectively manage local affairs, identify priorities and engage with local decision-making bodies.

Citizenship campaigns and education schemes shall be designed to increase public awareness amongst communities of citizenship rights and responsibilities.

A second part of this output brings together communities and builds connections between neighbouring and distant communities. At the same time, it acts as a catalyst for wider community engagement networks to strengthen different forms of social harmony, including bonding and bridging social capital. Networks across the region will be supported to work at Upazila and Union Parishad levels. These will support community actions to further contribute to the strengthening of ties between groups. Volunteer networks, formed under the management of these committees, will contribute to community welfare. It will enhance social harmony, form early warning systems, as well as build an efficient set of civic action-based schemes. These will work on intra-community and inter-community levels. To address the issue of gender equality, special human resources development programmes will be designed for women and marginalized sections to expand their effective participation in governance processes in the region.

In line with the objectives of both the 7th and the 8th Five Year Plans,²⁸ outstanding issues related to the Peace Accord, including elections to Peace Accord institutions, land ownership, and the 33 subjects outlined for transfer to the Hill District Councils, will provide the basis for a national dialogue to build consensus around key provisions. Materials will be distributed to outline the status of the Peace Accord, whilst platforms will simultaneously be organised to form a consensus on the Accord's implementation. Evidence-based research conducted on key community concerns will be carried out to generate linkages with interest groups from grassroots to national policymaking level. This will not only further agendas but also strengthen the ability of the region's stakeholders to project their priorities on local and national policymaking levels. Support for the policy agenda in the region, as well as increased work on parliamentary level through the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the Parliamentary Caucus on tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities, will be strengthened.

During the first five years of the implementation of the project a number of policy issues have been identified across various components of the project. These will be further taken up with the regional and national institutions in order to inform policy formulation. Some of the specific policy advocacy topics include harmonization of CHT laws and democratisation of CHT institutions, increase of GoB budget allocation for CHT institutions, activation of land commission, issuing Transit Pass only on planted timber species like Teak, Gamar, Mahogany etc, deletion of Bamboo from the NTFP list, implementation of the ban on boulder extraction, conservation of streams, extending digital coverage for whole CHT region, human right and women rights, including property rights for the tribal women, support to women traditional leaders and affordable financing for the youth entrepreneurs.

Specific activities include:

- 1) High level national platforms to engage policy makers convened on subjects of the further implementation of the peace accord, platform meeting twice annually.

²⁸ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015

- 2) Evidence based policy papers produced to identify and address blockages for consolidation of the peace accord's provisions.
- 3) Parliamentary Caucus supported in developing a strategy to set parliamentary agendas and engage in cross party consensus.
- 4) Regional and district level interest groups formed to develop consensus on ways forward for sustainable peace and development.
- 5) Regional and district level advocacy and campaign tools developed, campaign organized (3 per annum).
- 6) Small grants for innovative ideas on promotion of local confidence building in CHT.
- 7) Support to community groups with increased access to participation in decision-making at local level.
- 8) Support VCF network for experience sharing and participation in decision-making process).
- 9) Regional networks and forums created at union and upazila level to engage in dialogue and identify community priorities.
- 10) 1000 trained local volunteer mediators from among the elected local government representatives and traditional leaders qualified with training and mentoring support.
- 11) Volunteer networks including youth networks will be convened to carry out collective action schemes for improvements to the community.

Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.

SDG Goal 17: 	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Target 17.3:	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
Target 17.6:	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism <i>(access to ICT for all citizens through ICT Infrastructure - Optical Fibre Cable Network development)</i>
SDG Goal 16: 	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.3.3	Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism
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Specific service delivery business processes and relevant legislation pertaining to national service delivery and Regional and Hill District Councils will be reviewed and harmonized, thereby reducing duplication of mandates, inefficiency and providing for improved coordination of service planning and delivery and legal certainty. The analysis conducted during the first phase of the project reveal that 38 current laws need to be harmonised and amended in accordance with the Peace Accord agreement. These include 26 national laws and 12 CHT-specific laws.

The Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs will be provided with technical expertise to rationalise the framework for local governance and services in the region. This will include technical assistance for drafting of new rules and regulations for relevant departments operating in the CHT to ensure aligned mandates, new organizational charts responding to these clarified mandates and support to assist agencies to implement reforms transparently and in coordination with other bodies in the region.

Improved advocacy strategies and tools to set agendas for reform and local level working groups with regional bodies will be supported to draft these rules and regulations with revisions of organizational charts in the Ministry, Regional and Hill District Councils and in Circles. Capacity development support will be provided to the CHT institutions including Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MOCHTA), Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC), Hill District Councils (HDCs) and Traditional Leaders. Closer linkages with Union Parishad and Upazila institutions will be built and fiscal and human resource decentralization related to the transferred subjects strengthened with coordination of services. A move to participatory planning models, capacity development plans and oversight roles will further improve the performance of Peace Accord institutions. Regional and local state authorities will be supported to establish a regional context-specific framework for setting targets and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. A set of localized targets and indicators developed following consultation with communities will form the basis of a regional dashboard system to complement the national framework being developed which is currently assisting policymakers to identify progress and obstacles to meet annual and long terms targets committed to in the Sustainable Development Goals framework.

Improved, transparent and effective land management systems, including land records of deeds and archiving, will provide legal certainty. Local authorities in the Hill Tracts will be supported to integrate innovative problem-solving initiatives established at national level under the A2i scheme which is assisting to build stronger bridges between local agencies and the population. Coordination in the formal and informal justice sectors will be improved, widening access to justice for men and women under the Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh project (AVCB). By improving sector wide capacity, coordination, and cooperation between justice platforms these are better positioned to collectively deal with reform in the justice sector and improve access to justice. Increased consistency and comprehension of formal justice sector agencies of informal justice will be developed with knowledge products and learning platforms introduced to promote sensitive justice approaches that apply justice at the lowest level and encourage informal and alternative dispute resolution using community traditional structures where applicable. State legal

aid schemes will be rolled out more widely and civil society organizations supported to provide paralegal services targeting the most vulnerable including women victims of violence.

More inclusive police services, with a strong community policing culture and mixed recruitment policies, will employ greater confidence building tools to increase confidence in law and order agencies. Incentive schemes will be devised to increase the targets set for recruitment from tribal communities and women, and community policing initiatives will be designed and implemented increasing community proximity and ties with police services. Engagement on anti-social behaviour and specific responses sensitive to the needs of women and violence against women will be put in place with victim support centres providing shelter for vulnerable victims and training for gender sensitive policing. Support will also be introduced to raise confidence levels in the role played by the police with improved platforms for community inputs into policing and better outreach schemes. Wherever feasible, victims will be connected with the government online grievance redress system.

Specific activities include:

- 1) Needs assessment and roadmap for harmonization of rules and regulations to rationalise remits of service delivery bodies in the region.
- 2) Technical assistance to the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs to convene inter-ministerial level platforms to devise a roadmap for rationalization and to promote CHT culture, peace, mountain diversity etc by organizing events.
- 3) Working technical groups supported including ministries and hill tracts' institutions to draft and agree on rules and regulations for each body and organizational charts with staffing structures.
- 4) Grants to HDCs to monitor GoB activities as well as for SDG planning, implementation and monitoring framework, grants support at regional, district and Upazila level.
- 5) Trainings, equipment and exposure visits to decentralized governance systems provided for MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs, CHTDB, traditional leaders, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads.
- 6) Expansion of A2i initiative providing digital services and public policy solutions in the region.
- 7) Training and support modules to assist CHTIs implement and apply monitoring frameworks based on the revised rules and regulations transparently.
- 8) Technical assistance to the land commission to create a transparent land arbitration mechanism to resolve land disputes in CHT.
- 9) Building capacity of headman managing land and natural resources.
- 10) Capacity building for hill district councils to effectively manage land and transferred subjects.
- 11) Expansion of the National Legal Aid Service Organization to promote its services in the region including support for violence against women victims.
- 12) Support to non- GBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization.
- 13) Support to GBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization.
- 14) Human resource capacity building and awareness raising of mediation and alternative dispute resolution that incorporates options for traditional justice platforms.

- 15) Justice sector stakeholder coordination committee convened to jointly identify key challenges and solutions in the region for the justice sector and clarify mandates of different courts.
- 16) Knowledge products, guides and sensitization for court officials promoting traditional forms of local justice. Translations of mainstream justice guidelines produced.
- 17) Learning and sensitization schemes to increase awareness of local traditional forms of justice for the formal judiciary.
- 18) Traditional leaders trained with increased knowledge of human rights issues.
- 19) Support for the documentation/codification of traditional laws/customs.
- 20) Support for effective case management and documentation of traditional justice system.
- 21) Designing of mainstreaming policy at regional police level for increased recruitment and pastoral care for tribal police personnel.
- 22) Logistics support for police in CHT.
- 23) Public and institutional advocacy campaign to promote inclusive and gender sensitive policing in the region.
- 24) Support for establishing women friendly facilities in police stations in CHT.
- 25) Establish a regional chapter of the women's police network to promote women interests and better working conditions within the police structures.
- 26) Community policing initiatives supported to provide increased community accountability for the police.
- 27) Support and human resource development support for an extension of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal to the region.
- 28) Support victim support centres to provide shelter for women victims of violence.
- 29) Public campaigns to promote change behaviour and rights awareness of violence against women. Includes 13,000 trained violence preventers and public events.

Output 4: Empowerment of women and girls through education and skills

SDG Goal 4: 	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Target 4.1	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Target 4.3	Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Target 4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

SDG Goal 5: 	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Target 5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Target 5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions

The central objective of this output is to improve the social advancement and economic empowerment amongst both CHT women and adolescent girls. To this end the project aims to dismantle the major barriers to education and employment for women and to contribute to the Bangladeshi government's objective of "Education for All" by providing accessible, safe, as well as inclusive learning for girls, particularly those from ethnic minorities and with disabilities at primary- and secondary school level. This will ensure that education actors in the CHT provide quality gender- and environmentally sensitive teaching, and demand-driven technical and vocational education training (TVET), as well as recognised labour skills certifications for adolescent girls and women. Given that one of the major problems is the high school drop-out rate, the project will focus particular attention on both access to and retention of girls in education.

1,200 girls will receive equitable access to safe, quality, and inclusive education with better retention. 1,000 local actors (teachers, parents, local communities, CSOs etc) will increase their knowledge of inclusive educational environments. More specifically, the teaching capacities of 1,800 teachers in 300 schools will be enhanced to provide quality as well as gender-sensitive education for girls. Gender-responsive infrastructures and facilities in 600 schools will likewise be safeguarded for safe and inclusive learning spaces.

Employable vocational skills for 2,000 adolescent girls, as well as job-related knowledge, including financial- and digital literacy of 1,000 youth, especially for adolescent girls, will be increased through the development and provision of both innovative women's entrepreneurship development programmes as well as development courses/TVET on a vocational and technical level. The project will foster an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship by promoting women entrepreneurs as role models in different economic sectors.

Access to modern energy services for cooking will also be offered to women and girls in the CHT, with the aim of highlighting the environmental-, personal-, social-, and economic benefits.

Specific activities include:

- 1) Arranging community outreach sessions to highlight and underline the importance and value of education for both girls and women.
- 2) Organising awareness raising trainings/workshops for teachers and parents to eradicate gender-based discriminatory practices in schools.

- 3) Establishing active mothers' clubs in schools to prevent discriminatory and harmful practices towards girls.
- 4) Providing training and support for government and non-government education entities to provide a quality standard of education, which will include preparedness, response, recovery, gender-based violence prevention and safe learning space in educational institutions.
- 5) Developing and distributing pocket guides on preparedness, response and recovery to gender-based violence among the government and non-government actors in the education sector.
- 6) Distributing creative communication materials to increase awareness about the importance of education for girls and women.
- 7) Strengthening gender-responsive community policing in schools to prevent gender-based violence throughout the communities.
- 8) Capacity building of GBV prevention/response provided to local stakeholders (1. District-Upazila-Union level government committees, 2. Prevention of Violence against Women and Children committees, 3. Police, 4. communities, and 5. NGOs).
- 9) Reproductive Health Care Workers (RHCW) from across the region trained to provide reproductive health services to adolescent girls and women in under-served areas.
- 10) Coordinating awareness raising sessions for girls on their human right to education.
- 11) Facilitating provisions of comprehensive package of support, i.e. access to legal aid for vulnerable GBV victims and providing GBV with livelihood and reintegration, as well as counselling support (rehabilitation).
- 12) Distributing dignity kits for menstrual hygiene management in both schools and adult learning centres.
- 13) Providing capacity building to RHCWs in the production of disposable sanitary napkins by using affordable, biodegradable materials to improve SRH for girls.
- 14) Establishing gender-responsive youth- and adult learning centres particularly for women, with access to computers and internet.
- 15) Setting up safe spaces for girls to express their concerns, as well as networking established schools.
- 16) Repairing damaged or destroyed classrooms, in addition to repairing and upgrading schools in line with the best disaster risk practices as well as using environmentally sound construction methods, including installing or repairing water supply facilities.
- 17) Building single-sex toilets in schools to ensure basic- and menstrual hygiene management.
- 18) Providing eco-friendly and safe school boats for the transportation of students, especially girls, to reduce travel distances and ensure student safety.
- 19) Creating gender-sensitive residential boarding facilities, which are well-maintained and adapted to specific needs of girls, women and female teachers in secondary- and higher secondary education.
- 20) Refurbishing and operationalising Victim Support Centers (VSC) in the Sadar police station compound of Khagrachari and Bandarban.

- 21) Offering training for educators to teach a digital curriculum, as well as supplying low-cost and ethnically sensitive educational materials, followed by on-the-job support and performance monitoring.
- 22) Ensuring the adaptation of learning materials, which respond to the educational needs of girls and women.
- 23) Providing training and on-the-job mentoring to teachers in schools on gender and conflict-sensitive educational practices (i.e. psycho-social trauma, peace education, community cohesion).
- 24) Developing local environmental awareness in the schools' curriculum, with a particular emphasis on girls and women, to prevent environmental destruction in CHT.
- 25) Distributing CHT-specific adult learning materials to address the gender awareness materials developed and applied in adult learning centres.
- 26) Providing training and support to government and non-government education actors to ensure the minimum educational standards; preparedness, response, recovery, gender-based violence prevention and safe learning space in educational institutions.
- 27) Including mass awareness of disaster risk reduction in the schools' curriculum throughout CHT.
- 28) Providing support for technical vocational training institutions to improve women's participation in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programmes.
- 29) Offering technical support for governments and NGOs to further the development of TVET programmes for girls and women.
- 30) Coordinating skill development courses/TVET on vocational- and technical skills for adolescent girls and women.
- 31) Facilitating training/TVET programmes for adolescent girls and women in non-traditional fields (i.e. outsourcing skills, graphic designing).
- 32) Providing training on modern energy technology (i.e. Improved Cook Stoves) for women.
- 33) Arranging on-the-job training under the CHT Volunteers scheme for new women graduates.
- 34) Organising high-level consultation for policy advocacy with government and private sectors to improve employment opportunities for CHT youth.
- 35) Establishing partnerships with TVET institutes to pursue job creation for girls and women.
- 36) Forming partnerships with private sector for apprenticeships and job placement opportunities for women.
- 37) Seeking and evaluating innovative business proposals to fund adolescent girls and women.
- 38) Marketing of modern energy technology (i.e. Improved Cook Stoves) in support of women entrepreneurs.
- 39) Carrying out social mobilisation sessions to emphasise to local women the harmful damage of smoke from traditional cooking methods.
- 40) Scholarships for post-secondary and skills training in non-traditional fields for women, including those with disabilities.
- 41) Carrying out studies and analytical research on the prospects of CHT women in traditional and non-traditional job market and business sectors.
- 42) Support innovative (low cost, women friendly, scalable) water technology in CHT communities.

- 43) Support agricultural values chain for women champions.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

In various plans and policies, the government has stated its commitment to ensuring socio-economic and political freedom, fundamental human rights, and social security, whilst enabling tribal people to retain their social-, cultural-, and traditional identities.²⁹

Both the 7th Five Year Plan 2016 – 2020 (7FYP) and the 8th Five Year Plan 2021 – 2025 (8FYP) recognise the need for further development in the CHT: *“CHT is one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable regions in the country in terms of almost all major development indicators, such as income, employment, poverty, health, water, sanitation, education, women employment, access to infrastructure and national building institutions, inter-community confidence, etc.”*³⁰

The 8th Five Year Plan reiterates the commitment of the Government to further develop CHT in line with the region’s specific wants, requirements, and capabilities. Moreover, it seeks to implement differentiated measures, approaches, as well as delivery mechanisms that are applicable to the local cultural- and social context. Key areas include the economy and sources of livelihoods, furthering access to land rights, improving the management of the environment and forests, empowering communities through participation in development activities, providing accessibility to improved skills, in addition to improving both basic health- and education services.³¹

It is worth emphasising that one of 8th FYP’s objectives is the formulation of a Perspective Plan for the development of CHT through a consultation process with key stakeholders. The basis for the development planning and programmes will be the CHT Peace Accord.³² Furthermore, during the 8th FYP, the Government of Bangladesh plans to conduct several in-depth district-level poverty assessments for the top 10 poorest districts, with the purpose of providing a more detailed and specialised diagnosis of the fundamental constraints in these areas.³³

The 8FYP clearly defines the Areas of Future Action in CHT for 2021 – 2025 as:

- Implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 and ratifying the ILO Convention 169.

²⁹ The Eight five year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg. 867 – 870

³⁰ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020 Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 637-638, Government of Bangladesh, 2015 & and The Eight five year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg. 860

³¹ Government of Bangladesh, 2015. The Seventh five-year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645, Government of Bangladesh, 2015.

³² The Eight five year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg. 867 – 870

³³ The Eight five year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, pg.124

- Implementing the CHT treaty signed in 1997.
- Resolving the land disputes in CHT, following the amended Land Commission Dispute Resolution Act 2001, to ensure the rights to land.
- Encouraging the participation of local people in development activities and management of natural resources in order to recognise traditional customs and knowledge of the various ethnic peoples. Community involvement in the adoption of technologies in line with the traditional food production system, training and support for people to develop their vocational skills and knowledge.
- Providing access to education, language, and culture, as well as safeguarding and promoting the languages, cultures, and heritages of ethnic communities.
- Creating Income Generation opportunities through small and cottage industries, trading, poultry and livestock rearing, beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, together with other farming and non-farming activities. Improving internal and external labour mobility to expand employment opportunities for the youth.
- Promoting Marketing Infrastructure, such as rural roads and market facilities, so that farmers/producers can sell their products and facilitate access to both national- and international markets, whilst improving post-harvest management and engaging private investment in value chain development.
- Encouraging existing human resource development to address the special needs of ethnic people and strengthening their vocational and social skills. Furthermore, training and support will be offered, especially for the youth, so as to prepare them for prospective opportunities provided by national- and global labour markets, including overseas employment.
- Education, health and maternal child health services, social safety nets, nutrition and housing.
- Promoting community-based Eco-Tourism as a means of income generation for the local people, whilst simultaneously ensuring that tourism does not adversely affect the local culture and environment.
- Ensuring energy supply through the national grid or installation of solar panels in all areas, expanding the network of mobile phones, as well as reducing Internet costs.
- Expanding access to credit through micro-credit facilities and distribution.
- Promoting sustainable management of natural resources through the village/mouza community forest expansion, with the aim of conserving biodiversity and the watersheds.

- Implementing necessary measures to adapt to and mitigate climate change related hazards, so as to protect the people and the environment.
- Election and capacity development of the Hill Districts Councils, following the Hill District Council Act, 1989, Capacity development of the Ministry, and CHTDB.
- Developing a Perspective Plan for CHT through a consultation process with key stakeholders.
- Additional finances will be allocated on a priority basis for the implementation of poverty reduction programmes/projects, so as to accelerate development in the CHT.³⁴

UNDP EXPERIENCE

UNDP added value

Over the past two decades, UNDP has been a key partner of the Government of Bangladesh, regional and district institutions set out in the Peace Accord and communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. UNDP has developed a robust platform in terms of local institutions, systems, processes, guidelines and tools, trained staff and organized communities that has achieved significant results in the post-conflict CHT situation. UNDP's unique position in the CHT region is widely recognized by the Hill Tracts' population. 84 percent of communities surveyed in 2016 responded that UNDP interventions had promoted increased social harmony to a satisfactory or highly satisfactory level. Approval ratings for promoting community development also score equally high with 82 percent of the sample satisfied or highly satisfied with UNDP schemes to promote community development. This grants UNDP unique levels of trust working across divisions in communities, enabling it to act as an independent catalyst to bring communities together around issues of empowerment and development.

Past experience of working in Bangladesh with three million urban poor and with rural communities in poverty alleviation, reform of the local governance sector and partnerships are combined with a strong brokering and advocacy capacity at national and regional levels. UNDP's existing partnerships with national and regional police, justice sector agencies and linkages to line ministries as well as civil society coupled with the national implementation model employed by the partnership between the government and UNDP provides crucial policy entry points and value for money by utilising state structures for implementation purposes in a sustainable manner.

In addition, UNDP leads on the global response to Covid-19 pandemic and is well positioned to use SID-CHT project as the platform to respond to the socio-economic impact.

³⁴ The Eight five-year plan FY2021-FY2025 Promoting Prosperity and Fostering Inclusiveness, Government of Bangladesh, 2020, Page 867 – 870

UNDP activities in CHT before 2016

The results of the early UNDP interventions demonstrated real impact on community engagement and resilience producing the foundations for long-term stability. By 2015, through empowering communities in the 3,500 para development committees, 900 Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field Schools and 1,700 rice banks had been created. Committee initiatives contributed to an 18 percent rise in household income, diversification of production and access to extension services.³⁵

Access to healthcare and education was improved through support to the Hill District Councils. A total of 382,756 individuals received health services and a further 52,000 individuals received health care education. General improvements in healthcare resulted in a reduction in recorded malaria cases from 12.8 percent in 2008 to 1.0 percent by 2014.³⁶ On the education front, 20,000 children every year received quality education in the area. They attended one of the 315 targeted schools supported by UNDP with improved facilities, multi-lingual approaches and tools employed for teaching.³⁷

600 community policing forums operated in 2014 with UNDP support and with the transfer of 281 tribal police personnel to the CHT built more community confidence in its activities. Surveys demonstrated that in the areas supported by UNDP activities there was a 24 percent increase in acceptance levels. 62 percent of respondents belonging to tribal communities stated that they had 'mostly friendly social relations' whereas in the Bengali community this was 71.5 percent.³⁸

Achievements and impact of UNDP SID-CHT programme interventions in CHT 2016 – 2020

Notably the most successful element of the project has been Output 1 *Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management*. Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP) funded by Denmark and undertaken in October 2019 found that the impact from the Integrated Farm Management component, namely Farmers Field Schools (IFM-FFS) on households' annual income has been equivalent to an average monthly household income for the benefiting households. IFM-FFS has significantly reduced the risk of food crisis mainly through homestead gardening and poultry production of the households.³⁹

Above targets

Some of the key impacts of this output exceeded expectations. For example, one of the indicators, "the small and marginal farm households in target communities who have improved food security through agricultural production" was expected to reach 80% by the end of Phase 1 (mid 2021). This target was already met in 2019, when 83% of the

35 Nazme, S and Chakma, KN. 2015. Final review: promotion of development and confidence building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. UNDP, 2015.

36 Nazme, S and Chakma, KN. 2015. Final review: promotion of development and confidence building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. UNDP, 2015.

37 Khondker, BH and Mahzab, MM. 2015. Lagging districts development: background study paper for preparation of the seventh five-year plan. 2015. Unpublished.

38 Choudhury, ZA, et al. 2014. Social capital assessment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Report commissioned by UNDP, 2014.

39 Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP) October 2019

beneficiary households improved their food security, and subsequently reached 92% by the end of 2020. Similarly, another of the project's objectives "to improve farming skills of 90% of the beneficiary households by 2021" was practically achieved by 2019 as 89% of the households reported they had improved their farming skills by then, and 97% by the end of 2020. "The households that have improved their living conditions through community development projects" amounted to 55% at the end of 2019 and reached 92% in 2020 which is 12% above the target.

A significant "improvement in yield and production, measured through increase in crops, livestock and fishery", was noted at the end of 2020. The initial target of 25% increase in crops production was exceeded by a remarkable 45% as the levels for all crops reached around 70%. The production of livestock, with the initial target of 30% increase, have also improved substantially with 92%, 60%, and 37% increase for chicken, pig and goat respectively.

100% of the communities have developed local resilience plans as a result of the project's intervention and 90% believe they are now "better able to implement prioritized and selective risk reduction actions" and "to reduce the loss of productive days due to climate and environment induced hazards"

Below targets

There are a few indicators that have fallen short of the target due to various external factors. For instance, "the number of community development committees, which were taking their own decisions on local community development issues", decreased over time. It was initially reported that some 3,500 (out of a total target of 5,000) were actively engaging in 2017 and 2018. This number however declined slightly and only 2,300 were reported to have been active at the end of 2020.

The same is observed with regard to the "number of people accessing financial services and non-financial assets". The numbers initially increased from 39,422 to 59,922 by 2019. But at the end of 2020 only 21,998 people were using the service.

There are also a few intended targets of Output 1 that, due to the lack of funding, have not been achieved as foreseen. In the first four years of implementation (2016 – 2020), the project has not been able to support urban poor and extreme poor households to get access to public services. Neither has the project been able to increase the capacity of rural and urban youth in alternative livelihood skills or provide the planned improved fuel-efficient stoves to the targeted households.

Unfortunately, as the implementation of the Peace Accord has not advanced, little progress was made under Output 2 *"Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making"* and Output 3 *"Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services."*

Since the elections to the Hill District Council have not taken place yet, and the roles and responsibilities under the current, somewhat dual, administrative system remain unclear, citizen participation in decision making is very limited. So far, under Output 2, only one evidence-based policy decision was made at national level and one policy paper on CHT was endorsed by the government, although, indicators such as: "community groups that are participating in decision-making processes at union and above level", "number of

youth that are engaged in peace promotional events”, and “number of operational networks/forums” show visible progress with 912 out of targeted 121, 200 out of 584, and 4 out of targeted 50 respectively. At the community level, more progress has been achieved with “local disputes resolved peacefully with the support of trained local volunteer facilitators” with 2277 disputes successfully resolved over the past 5 years (75% of the target).

Similarly, under Output 3 a few activities such as drafting amendments, rules and regulations, access to legal aid service and developing case management system, improving knowledge on human rights among traditional leaders and assistance to three victim support centres, show reasonably good progress while others, more directly related to the transition process in the CHT region, are on hold.

With the hope, and the promise from the Government, that the Peace Accord execution accelerates under the 8th Five Year Plan, the project is gearing up to extend the support to this process during the remaining period (2020 – 2026). On the justice front, the activities are also expected to pick up during the second half of the project, once the “Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh (AVCB)” is properly rolled out in the CHT. This project has already been very successful in other parts of Bangladesh. It covers 27 districts, giving 21 million people access to justice through revitalising and capacitating village courts, a unique Bangladeshi court system. In 2017 over 55,000 cases were reported directly to village courts across the country and BDT 471 million was recovered as compensation. AVCB has not only success in providing people justice, it has also made citizens more aware of their rights.

Lessons Learnt

Oversight committees and important institutions envisaged in the Peace Accord require greater support from national policymakers to ensure that their mandates are executed. Since 1997, national and several local level government institutions have improved their capacity. Nevertheless, those institutions created by the Peace Accord have not yet achieved full capacity, due to ongoing issues related to the full implementation of the Accord. Platforms, such as the parliamentary caucus, can become very effective but need further development and technical assistance.

Some underlying causes of the original conflict remain unresolved and require continued investment to guarantee a final resolution. The empowerment of communities is, therefore, crucial. True, the peace dividend has contributed to increased social harmony, yet, until key areas of the dispute and legal uncertainty are settled (including land disputes), the underlying tensions and potential for outbreaks of communal violence will persist. To offset these risks in the intermittent period, trained local volunteer facilitators from among the elected local government representatives and traditional leaders will work to defuse regional tensions.

Although social- and economic relations between tribal and Bengali households have significantly improved in recent years,⁴⁰ there remains deep-rooted mistrust between individual communities. Collective actions involving both communities can help build bridges between tribal- and Bengali households, thereby promoting mutual trust at ground

⁴⁰ State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP, 2014.

level. Targeted interventions need to work across diverse cultures and seek opportunities to work in inclusive spheres, with mixed communities taking more collective ownership of the decision-making process.

Low community confidence levels in security and justice institutions means that these agencies need to offer modern professional policing.⁴¹ Indeed, the local inhabitants are still often reluctant to report serious crimes to official law enforcers, most notably violence against women as well as local extortion. Creating safe spaces for citizens, especially women, so that they feel protected when reporting criminal activities might well be a key entry point for the police and justice sectors to regain public confidence.

Civil rights are unprotected in the region, primarily because claims are based on informal or customary laws, which the officials, who run the formal land management system, often refuse to recognise. Communities will refrain from making long-term investments in land management as long as land tenure is neither secure nor clearly protected by law enforcers. Furthermore, continuous boundary disputes shall similarly offset financial ventures in the region. The role of the land commission is, hence, crucial to moving forward.

Future development interventions in Bangladesh, which aim to reduce vulnerability and livelihoods among poor rural households, should continue to make use of the Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) approach. At the same time, the season-long exploratory learning programme should be both strengthened and central to the FFS approach. Above all, it must encourage farmers to develop problem-solving skills.⁴²

Whilst community platforms are a key driver of progress, sustainability can likewise be determined by economic incentives and income generation.⁴³ More specifically, the intermediary group's dominance of supply chains and their effective control of markets, along with a lack of collective bargaining power or economies of scale on the supply side, are serious obstacles in the development of a dynamic market economy (and wealth generation). Addressing these challenges requires incentives to be put in place, linking the supply chain to market demand, and overcoming barriers within the region. Where viable livelihoods have been developed, these can also contribute to an increased environmental sustainability. In turn, cost calculations reveal that IFM-FFSs have been a very cost-effective investment, with a pay-back time of 1-1.5 years. The current institutional arrangements for IFM-FFS are, however, unable to continue without substantial external financial support. Alternative "IFM-FFS models" should, hence, be piloted to make the support as self-financing and best practice oriented as possible.⁴⁴

IFM-FFS has contributed to CHT women having acquired more access and partial control over their income, especially income from poultry and homestead gardening. This has not only had a positive effect on the women's position in the household but has also provided them with more influence in the decision-making process. Moreover, contrasted with the

41 State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14, Survey commissioned by UNDP, 2014. National public opinion survey on personal security and police performance. UNDP, 2014.

42 Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP), Bangladesh 2019

43 Van Riessen, A and Chakma, KN, 2014. Assessment report and recommendations in support of community empowerment strategies in Chittagong Hill Tracts, 2014.

44 Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP), Bangladesh 2019.

situation five years ago, when both tribal and ethnic Bengali women were reluctant to participate in IFM-FFS, there have been signs of progress, notably the willingness of both sides to jointly attend community events.⁴⁵

While agriculture is a key driver in economic growth, researchers stress that, after having greatly improved food security throughout the area, the Bangladeshi government should turn its attention to nutrition security and safe food production, including the issue of pesticides. In fact, recent studies indicate that, with regard to diversifying agriculture and pushing for a high yield, farmers in Bangladesh frequently turn to (unsafe and problematic) use of pesticides.⁴⁶

PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Resource mobilization

The project shall be implemented with the support of the government's finance model, which includes private and public resources. The utilisation of development finance will be prioritised, including government co-financing, to further national development priorities. By leveraging UNDP's position, resource mobilisation will secure private sector partnership opportunities, as well as pursue non-traditional bilateral partnerships. The present funding amounts to USD 50.00 M: USD 19.59 M by Denmark, USD 11.12 M by USAID, USD 7.75 M by Canada, and USD 0.47 M from ADB. The donor funding is topped up by USD 1.80 M of UNDP's own funds and USD 9.27 M from the government's own funding. The total estimated cost of all 4 outputs of the project for 07 years (2016 – 2023) is approximately USD 50 M, which includes UNDP staff resources at country, regional and headquarter levels.

Partnerships

United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

The Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework 2015-2020 and the subsequent one for 2021-2026 provide a coordinated United Nations' approach for the development of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region. The approach builds on the strong cooperation between United Nations agencies, the government of Bangladesh, and development partners working in the area. This UNDP project contributes actions under pillar 1, "Sustainable livelihoods and food security," pillar 2, "Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices," and pillar 3, "Improved governance and social cohesion" of the 2016-2020 UNDAF.

In addition to its close coordination with other UN agencies, the SID-CHT project will create synergies internally across UNDP's own programmes and projects, drawing on the corporate experience with climate resilience, community poverty alleviation, and justice programmes. A significant partnership has been established with UNDP's "Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh" programme, which was formally extended to CHT in the second half of 2019. This project, which has already been successful in other parts of Bangladesh, promotes a hybrid solution for delivery of justice at grassroots level. More

⁴⁵ Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP), Bangladesh 2019.

⁴⁶ Evaluation of Agricultural Growth & Employment Programme (AGEP), Bangladesh 2019.

specifically, it links formal and informal justice systems with the purpose of improving access to justice for every single citizen. The SID-CHT project will similarly build linkages with the A2I project, for ICT technologies as well as for promotion of 'Broadband as a human right', and with the UNDP Innovation Hub for public-private-partnership and know-how related to business incubators and accelerators.

The Government of Bangladesh

The SID-CHT project is implemented in partnership with both the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the Regional and Hill District Councils with strong linkages to the Ministry for Local Government and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Community and civil society

Community partnerships are extended in this project to include poor communities in both rural- and urban areas working within 3,500 Para/community committees and 2,000 Para Nari committees, thereby targeting gender issues and expanding these to new catchment areas, with the objective of covering 48,000 households and 1,500 new committees. Partners in the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Regional and Hill District Councils, line ministries, police and justice sector institutions, will implement law and order actions in cooperation with the traditional leadership structures in the region, including Circle Chiefs, Mouza Headmen and the village of Karbaris. The principal policy networking strategy will be to use network influence from community linkages to shape decisions at the Union Parishad and national levels. Partnerships will likewise be established with various NGOs, who will be involved in implementation of the project.

Development partners

Regular dialogue and coordination with the development partners (DPs) will be maintained throughout the entire duration of the project. The governments of Denmark, Canada and USA will be invited to help supervise the activities through their funding structures, such as DANIDA, GAC, and USAID, as well as to provide guidelines and feedback on a regular basis. There are a number of other completed, on-going or proposed development interventions in the CHT area, most notably by key development partners investing primarily in infrastructural development, which the SID-CHT project may cooperate with. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), in partnership with the government of Bangladesh, implemented a programme for the period 2011-2018, which seeks to alleviate poverty in rural communities and increase household income not only through the improvement of physical infrastructure, but also by connecting roads to villages and markets. Institutional development for the Hill District Councils, civil society organizations supporting agri-business development and para committees was a component of this project. SID-CHT implemented some of the Technical Assistance activities on behalf of ADB and provided training for the youth and para committees in the first phase of the project. The partnership will continue in the second phase and ADB will provide support to activities related to protection and management of VCFs.

The Japan development agency, JICA, is covering CHT within its nationwide Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP) for the period 2016-2021. JICA is also planning further large-scale infrastructure projects as part of the government's strategy to

develop trade routes in the region and employ soft loans for funding. The World Bank is exploring the feasibility of establishing road and water routes to connect Chittagong port with Thega land port. World Bank has shown interest to collaborate with UNDP to improve water accessibility for CHT women. These are, however, still in the planning stages.

Private sector

Partnerships with the private sector will be established to develop and implement vocational training skills, so as to secure both job placements and apprenticeships, in addition to ensuring that skills development programmes will meet the actual labour market demand. Private sector partners may provide some of the training. Market linkages will be established to link the youth entrepreneurs with value chain representatives and buyers.

Target groups

The project is implemented in all 121 Unions of 26 Upazilas in three Hill Districts of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban, and the areas of Cox's Bazar affected by the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals influx namely Ukhia, Teknaf and Ramu Upazilas, in all 22 Unions

The community driven demand-led approach means targets in delivering infrastructure and schemes are indicative. In CHT, a total of 5,000 communities with 150,000 rural- and urban households will be direct beneficiaries of the project and will include the extreme urban and rural poor and vulnerable groups, including women and youth. A specific guideline will be followed in the selection of working areas, communities and households by involving Union and Upazila Development Coordination Committees and traditional leaders. It shall moreover apply a "leaving no one behind" approach. Approximately, 47,500 poor marginal farming households will have increased access to resilient livelihoods and 15,000 poor urban households. In turn, farming households will have improved opportunities, as well as access to basic services and savings schemes.

The specific target groups will be women, adolescent girls and the youth, in particular the youth, who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). In all target groups, people with disabilities – both physical and mental – will be priorities. With the funding secured up to 2022 more than 10,000 women will benefit directly from various project activities. Over 2,000 will be supported under Output 4 through educational, vocational skills and entrepreneurship development component, whilst close to 7,000 female beneficiaries will benefit from IFM-FFS and other activities related to farming and food security under Output 1. These figures are expected to more than double by 2023 subject to resource mobilisation.

On a policy level, the implementation of the Peace Accord, with more effective state- and regional bodies, has offered great benefits to the community, including improved community relations and cohesion. As a result, the whole population of CHT can be considered indirect beneficiaries of the project.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement is imperative to meet the objectives of the project, which are to implement demand-driven activities and to support evidence-based policies. Stakeholders are multiple, given the complex nature of the CHT region and the current governance structure. Therefore, the engagement strategies work on all levels – from the national- to the grassroots level, where the direct beneficiaries are involved.

At national level, active participation from the Prime Minister's office, the government, and the cabinet are crucial for both the implementation of the Peace Accord and in speeding up development in the region. Dialogue and partnership platforms will be created at national- and regional decision-making levels to set agendas relating to development in the area. At national level, these will convene at both inter-ministerial level as well as in parliament and will be supported by clear issue-based agendas. Regional platforms shall provide linkages with consultation down to district- and community levels.

At grassroots level, community empowerment is a central principle of the project's approach. Working with poor communities in urban- and rural areas, the project aims to empower the communities to take charge of their own development by investing in social capital and community structures, in addition to applying a community-led model for the selection of beneficiaries. For example, under Output 1, Farmer Facilitators (FFs) are recruited from local communities. It is a key strategy to ensure ownership and engagement from FFs by selecting locally based members of the community to facilitate the Farmer Field Schools.

South-South, triangular cooperation and knowledge products

The project will use south-south and triangular cooperation to achieve and sustain results, for example, officials of MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs, CHTDB and traditional leaders will enhance knowledge on decentralized governance systems by observing models in different countries. Similarly, the exchange of knowledge and experience will be arranged between communities and local institutions within the country. The project will produce specific knowledge products, such as baseline and evaluation study reports, annual reports, newsletters, project website, factsheets, video documentaries, lessons learned documentations, brochures, training modules and others as needed.

Sustainability and scaling up

Sustainability will be achieved in two ways. At grassroots level, community committees will have central economic interests. Both opportunities for individuals from schemes, such as working savings and credit initiatives, as well as community public goods investment- common improvements to infrastructure and community welfare, will be key incentives for community ownership. Evidence from the UNDP urban poverty project indicates there is a strong link between communities taking over and continuing ownership of project initiatives when they are 1) driven by the community and 2) can demonstrate tangible benefits either a) at individual self-interest level (economic self-interest) or where rent seeking layers and brokers can lead to better market access, or b) at community welfare level where collective benefits from joint investments in utilities are experienced.

Furthermore, the project is being executed by national, regional and local authorities, thus building their long-term delivery capacity. Support to a process of defining clear institutional mandates and strengthening delivery of services in both local government and Hill Tracts' bodies will work to further advance national and regional adoption of project interventions. The project will help establish strong linkages with the empowered communities and strengthened local government councils. These linkages and enhanced capacities will ensure continuation and scaling up of the development activities initiated by the project beyond the project period.

Bringing on board the private sector in order to provide market-oriented skills training, entrepreneurship development, and access to capital is likewise essential for the sustainability of the results.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness

Value for money will be ensured through a combination of transparent and benchmarked competitive purchasing processes for goods and services and a robust monitoring and evaluation framework applied to guarantee that inputs and outputs remain relevant and realistic within the time framework of the project to achieve the targets in the outcome sphere. In the economy area, savings are envisaged through combined use of resources under a single UN framework in the region with physical infrastructure including offices and services jointly shared between agencies working in pillars 1-3. Government implementation will also offer good value for money with the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs acting as the implementing partner and providing physical infrastructure and access to the area.

On efficiency and effectiveness levels, monitoring reviews assessing efficiency and effectiveness are built into the evaluation plan with annual reviews at intervention and outcome and impact levels. On an impact and outcome level these will evaluate the relationship between poverty reduction and the strength of inter-community relations and citizens and citizen/ state trust levels.

Risk management

For a list of identified risks see annex. Although the influx of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in 2017 and the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic proved that there are high risks related to humanitarian, health or other socio-economic emergencies, the main risks for this project are political or inter-communal, related to stability and the regional operating context. These will be monitored at national and regional levels. Timely event monitoring and review of processes will ensure that the project can mitigate operational risk. A range of platforms will also be designed to accommodate different potential sets of obstacles granting the opportunity to shift strategies and drivers of change. The United Nations accommodates a human rights-based approach under its Rights up Front policy that will inform reviews and project decision-making. Operationally, to offset risk impact on outputs, business continuity plans are in place in the event of disruptions to public life including emergency procedures for staff welfare. Measures are also employed to manage relations with national authorities and local communities to ensure confidence in

activities and adequate reach out. Regular updates of risk with assessments of levels and potential impacts will be conducted as part of the project performance monitoring.

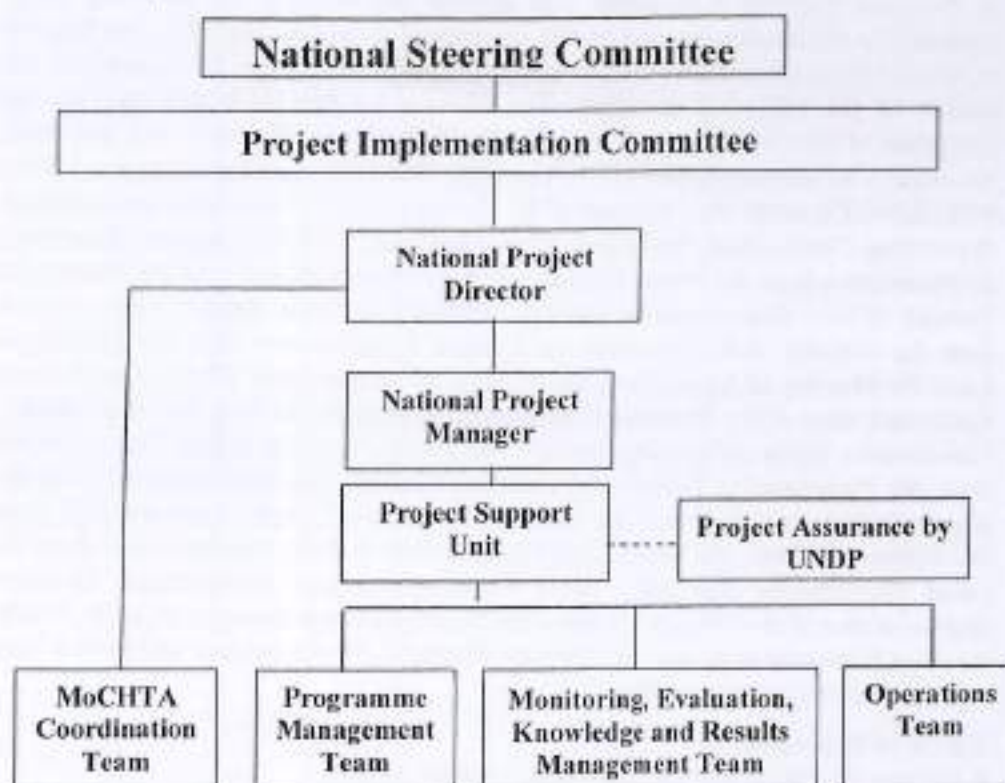
Project management

The programme is managed through national execution modality (NEX/ NIM). However, it will also include interventions implemented directly by UNDP with the concurrence of the National Project Director and will be included in reporting. The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) as the executing agency will assume overall ownership and responsibility for programme activities and is accountable for the results. In close collaboration with implementing partners the executing agency will ensure direct and transparent administration and management of programme funds through appropriate financial and activity-based oversight and the national project director and the project steering committee. This approach will further promote national and local ownership, accountability, national capacity development and sustainability. UNDP is responsible for the development of partner coordination, joint administration of resources allocated by development partners, the mobilization of additional resources and project assurance and knowledge management. It will also provide technical inputs, guidance on international best practices and support to the executing agency to identify and resolve bottlenecks in implementation. The UNDP may draw on other specialized UN agencies for additional support and enter into collaborative arrangements with related projects where required. UNDP will also ensure support services from Country Office and direct project costing will be borne from project budget. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

Governance and management arrangements

The project will be managed in a manner consistent with the NEX/NIM or any future agreement between UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh. Programme management includes the following structures – as illustrated in the figure below.

Project Organizational Chart



A **National Steering Committee** will assume responsibility for providing policy guidance on the implementation of the programme. It will be chaired by the Minister of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) and convened at least twice a year. The committee will consist of the following members: The Minister of MoCHTA (chairperson); the Chairman of the CHT Regional Council; the Secretary of MoCHTA; the Additional Secretary (Development) MoCHTA, The NPD, SID-CHT; rotating chairperson of the Hill District Councils; the Chairman of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board; the rotating Circle Chief; the Deputy Project Director, SID-CHT (Member Secretary); Representative from the Prime Minister's Office; Representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs; Representative from the Ministry of Environment and Forests; Representative from the Ministry of Land; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong Division; Concerned wing of the Planning Commission; Representative from the NEC-ECNEC Coordination Wing of Planning Division; Representative from IMED; Representative from the Programming Division of Planning Commission; Representative from the Economic Relations Division; the Chief Conservator of Forests; Representative from the Ministry of Law, the Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Representative from the Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division; Representative of the Finance Division; the National Project Manager, SID-CH; UNDP Resident Representative and Development Partners. The Committee will meet at least twice a year or more if required.

Terms of Reference:

It will remain a high-level policy formation body. It shall:

- Enable linkages between project activities and national development activities.
- Advise on inter-departmental/ministerial cooperation and coordination.
- Examine the annual report, MTR, terminal- and financial reports of the programme.
- Review progress of the project and discuss policy implications.
- Provide policy guidelines to overcome any major problems during the project.
- The committee may co-opt members, if necessary.

Any changes to the project design will require NSC approval.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will meet quarterly or when necessary. It consists of:

- Secretary of MoCHTA (Chair)
- National Project Director
- Representative from the CHT Regional Council
- Representative from the concerned Wing of Planning Commission
- Representative from the Development Wing of the Concerned Ministry
- Representative from the Programming Division of the Planning Commission
- Representative of the EC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing of the Planning Division
- Representative from the ERD
- Representative from the IMED

- National Project Manager
- Representative from UNDP
- Representative from three HDCs
- Three Deputy Commissioners of CHT
- The Deputy Project Director (Member Secretary)

Terms of Reference:

- a) Oversees implementation of the programme, thereby ensuring coherence and performance across projects.
- b) Responsible for endorsing quarterly/annual work plans and quarterly/annual progress reports, reviewing the project's progress and providing both direction and recommendations to ensure that agreed deliverables are produced according to the set plans.
- c) The PIC will also make recommendations to the steering committee and review working documents.
- d) The committee may co-opt members, if necessary.

District Development Coordination Committee

This is a formal district level monthly coordination meeting place where all the development agencies and organizations participate, and share localize development agenda regularly. This project will participate in this forum for the activities below:

- Share the beneficiary list, including selection of geographical area
- Share the annual work plan
- Share the key results, possible challenges, and shortcomings
- Seek assistance for implementing different components of sub-projects
- Invite for field level monitoring and evaluation

Upazila Development Coordination Committee

This is a formal Upazila level monthly coordination meeting place where all the development agencies and organizations participate, and share localize development agenda regularly. This project will participate in this forum for the activities below:

- Share the beneficiary list, including selection of geographical area
- Share the key results, possible challenges, and shortcomings
- Seek assistance for implementing different components of sub-projects
- Invite for field level monitoring and evaluation

Key Project Staff

National Project Director

The National Project Director (NPD) will be appointed by MoCHTA, which is responsible for providing both substantive guidance and support in achieving the outcomes of the programme. The National Project Director will be responsible for guiding the overall management of the project activities, ensuring that they are

consistent with the signed Project Document and approving Annual Work plans. The National Project Director will lead the Project Implementation Team through the planning, implementation as well as manage the delivery of activities approved in project documents and annual work plans, following UNDP corporate National Implementation Manual. The National Project Director is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the project, including developing and overseeing work, procurement plans, along with financial management and preparation of project progress reports. The National Project Director will also facilitate and integrate project experiences into the Government of Bangladesh's policy and will facilitate cooperation with other Ministries and Government Departments if required.

National Project Manager (1)

The National Project Manager (NPM), with the guidance of National Project Director, will ensure that the project is managed in an effective and accountable manner, complying with UNDP rules, regulations and procedures. S/he will be responsible for facilitating the day-to-day functioning of the project team. S/he will manage the human and financial resources in line with the project document and in accordance with the standards. S/he will work closely with the National Project Director to ensure Government ownership of the project and function as counterpart to the National Project Director. The National Project Manager will develop and manage project's policy related publication, including documentation of experiences and lessons learned from Chittagong Hill Tracts to support policy debate in collaboration with other chiefs and management. S/he will lead the preparation and implementation of the annual results-based work plan and result frameworks as endorsed by the project management. S/he will also ensure information sharing and bridging between UNDP programme management, project management and national counterpart in the process of implementation of the project. The National Project Manager will also maintain liaison with stakeholders in the CHT area and elsewhere to accelerate sustainable development process in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Deputy Project Director

The Deputy Project Director (DPD) shall be an ex-officio of MoCHTA. S/he will be responsible for ensuring that the project is managed in an effective and accountable manner, complying with GoB rules, regulations and procedures. S/he will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementations of the project activities. S/he will communicate regularly with the National Project Director and the National Project Manager to ensure Government ownership of the project. S/he will also ensure information sharing and bridging between GoB, CHT institutions and other line departments. S/he will perform as NPD during his/her absence. S/he will manage the MoCHTA Coordination Team.

Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management (1)

The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management will be responsible for managing planning, designing and implementing the livelihoods and food security interventions of the projects. S/he will supervise the Livelihoods and Food Security Team and will oversee the annual and quarterly work plans for the implementation of

the activities, monitoring the implementation and achievements of both the livelihoods and food security activities. S/he will also be responsible for timely delivery of resources, as well as ensuring that the project activities are implemented efficiently and effectively. The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management shall ensure coordination and synergy between different project activities. They will maintain close contact and excellent relationships with local government officials, Chittagong Hill Tracts policy makers, traditional institutions, Civil Society representatives, NGO partners, donors and other relevant stakeholders. S/he will also ensure that high quality reports are being submitted to National Project Manager on the progress of project activities.

Chief Gender and Community Cohesion (1)

The Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will be responsible for the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the gender mainstreaming and local confidence building of the programme, consistent with the programme documents and strategic directions from UNDP management. The Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will directly supervise short-term consultants and other staff members working in these thematic areas and will closely collaborate with the other chiefs and support the district-based implementation teams.

As senior member of the implementation team, the Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will, together with other National Project Manager, Chiefs, Operations Manager, Programme Coordination Specialist and District Managers, contribute to the close coordination of the project's activities and to an efficient, effective and sustainable implementation of the holistic the Chittagong Hill Tracts region development programme of UNDP.

Chief Policy and Governance (1)

The Chief Policy and Governance will be responsible for the planning, designing and implementation of the Policy and Governance of the projects. S/he will supervise the Policy and Governance Team and will be in charge of annual and quarterly work plans for implementation of the activities, monitoring the implementation and achievements of the policy and governance activities. S/he will also be responsible for timely delivery of resources and ensuring efficient and effective implementation of project activities. The Chief Policy and Governance will ensure coordination and synergy between different project activities and maintain liaison and excellent relationship with local government officials, the Chittagong Hill Tracts policymakers, traditional institutions, local Judiciary, law enforcement, Civil Society representatives, NGO partners, donors and other relevant stakeholders. S/he will provide policy advice to the project management. S/he will also ensure that high quality reports are being submitted to National Project Manager on the progress of project activities.

Operations Manager (1)

The Operations Manager will lead and guide the operations section and foster collaboration within the clusters/units with the programme, with other operations staff of the Country Office, programme clusters, to successfully deliver operational services.

Being part of the Senior Management of the Programme, s/he will provide managerial support to the overall successful functioning of operations - advising, consulting and assisting the project management on management matters as well as ensuring proper follow-up over decisions taken. S/he will also involve the management, supervision and coordination of a number of operations staff in the fields of Human Resources Management and Procurement of goods and services and Finance.

District Manager (3)

The District Manager will be responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of all program activities in the respective district in line with annual and quarterly work plans, following the program documents and strategic directions from UNDP management. The district manager will manage and supervise the entire district team/office and ensure monitoring and timely reporting. As senior staff member, the District Manager will actively contribute to improvements in program strategies and implementation in order to achieve an efficient, effective and sustainable programme implementation in the three districts.

Team Leader for Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (1)

The Team Leader – Planning, Monitoring and Reporting will be responsible for providing leadership and strategic direction to the Planning Monitoring and Reporting throughout the entire programme. S/he will lead the design and manage the programme monitoring systems and evaluations, as well as streamline the result-based management (RBM) functions. S/he will manage work planning and budget processes of the Programme and ensure timely delivery and quality of all reports to donors, government, and other relevant bodies. The Team Leader will moreover provide advice and technical support related to the budget management of the entire programme and contribute to UNDP Bangladesh's development of programme components for the Chittagong Hill Tracts. S/he will assist at senior level in the management and implementation of the programme's activities. S/he will manage and supervise the planning, monitoring and reporting unit team.

Advisor on Women and Youth Resilience in the CHT (International) (1)

The Adviser would be tasked with designing and implement youth focused development activities in support of the engagements implemented by UNDP in CHT. Focus will especially be on skills development and youth entrepreneurship. The main objective of the Senior Advisor on Youth and Women Resilience would be to empower the youth, especially girls and young women, by strengthening their skills on need based short trade and technical areas for economic self-reliance so that they can take leadership roles in poverty alleviation and peace building initiatives in the three hill districts of CHT.

Other project staff:

District Team: The District Manager in each of three districts will manage the district team. The team will also include:

- The District Livelihood and Community Mobilizer (3 x 84 months)
- The District Farmer Field School (FFS) Expert (2 x 84 months)
- The District Farmer Field School Officer (1 x 84 months)
- The Upazila Facilitator (11 x 84 months)
- The District Facilitator (3x 72 Months)
- The NUNV Project Associate (3x 84 Months)
- The Livelihood and IFM Expert (1x 36 months)
- The Community Volunteer (30x 18 months)

Livelihoods and NRM Unit: The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management, in cooperation with Chief Technical Specialist, Forest and Watershed Management, will manage the Livelihoods and NRM Unit. The Unit will also include: The Chief Technical Specialist, Forest and Watershed Management (international) (1 x 56 Months)

- The Programme Officer-Livelihoods (Agriculture/ Horticulture) (1 x 84 months)
- The Technical Coordinator – FFS Training and Quality (1 x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer – Forest and Environment (1 x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation (1 x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer- Governance and Advocacy (1 x 36 months)
- The Natural Resource Management Officer (1x 84 months)
- The Private Sector and livelihoods Officer (1x 72 months)
- The Programme Officer- Climate Change (1x 84 months)
- The Programme Associate (2 x 84 months)

Policy and Governance Unit: The Chief Policy and Governance, in close collaboration with Chief Gender and Social Cohesion, will manage the Unit. The Unit will also include:

- The Programme Associate (1 x 60 months)

Gender and Community Cohesion Unit: The Chief Gender and Social Cohesion, in close collaboration with Chief Policy and Governance, will manage the Unit. The Unit will also include:

- The Programme Officer- Justice and Confidence Building (1 x 84 months)
- The Programme Associate (1x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer, Gender Inclusive Education (1x 72 months)
- The Programme Officer- Advocacy (1x 84 months)

Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Unit: The Team Leader - Planning, Monitoring and Reporting will supervise the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Unit. The Unit will also include:

- The Budget Expert (1 x 84 months)
- The Communications and Reporting Officer (1 x 84 months)
- The Communications Officer (1x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer- M&E (1x 84 months)
- The Programme Officer – MEL (1x 84 months)
- The GIS Officer (1x 72 months)

Operations Team: The Operations Manager will manage the Operations Team. The team will also include:

The Admin. And Security Liaison Officer (1 x 72 Months)
The Finance and Accounts Officer (1 x 84 months)
The Human Resources Officer (1 x 84 months)
The Procurement Associate (2 x 84 months)
The Finance Associate (1x 84 months)
The Admin Associate (1x 84 months)
The IT Associate (1 x 84 months)
The Driver (including boat driver) (16 x 84 months)
The UNV Finance Specialist (1x 18 months)
The UNV Admin Specialist (1x 18 months)
The UNV Admin and IT specialist (1x 18 months)

MoCHTA Coordination Team: A MoCHTA Coordination Team as well as a complete office establishment with necessary logistics for both the overall coordination and smooth functioning of the project will be established within MoCHTA, seeing as there is at present no regular planning section in MoCHTA and capacity development of MoCHTA is of utmost importance. Moreover, a dedicated MoCHTA coordination team is needed to manage GoB funded activities for the project and Ministry. The MoCHTA Coordination Team will be headed by the Deputy Project Director and will be consist of the following officials:

The Programme Officer (Planning, monitoring and reporting) (1 x 84 months)
The IT Associate (1 x 84 months)
The Programme Associate (1x 18 months)

In addition, short-term specialised experts will be hired for MoCHTA as and when required.

Note: Project Implementation Committee will, if required, discuss and approve any new positions based on the future funding situation and programme necessity.

The Programme Support Unit, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF), based in Rangamati with branches in Khagrachari, Bandarban, Lama and Cox's Bazar, and a liaison office in Dhaka, supports programmatic and operational coordination of activities and monitoring and reporting of overall results. It will ensure implementing partners work efficiently and are on track to meet project targets and outcomes. It compiles programme quarterly/annual work plans prepared by implementing partners, prepares oversight committee meetings, and facilitates audits and evaluations and resource mobilization on behalf of the programme. At national, regional and local levels the unit will assist implementing partners operationally and programmatically.

Implementing partners are operationally responsible for delivery and reporting against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and formats

included in the project agreement. Each implementing partner will work within the overall framework of the programme and will designate a focal point with day-to-day responsibility for activities. All partners are engaged under letters of agreements or memorandum of understanding. Implementing partners will include Hill District Councils, Circle offices, Municipalities, Upazila and Union Parishads, and non-government organizations. The National Steering Committee will approve government entities/institutions to be engaged as implementing partners, other partners and in accordance with UNDP regulations.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework (2016-2020)	
Outcome 1 UNDAF: Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 1.2 Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 2.1 - Economic growth is achieved in an inclusive manner, extending opportunities to the rural and urban poor and protecting the vulnerable from shocks. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Promote environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction and build better energy and other infrastructures to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.	
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target ⁴⁷ : % of population in severe multidimensional poverty ⁴⁸ , Baseline 2015: 00, Target 2021: 00, Disaggregation: sex, urban/rural, education/ health/living standards (SDG 1.2.1) % of citizens satisfied with the services of Local Government Institutions, Baseline 2016: HDGs 00, UZP 00, UZP 00, Target 2020: HDG 00, UZP 00, UZP00 with disaggregation by sex Access to justice services global composite index ⁴⁹ , Baseline 2015: 0.42, Target 2020: 0.50, Disaggregation: type of service (RRRF 3.3) Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets, Baseline 2015: 00, Target 2020: 100, Disaggregation: poor (TFVDFRFT2)	
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment - and livelihoods. Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. Output 2.4: Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development. Output 3.4: Institutions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress. Output 3.5: Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence. Output 4.2: Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence.	
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chitragong Hill Tracts, ID: 0068987	

47 The indicators are included from Country Programme Document 2017-2020.

48 A person is in severe multidimensional poverty if they are deprived in 50 percent or more of 10 weighted indicators that constitute the global Multidimensional Poverty Index. b. OPHI (years of schooling, school attendance, child mortality, nutrition, sanitation, water, floor, cooking fuel, assets). See <http://www.philip.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/> for details.

49 Score from 0.00 to 1.00. The WJP Rule of Law Index 2015 relies on over 100,000 household and 2,400 expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced in practical, everyday situations by ordinary people around the world. Performance assessed on Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT/OUTCOME INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS							DATA COLLECTION METHODS
			Value	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022-2023	
Output 1 Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management	1. % of small and marginal farm households in target communities improved food security through agricultural production	Survey data	13%	2017	0%	56%	40%	54%	80%	80%	2022-85% 2023-85%	Survey (Frequency: annual)
	2. % increase in yield and production (crops, livestock and fish) of beneficiary households in target communities.	Survey data	- Crops: 3.5 ton/ha - Vegetable: 1.5 ton/ha - Chicken eggs: 80 - Chicken meat: 24.3 kg/HH - Fig: 3.2 kg/HH - Fish: 4.5 kg/dec	2017	0%	27% crops, 30% livestock & fish	25% crops, 30% livestock & fish	25% crops, 30% livestock & fish	25% crops, 30% livestock & fish	25% crops, 30% livestock & fish	40% crops & 60% livestock & 35% fish	Annual outcome survey
	3. % of small and marginal farm households in target communities that have improved farming skills	Survey data	17%	2017	0%	40%	44%	61%	90%	90%	2022-92% 2023-93%	Annual outcome survey
	4. % of households in targeted communities able to improve their livelihoods in identified watershed	Survey data	5%	2017	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	55%	2022-60% 2023-65%	Annual outcome survey
	5. % of households in targeted communities are better able to reduce loss of productive days and loss of stock and crops due to climate and environment induced hazards.	Survey data	14%	2017	0%	10%	30%	40%	50%	50%	2022-60% 2023-60%	Annual outcome survey

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT/OUTCOME INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS							DATA COLLECTION METHODS
			Value	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022-2023	
				2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-50% 2023-55%	
	6. % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered	Survey	5%	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-50% 2023-55%	Annual outcome survey
	7. Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry), at least 30% of these farmers are women (disaggregated by gender and location)	Project database	5%	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-40% 2023-50%	Annual outcome survey
	8. % of people capacitated on improved local capacity for ecosystem management (disaggregated by gender)	Project data base	5%	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-25% 2023-30%	M&E training databases
	9. # of hectare areas under Natural Resources Management (NRM)	Survey data	0	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-2,000 ha 2023-2,500 ha	Project databases
	10. % of people enhanced knowledge of resilient livelihoods (disaggregated by gender)	Survey data	0	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-40% 2023-50%	Annual outcome survey
	11. # of people enhanced stakeholder participation for reducing conflicts and improving social cohesion (disaggregated by gender)	PNGO, District, FD, CHTWCA	0	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-50,000 2023-70,000	Project databases
	12. % of beneficiaries who graduated the IFM-FFS full cycle for improved agriculture (disaggregated by gender)	Survey data	4%	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-65% 2023-70%	Annual outcome survey
	13. # of participating household IFM-FFS households engaged in various community groups/forums	M&E and training data	0	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-300 2023-350	Progress monitoring records, interviews/discussions. (frequency: annual/quarterly)
	14. # of local disputes resolved by social cohesion	M&E and training data	500	2017	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	2022-3,100 2023-3,200	Progress monitoring records and reports.
	Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making											

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT/OUTCOME INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE			TARGETS					DATA COLLECTION METHODS	
			Value	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2022-2023
	15. Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	Case documentation	0	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-1,000 2023-1,100	Interview/discussion (Frequency: annual/quarterly) Progress monitoring records and reports Interview/discussion, (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	16. Number of youths participating in social cohesion activities report actively apply their knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local areas (disaggregated by gender and location)	Project databases	3%	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-2,500 2023-2,600	Progress monitoring records and reports Interview/discussion, (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	17. Number of platforms created with increased capacity to resolve local conflict resolution, tolerance building and peace promotion.	Project databases	6	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-5 2023-7	Progress monitoring records and reports
	18. Number of networks/forums operational at Union and Upazila level	Project databases	0	2017	0	10	20	30	40	50	2022-50 2023-60	Review of relevant reports, Progress monitoring records, (Frequency: annual)
	19. Number of community groups that are participating in decision-making process at union and above level.	Project databases	0	2017	25	50	75	100	121	121	2022-150 2023-175	Review of relevant reports, Progress monitoring records, (Frequency: annual)
	20. # of St. Govt Officials have capacitated through efficient capacity building trainings (disaggregated by gender)	CHT institution/ UNDP reports	0	2017	0	20	25	40	40	40	2022-45 2023-55	Review of relevant reports, Progress monitoring records, (Frequency: annual)
	21. # of women have received support against GBV through the project	Legal aid cell records	0	2017	0	3	9	15	24	24	2022-50 2023-75	Legal aid cell records (Frequency: annual/quarterly)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT/OUTCOME INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS							DATA COLLECTION METHODS
			Value	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022-2023	
	22. % of formal and traditional justice sector actors have increased knowledge on traditional justice system	Training records	0	2017	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-50% 2023-60%	Review of training records, training evaluation (Frequency: semi-annually)
	23. Number of disputes resolved employing mediation and alternative dispute mechanisms	Project database	0	2017	0	15	30	45	60	60	2022-60 2023-62	Review of training records, training evaluation
Output 4 Empowerment of Women and Girls through Education and Skills	24. % of girls ratio increased in primary and secondary schools	Survey data	0	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60 (boys) 40 (girls) (2022-26)	Annual outcome survey
	25. # of school with gender responsive teaching materials	Upesila Education Report	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-300 2023-400	Internal and external assessment data (Frequency: Annually)
	26. % of girls and women have the capacity to claim their rights to education.	Survey data	42%	2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2022-50% 2023-60%	Internal and external assessment data (Frequency: Annually)
	27. # of gender-responsive infrastructures upgraded	School data	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-100 2023-200	Document review and analysis
	28. # of girls who completed the skills developed courses are involved in IGA activities	Program data	0	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	2022-100 2023-900	Document review and analysis

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring plan:

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Value for money	Measure the economic return and consider the return on investment of each output and the project as a whole.	During Mid-Term Evaluation (2022)	Mid-course correction after Mid-Term Evaluation to improve or end low value activities and scale up those with high value.	Individual consultants	\$50,000
Track results progress through Results Assessment	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly/annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	\$90,000 (for 7 years)
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	\$30,000 (for 7 years)
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision-making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal reviews of data and evidence from all monitoring activities to inform decision-making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log, with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports requested over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC	
Project Review	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold		Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Project implementation committee (PIC)	an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences	Annually Twice a year or as required	UNDP, EoB, HDCC, CHTRC	UNDP, Gub, HDCC, CHTRC & Development Partners/Funding agencies	
National steering committee (NSC)		As required Twice a year or as required			

Evaluation plan:

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Project Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Baseline Survey	N/A	Output 1,2 &3	UNDAF Outcome 1, 2 and 3	June 2017	Relevant ministries, CHT institutions, UNDP, DPs, relevant national institutions, partner NGOs, and beneficiary community.	\$ 60 000
Result assessment Survey	N/A	Output 1, 2, 3	New UNSDCF	December 2020		\$56,000
Mid-Term Evaluation	N/A	Output 1, 2, 3 & 4	New UNSDCF	December 2022		\$ 50 000
End-line evaluation	N/A	Output 1, 2, 3, 4	New UNSDCF	June 2023		\$ 100,000

MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management.									
1. % of small and marginal farm households in target communities improved food security through agricultural production	Activity 1: Farmer field schools established and supported, including introducing modern agricultural equipment for CHT farmers and support for 1000 farmers for honey production. Support to honey production association.	X	X	X		UNDP Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh.	DANIDA	Meetings, FFS input cost, workshop, ToT, salaries, monitoring visits, FF honorarium, grants, value chain development, equipment	8,241,820
2. % increase in yield and production (crops, livestock and fish) of beneficiary households in target communities	Target: 3400 (1,990 IFM-FFS+1510 on Resilient Farming)		X	X		UNDP Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh	GoB	Meetings, FFS input cost, workshop, ToT, salaries, monitoring visits, FF honorarium, grants, value chain development, equipment	2,317,154
3. % of small and marginal farm households in target communities that have improved farming skills	Activity 2: IFM-FFS Curricula Developed and Promoted	X	X	X		UNDP Hill District Councils, GoB Line Departments	DANIDA		153,900
4. % of households in targeted communities able to improve their livelihoods in identified watershed	Activity 3: Training to increase access to improved knowledge on innovative farming techniques by farmer field schools.	X	X	X		UNDP Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh.	DANIDA	FFS sessions	2,077,654
5. % of households in targeted communities are better able to reduce loss of productive days and loss of stock and crops due to climate and environment induced hazards	Target: 150,000 farmers (50% women)								
6. % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered	Activity 4: 1,400 (30% women) community members developed as farmer field schools facilitators to provide continued support at community level.	X	X	X		UNDP Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh.	DANIDA	Training, grants	692,551
	Activity 5: 600 government line department officials (30% women) enhanced technical	X	X			UNDP Hill District Councils,	DANIDA	Training, workshop	153,952

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2014 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
	knowledge on farmer field schools' implementation, monitoring, and backstopping, and monitoring visits by Government officers and Master trainers to the Farmer Field Schools communities					Government of Bangladesh			
	Activity 6: Support for 48,000 households through community development projects and credit schemes especially for livelihoods development	X	X	X		UNDP, Para Nari Development Groups, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions	GoB	Grants, training, technical support, community mobilization	1,052,008
	Activity 7: Conducting Community Climate Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) in the selected areas (cluster of communities) and developing Local Resilience Plans (LRPs) which will include addressing climate and environmental risks through a participatory approach	X	X	X		UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Forest departments, Hill district councils, Regional Council	DANIDA	Workshop, community mobilization, meeting, training, monitoring	780,346
	Activity 8: Based on climate vulnerability assessments and risk analyses, resilience/adaptation plans will be developed by the community and their leaders who will be imparted training of trainers on climate change under the project	X	X	X		UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Hill District Councils, Regional Council	DANIDA	Grants/support, training, workshops, hire NGOs for development of LRP, monitoring	779,761
	Activity 9: 121 micro watershed areas are created by 705 communities under Climate Resilience building	X	X	X		UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Forest Department, Hill District Councils, Regional Council	DANIDA	Community mobilization, meetings, monitoring	1,169,642

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2016	Oct 2021	Oct 2022	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
			Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Sep 2023					
	Activity 10: Members of the local bodies with special focus on women and youth will receive training on risk assessment and planning, watershed management, climate change, etc.	X		X		UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, FDB, Universities, NGOs,	USAID	Contract with expert organization, meetings, workshop	307,801	
	Activity 11: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated	X	X	X			DANIDA		467,857	
	Activity 12: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resource Plans	X	X	X			DANIDA		116,964	
	Activity 13: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized and livelihood stabilization approaches adapted	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, workshop, Hiring NGO	134,855	
	Activity 14: Training Curricula are Customized, Developed and Promoted	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, workshop, Printing	139,890	
	Activity 15: Enhancing knowledge and skills of Community/Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers and monitors, support communities to apply IFM-FFS and agroforestry learnings	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, FFS input cost, workshop, ToT, mentoring visits, FF honorarium, gross, value chain development	1,197,801	
	Activity 16: Support to increase knowledge on and return from agroforestry system development	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, Trainings, Workshops, Seedling distribution, Nursery,	1,026,002	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023					
	Activity 17: Community service providers developed and market linkages enhanced to improve income, including fishharvesting and vegetable	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, Training, Value Addition/chain development	916,679
	Activity 18: Covid-19 response - emergency distribution of support to impacted households	X	X			UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	GoB		351,219
	Activity 19: Community/ Social Cohesion Activities through Community-based courtyard sessions, conflict resolution integrated with natural resource management and conservation	X	X			UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	DANIDA	Meetings, Emergency Support through Solidarity Pack distribution, Farming input.	1,165,289
	Activity 20: Mobilization and capacity development of PFA Development Committees, Operations and Maintenance Groups, youths on Community Asset/Infrastructure Management, planning of local development and linkage building with service providers for ensuring sustainability	X	X			UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, Partner NGO	GoB	Meetings, Workshop, Court Yard Sessions	111,978
	Activity 21: Enhance legal and policy framework for integrated ecosystem management	X	X	X		UNDP, NGOs	DANIDA	Training, workshop, community mobilization	876,071
		X	X	X		UNDP, NGOs	ADB		471,000
		X	X	X		UNDP, HDCs, BFD, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID and DPs	Mobilization, Policy Dialogue, Civil Society Discussions, Workshops, Training, Review of existing rules and procedure, Management planning, Advocacy, Networking, REDD+ sub-national plan, REDD+ safeguard and ecosystem	410,401

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES			TIME FRAME		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
	2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Funding Source	Budget Description		Amount (USD)		
								functions and services assessment, Three management plan for PWS, KNP and SWS	
Activity 22: Improve local capacity for ecosystem management	X	X	X			UNDP, HDCs, BFD, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Workshops, Training, Sessions, Dialogue, Exposure visit, Demonstration, Capacity Building	410,401
Activity 23: Restore ecosystems through collaborative management	X	X	X			UNDP, HDCs, BFD, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	VCF identification, Pillar posting, GIS mapping, Forest restoration, Seed distribution, ANR, Site-specific subsidiary silvicultural operations, Integrated watershed management, community mobilization and organization, Strengthening of ecosystem management organization	4,104,007
Activity 24: Improve sustainable livelihood options with viable market linkages, including Establishing Market Collection Point (26) and Promotion of Organic Farming Zone	X		X			UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Skill development, Market promotion, Business demonstration, Market linkages establishment, Women centre development, Value chain field implementation, livelihood development, linkages with livelihood projects	2,616,305
							GoB		406,658

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023					
	Activity 25: Enhance knowledge of resilient livelihoods	X	X	X		UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs, Private Sector	USAID	Value chain assessment, Workshops, Training, Socio-economic change assessment, Impact study	15,390
	Activity 26: Form public-private partnerships for sustained resilient livelihoods	X	X	X		UNDP, HDCs, Private Sector	USAID	Establish livelihood market linkages, Conduct melas for buyers and sellers, Promote appropriate trades, Promote eco-tourism	102,600
	Activity 27: Enhance stakeholder participation for reducing conflicts and improving social cohesion	X	X	X		UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization, LVMP formation, Workshops, Cultural events, Sports events like Football, Martial Art and traditional sports, Youth camps, Community awareness on combating GBV and human trafficking, Legal and case follow up support	1,020,002
	Activity 28: Strengthen conservation communication for reducing conflicts and building conservation awareness amongst key stakeholders	X	X	X		UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization, Community conservation awareness, Develop and distribute conservation communication materials, Cultural events, Awareness raising events, Rural fair theatres and melas, Conservation behaviour change events	615,601
	Activity 29: Restore degraded landscapes and enhance ecosystems functions		X	X		UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization and organizations, capacity building, soil-water management, reforest & restore ecosystems functions	31,300

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021	2022 Sep 2023	Oct 2023		Funding Source	Budget Descriptions	Amount (USD)
	Activity 30: Co-Management of PAs		X	X	X	UNDP, BFD, NGOs	USAID	Participatory management, P.A. identification, GIS mapping, Forest restoration, ANR, Site-specific subsidiary silvicultural operations	52,164
	Activity 31: Promotion of nature-based tourism, including Establishing Model Village for alternative livelihoods as well as to promote tourism		X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization and organizations, Dialogue, restore ecosystems functions, awareness events, IEC Materials Development	1,026,002
	Activity 32: Promote sustainable management of NTFPs		X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	GoB		526,298
	Activity 33: Improvement of forest-water linkages, including Water Supply Facilities in the VCF (Village Common Forest) Communities (65) and Water retention facilities such as aqua dams for household and agricultural cultivation purposes (50), electricity cum water retention facilities (at least 50) and Renewable Energy powered water pumps for the remote communities (at least 50)		X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, Traditional institutions, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization and organizations, capacity building, awareness events	51,300
	Activity 34: Homestead nursery development and planting		X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization and organizations, capacity building, soil-water management, reforest & restore ecosystems functions	513,001
	Activity 35: Awareness campaign for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation	X	X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, VCF committees, NGOs	GoB		1,449,826
		X	X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Mobilization, Training, Deconstruction, input supply	51,300
		X	X	X	X	UNDP, HDCs, VCF committees, NGOs	USAID	Community mobilization, posters, videos, drama, songs	51,300

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Sub-Total (Output 1)									38,194,789
Programme Activity + CoB cost									28,600,907
Operation Budget									9,593,882
Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making.									
13 of participating households/ JFM-FES households engaged in various community groups/ forums	Activity 36: High level national platforms to engage policy makers convened on subjects of the further implementation of the peace accord, platform meeting twice annually	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, civil society organizations	UNDP	Workshops dialogues and conferences	22,000
14 of local disputes resolved by social cohesion members in community (disaggregated by gender)	Activity 37: Evidence based policy papers produced to identify and address bottlenecks for consolidation of the peace accord's provisions	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA with CHTRC, training, workshops	18,000
	Activity 38: Parliamentary Caucus supported in developing a strategy to set parliamentary agendas and engage in cross party consultation	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Parliamentary Caucus	UNDP	Contractual services/grants support, workshops, seminar visits	20,000
15. Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	Activity 39: Regional and district level interest groups formed to develop consensus on ways forward for sustainable peace and development.	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, civil society organizations	UNDP	Services through NGOs, CSOs and formation of citizen committees	15,000
	Activity 40: Regional and district level advocacy and campaign tools developed, campaign organized (2 per annum)	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils	UNDP	Contractual services/ workshop, event, campaign	27,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
										Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021	2022 Sep 2023	Oct 2023								
19. Number of community groups that are participating in decision-making process at union and above level.		X	X						UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, CSOs	UNDP	Contractual services/ LoA, training, workshop, event, campaign, visibility products	25,000
										Govt		35,362
		X	X						UNDP, Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, VCF communities, Civil society organizations	UNDP	Services through NGOs, community mobilization, training, workshop, events	23,000
		X	X						UNDP, Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, VCF communities, Civil society organizations	UNDP	Services through NGOs, community mobilization, training, workshop, events	40,000
		X	X						UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Civil society organizations and Local administration	UNDP	Contractual services/ LoA, training, workshop, event, campaign, visibility products	29,000
		X	X						UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Civil society organizations and Local administration, local law enforcement agency	UNDP	Consultants, training, workshops, events, logistic support, exposure visit	22,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Sep 2021	Oct 2021	Sep 2022		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	Activity 46: Volunteer networks including youth networks will be convened to carry out collective action schemes for improvements to the community	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, CHT Regional Council, Civil society organizations	UNDP	Contractual services, consultants, workshops, conferences and publication	30,000
								305,362
								224,362
								81,000
Output 3 - Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services								
	Activity 47: Needs assessment and roadmap for harmonization of rules and regulations to national level results of service delivery bodies in the region				UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads	UNDP	Consultants, policy dialogue, workshops, conferences and publication	18,959
	Activity 48: Technical assistance to the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs to convene inter-ministerial level platforms to devise a roadmap for naturalization and to promote CHT culture, peace, maintain diversity etc by organizing events	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads	UNDP	Contractual services and consultants, workshops and conferences	
11. # of people enhanced stakeholder participation for reducing conflicts and improving social cohesion (disaggregated by gender)						GoB		63,651
	Activity 49: Working technical groups supported including ministries and hill tracts' institutions to draft and agree on	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District	UNDP	Consultants, workshops, dialogues and conferences	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
	2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023		Funding Source	Amount (USD)
				Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads		
# of Sr. Govt Officials have capacitated through different capacity building trainings (disaggregated by gender)	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Municipalities, Upazila Parishad and Union Parishad	UNDP	106,085
% of formal and traditional justice sector actors have increased knowledge on traditional justice system						
	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils	GoB UNDP	40,000
	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle Offices, Municipalities, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads	UNDP	35,000
	X	X		UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils	UNDP	18,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep-2021	Oct 2021-Sep 2022	Oct 2022-Sep 2023			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	rules and regulations transparently					Gramells, Relevant ministries Circle Officers, Municipalities, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads			
	Activity 54: Technical assistance to the land commission to create a transparent land arbitration mechanism to resolve land disputes in CHT	X	X	X		UNDP, Land Commission, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries	UNDP	LoA with LC and TA	15,000
	Activity 55: Building capacity of headman managing land and natural resources	X	X	X		UNDP, Land Commission, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries	UNDP	LoA with Circle/HDCs, Consultants, NGOs	17,000
	Activity 56: Capacity building for hill district councils to effectively manage land and transferred subjects	X	X	X		UNDP, Land Commission, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries	UNDP	LoA with HDCs, Consultants	16,000
	Activity 57: Expansion of the National Legal Aid Service Organization to promote its services in the region including support for violence against women victims	X	X	X		UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	UNDP	LoA Agreement with relevant institutions, consultants, NGOs	26,000
	Activity 58: Support to non-GIBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization	X	X	X		UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Local CSOs, Government	UNDP	Contractual services for legal aid support, training, workshop, exposure visit	50,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023	Funding Source		Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
						of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Supreme Court			
	Activity 59: Support to GBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization	X	X	X		UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Supreme Court, traditional institutions, Local civil society organizations	UNDP	Contractual services for legal aid support, training, workshop, exposure visit	30,000
	Activity 60: Human resource capacity building and awareness raising of mediation and alternative dispute resolution that incorporates options for traditional justice platforms	X	X			UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Traditional Institutions	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, exposure visit, publication, knowledge materials	15,000
	Activity 61: Justice sector stakeholder coordination committee convened to jointly identify key challenges and solutions in the region for the justice sector and clarify mandates of different courts		X	X		UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Councils and Hill District Councils, Law Ministry, Supreme Court	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA/training/ workshops	20,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023					
	Activity 62: Knowledge products, guides and sensitization for court officials promoting traditional forms of local justice Translations of mainstream justice guidelines produced.	X		X		UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, JATI, Supreme Court.	UNDP	Contractual services /LoA /Training/ workshops/ knowledge products	22,000
23. Number of disputes resolved employing mediation and alternative dispute mechanisms	Activity 63: Learning and sensitization schemes to increase awareness of local traditional forms of justice for the formal judiciary. Activity 64: Traditional leaders trained with increased knowledge of human rights issues.	X	X	X		UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	UNDP	Contractual services /LoA /training/ workshops/ knowledge products	24,000
	Activity 65: Support for the documentation/codification of traditional laws/customs	X	X	X		UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, publication, knowledge materials	26,000
	Activity 66: Support for effective case management and documentation of traditional justice system	X	X	X		UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, publication material	15,000
	Activity 67: Designing of mainstreaming policy at regional police level for increased recruitment and pastoral care for tribal police personnel.	X	X	X		UNDP, Bangladesh Police, relevant ministries	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, IT equipment and support	15,000
	Activity 68: Languages support for police in CHT	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Transports, potary water, renovation of police stations	15,000
	Activity 69: Public and institutional advocacy campaign	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, knowledge material	15,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget Descriptors	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2017	Oct 2017 Sep 2018	Oct 2017 Sep 2018	Oct 2017 Sep 2018				
	to promote inclusive and gender sensitive policing in the region								
	Activity 70: Support for establishing women friendly facilities in police stations in CHT	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, Infrastructure, logistics support	
							GoB		35,362
	Activity 71: Establish a regional chapter of the women's police network to promote women interests and better working conditions within the police structures	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, workshops, meeting	18,000
	Activity 72: Community policing initiatives supported to provide increased community accountability for the police	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	20,000
	Activity 73: Support and human resource development support for an extension of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal for the region	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Regional Council, relevant ministries	UNDP	Contractual services, Consultants, Policy dialogue, workshops, meeting, advocacy knowledge product	14,000
	Activity 74: Support victim support centres to provide shelter for women victims of violence	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, Infrastructure, logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops, knowledge material	16,000
	Activity 75: Public campaigns to promote change behaviour and rights awareness of violence against women. Includes 13,000 trained violence preventers and public events	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Non-Government Organizations, UN WOMEN, civil society organizations	UNDP	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, advocacy knowledge material, campaign, website maintenance	18,000
Subtotal Output 3									733,056
Programme Activity - GoB total									574,668

EXPECTED OUTCOMES and OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023				
Operation Budget								
Output 4: Empowerment of Women and Girls through Education and Skills								
24. % of girl's ratio increased in primary and secondary schools	Activity 76: Conduct Community outreach sessions to advertise and advocate on the importance and value of girls' and women's education	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	131,866
25. # of school with gender responsive teaching materials	Activity 77: Organize awareness raising training and workshops for teachers and parents on eliminating gender-based discriminatory practices in schools	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	37,171
26. % of girls and women have the capacity to claim their rights to education.	Activity 78: Establish & activate Mothers' clubs in 600 schools to prevent discriminatory and harmful practices towards girls in schools	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	92,733
27. # of gender-responsive infrastructures upgraded	Activity 79: Support developing mobility & capacity for local actors (Teachers, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations) to monitor and address the barriers to girls' school attendance and completion, including salary incentives for teachers and advocacy for nationalisation of teachers	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	153,774
	Activity 80: Develop and distribute Pocket guides to preparations, response and recovery to gender-based violence among the gov't and non-gov't actors in education sector	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	68,344
	Activity 81: Develop Creative communication materials to increase awareness on importance	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	136,088
								158,388

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		Jul 2021-Sep 2021	Oct 2021-Sep 2022	Oct 2022-Sep 2023	Oct 2023-Sep 2023				
	of girls' education for socio-economic advancement of all								
	Activity 82: Strengthen Gender-responsive community policing in collaboration with schools for prevention of gender-based violence in communities	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	180,624
	Activity 83: Capacity building of GBV prevention and response to local stakeholders	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	63,402
	Activity 84: Build capacity of 300 Reproductive Health Care Workers (RHCWs) from across the region to provide reproductive health services to adolescent girls and women in under-served areas	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	561,397
	Activity 85: Disseminate awareness raising messages to girls on their rights to education	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	112,279
	Activity 86: Facilitate provision of comprehensive package of support i.e. access to legal aid to vulnerable GBV victims and provide GBV victims with livelihood and counselling support	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	114,720
	Activity 87: Distribute Dignity kits for menstrual hygiene management in schools and adult learning centers		X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	234,322
	Activity 88: Capacity building of RHCWs on producing disposable sanitary napkins using affordable, biodegradable materials for improved SRH condition of girls		X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops	102,316

EXPECTED OUTCOMES and OBJECT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep 2021	O.A. 2021 Sep 2022	O.A. 2022 Sep 2023		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	Activity 89: Support establishing Gender-responsive youth and adult learning centers with access to computers and internet, especially for adolescent girls and women.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	441,705
	Activity 90: Establish Safe spaces for girls' expression of their concerns and networking in 600 schools.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	170,660
	Activity 91: Assist repairing of damaged or destroyed classrooms and schools and upgrade in line with best practices in disaster risk reduction and using environmentally sound construction methods, including installing/repairing water supply facilities.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	829,892
	Activity 92: Construct Single-sex toilets in the project schools to ensure basic and minimal hygiene management.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	410,064
	Activity 93: Provide Eco-friendly and safe school buses for transportation of students, especially girls, to reduce travel distances and improve the safety.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	439,335
	Activity 94: Repair and adapt Gender-sensitive residential boarding facilities to specific needs of girls, women and female teacher for the secondary and higher secondary education.	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	390,537
	Activity 95: Refurbish and operationalize Victim Support Centers (VSC) in the Sadar police	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils,	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic	131,806

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Funding Source	Budget/Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep- 2021	2017 Oct- Sep- 2022	2018 Oct- Sep- 2023	2019 Oct- Sep- 2024				
	station compound of Khagachari and Bandarban hill districts					Government of Bangladesh, NGO		support, operational cost, training, workshops,	
	Activity 96: Training for teachers on digital-based curriculum and use of low-cost and ethically sensitive educational materials, followed by on-the-job support and performance monitoring	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	224,876
	Activity 97: Adaptation of learning materials to respond to the educational needs of girls and women		X		X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	58,581
	Activity 98: Training and on-the-job mentoring provided to teachers in schools on gender and conflict-sensitive educational practices (psycho-social trauma, peace education, community cohesion etc.)		X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	139,329
	Activity 99: Local environmental awareness to prevent environmental destruction in CHT included in curriculum for girls and women in schools		X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	102,516
	Activity 100: Develop CHT-specific adult learning materials addressing gender dimensions and applying in adult learning centers		X		X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	87,871
	Activity 101: Conduct Training and support government and non-government education actors on keeping minimum standards for education, preparedness, response, recovery, gender-based violence prevention and safe learning space in educational institutions	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LaA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops,	219,677

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES		TIMELINE			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2019 Sep 2021	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023		Funding Source	Revised Description	Amount (USD)
	Activity 102: Mass awareness on disaster risk reduction included in education curriculum of schools in CHT		X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	102,516
	Activity 103: Provide support to technical vocational training institutions to improve women's participation in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) program		X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	82,989
	Activity 104: Provide technical support to governments and NGOs on development of TVET programs for girls and women	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	146,452
	Activity 105: Provide skill development courses/TVET on vocational and technical skills to 1,000 youth, especially adolescent girls and women	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	478,408
	Activity 106: Provide Training/TVET on entrepreneurship in non-traditional fields (i.e. masonry, skills, graphic designing) to adolescent girls and women	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	297,785
	Activity 107: Training on modern energy technology i.e. Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) provide to women		X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	97,634
	Activity 108: Organize on-the-job training under CHT Volunteers scheme to 700 youth, including fresh graduate women	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	136,688
	Activity 109: High level consultation for policy advocacy with government and private	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	58,581

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	MEMORANDUM				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
							Fund Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		2016 Sep 2011	Oct 2021 Sep 2022	Oct 2022 Sep 2023					
	sectors for improved employment opportunities for CHT youth.								
	Activity 110: Partnership with TVET institutes for increased job creation for girls and women.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	97,634
	Activity 111: Partnerships with private sector for apprenticeships and job placement opportunities for women.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	58,581
	Activity 112: Funding innovative business ideas for adolescent girls and women.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	317,312
	Activity 113: Market for modern energy technology (i.e. Improved Cook Stoves) developed for women entrepreneurs.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	78,107
	Activity 114: Social mobilization sessions on negative impacts of smoke from traditional cooking methods for local women's mass awareness.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	36,613
	Activity 115: Scholarships for post-secondary and skill training in non-traditional fields to women, including those with disabilities especially in areas of study where women are under-represented.	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh, NGO	GAC	Contractual services/LoA/logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	126,925
	Activity 116: Gender Analysis of SED-CHT		X	X		UNDP	GAC	Contractual services/	48,817
	Activity 117: Baseline Survey of SED-CHT		X	X		UNDP	GAC	Contractual services/	48,817

ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS and OUTPUT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PERIODE				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2016 Sep -01	Oct 2017 Sep 2017	Oct 2012 Sep 2013			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
	Activity 118: Mid-term Evaluation Assessment of SID-CMT		X			UNDP	GAC	Contractual services	48,817
Sub-total (Output 4)									7,950,193
Programme Activity + GoB cost									5,565,135
Operation Budget									2,385,058
Total Outputs 1 - 2 - 3 - 4									47,183,400
Programme Activity + GoB cost									34,965,072.00
Operation Budget									12,218,328.00
CDVAT (Custom Duties and Value Added Tax) contribution by GoB									2,816,600
Project Total									50,000,000

LEGAL CONTENT

This document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP, signed on 25 November 1986. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner." This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of the Executing Agency or an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[for the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried,
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards; (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards; and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

ANNEXES:

1. Project Quality Assurance Report
2. Social and Environmental Screening Report.
3. Risk Analysis – Risk Log.
4. 3rd National Steering Committee Meeting Minutes.
5. 4th National Steering Committee Meeting Minutes.
6. MoCHTA Clearance for Support to Host Communities Affected by Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) Influx sub-project.
7. MoCHTA Clearance for GAC funded sub-project on Women and Girls Empowerment Through Education and Skills.
8. MoCHTA Letter to Planning Commission about the new sub-projects.
9. Planning Commission Clearance for 46 new positions.
10. Minutes of 1st Inter-ministerial meeting on ProDoc held at ERD
11. Minutes of 2nd Inter-ministerial meeting on ProDoc held at ERD
12. Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA).
13. Follow up of the decisions of 3rd, 4th NSC meeting and 1st Inter-Ministerial meetings held at ERD
14. Follow up of the decisions of 2nd Inter-Ministerial meetings held at ERD
15. Joint UN Programmatic Framework for CHT 2015-20.
16. Approved Original ProDoc.

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
• 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence. • 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change. Evidence: The theory of change with explicit assumptions explaining how the project will contribute to higher level changes and changes to happen is described in the project document. The project strategies also describe how the expected results of the project will be achieved. Please refer to the attached project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1		
2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
• 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas²; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true to select this option) • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true to select this option) • 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic		

¹ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

² sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

Evidence: The project is aligned to the four thematic areas (SP Outcome 1, 2, 3, and 4) of the 2014-17 strategic plan. The strategic plan indicators are also included in the project's Results and Resources Framework (RRF). The project also responds to three areas of development work² as specified in the Strategic Plan. Please refer to the Results Framework in the attached project document.

RELEVANT

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) (*all must be true to select this option*)

- **2:** The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. (*both must be true to select this option*)

- **1:** The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.

Evidence: The project will implement in all 26 Upazilas and 121 Unions across the three Hill Districts of CHT region. The communities and beneficiaries for project support will be selected from the excluded and/or marginalised populations from both rural and urban areas by following specific guidelines/criteria. The working areas and communities will be selected through the involvement of local Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCC), local Upazila Parishad and traditional leaders at various as mentioned in the project document. Similarly, the excluded and/or marginalised households will be selected by the respective Para Development Committee (PDC) following some specific criteria considering project context.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1, or select not applicable.

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.

- **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.

- **1:** There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

Evidence: The knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of CHTDF were reviewed and utilized in the development of this project document that documented through results assessments/evaluations, lessons learned workshops and project review missions arranged by the development partners in regular intervals.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

3 2

1

Select (all) targeted groups: (drop-down)

Evidence

3 2

1

Evidence

² 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

		3	2
		1	
5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option) 2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option) 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered. Evidence: A gender analysis was conducted in 2013 by commissioning external research organization. The gender strategy of the project will be guided by the UNDP Global Gender Policy, which is based on two-pronged approaches to achieving gender equality as mentioned in the project document. The RRF includes the indicators with gender disaggregated data to collect results contributing to gender equality. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1		Evidence	
		3	2
		1	
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option) 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified. 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. Evidence: The works to be performed through whom have been clearly specified in the multi-year work plan and RRF as well. The name of the national and other partners have also been specified in the multi-year work plan. South-south cooperation have been considered for the Government and CHT institutions' officials including traditional leaders to decentralised governance system as well. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1		Evidence	
SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS			
		3	2
		1	
7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from			

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. Evidence: In previous phase of the project, UNDP, in partnership with ILO, supported the Parliamentary Caucus—a nonpartisan, cross-party grouping Parliament members to implement constitutional and legislative protections for tribal peoples. With UNDP's technical assistance the Parliamentary Caucus drafted a law to protect the rights of the tribal people, and capacitated to advocate on human rights violations against tribal peoples and for full implementation of the CHT Accord, among others. The project will continue to provide support to this areas including access to legal services in the next phase of the project. Through UNDP's education intervention in previous phase of the project, over 20,000 children gained access to rights of basic quality education as per the CHT Accord. In next phase, the project will continue advocacy for the nationalization of those school to ensure basic education services for the children in the under-served areas. The project will support the Ministry of CHT Affairs, 3 Hill District Councils and CHT Regional Council to increase access to information for the community people particularly the services offered by them. <i>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i>	Evidence						
8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i>. 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. Evidence: The project conducted a social and environmental impacts assessment by using the UNDP's social and environmental screening checklist to measure the relevant adverse impacts of the project interventions as specified in this project document. Moreover, the project will also ensure assessment of social and environmental impacts and risks during formulation stage of all infrastructure projects by using the social and environmental screening checklist. <i>*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							
9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [If yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.] Evidence: Please see the attached completed checklist.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No				
Yes	No						

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. Evidence: The project has a strong results framework with SMART results-oriented indicators relating to the project's theory of change as specified in the project document. Each indicator has reliable data sources, data collection methods with frequency. The baselines and targets of the indicators except few indicators those will be established in first year of the project implementation. The gender sensitive and sex disaggregated indicators are also included where appropriate. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td></tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							
11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes (3)</td><td>No (1)</td></tr> </table>	Yes (3)	No (1)				
Yes (3)	No (1)						
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. Evidence: The project's National Steering Committee will meet on annual basis and provide policy guidance on the implementation of the programme as stated in the project document. The roles and responsibilities of Project Board have also been clearly explained in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td></tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td></tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

- 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.
Evidence: Please refer to the project document (p.52)

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

Evidence: The theory of change analysis and project strategies have explored about how the expected results will be achieved with the resources available. Within UNDP national level or area based pilot projects covering urban poverty and justice and security reform will create synergies internally across UNDP activities strengthening coordination of actors to support increased access to community poverty alleviation actions and justice that is supported by community policing models. Please refer to the project document (p.5, 6, 7 and 12).

Yes
(3) No
(1)

15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)

Evidence: The project ensures clear links up with on-going projects and initiatives related to Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Village Common Forest (VCF), implemented by UNDP in the three Hill Districts of CHT areas.

Yes
(3) No
(1)

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

3 2

1

Evidence

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.
- 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence: The activities with funding sources have been specified in the multi-year work plan. Please refer to the work plan in the project document (p.40)

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

3 2

1

Evidence

- 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL)
- 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

Evidence: The budget is prepared considering all project costs that are attributable to the project based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies.

**Note:* Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- **3:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.

• **1:** The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

Evidence: The previous programme implemented by UNDP in the same intervention areas was undertaken following direct implementation modality (DIM) with the partnership of Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) and other relevant local government institutions in the CHT in consideration of CHT context and post-conflict situation. As a result of the implementation of previous programme, many progress have been achieved in various sectors such as local governance, community empowerment and economic development, local development, capacity enhancement of the CHT institutions, basic services (education, health, and agriculture) and others as per peace accord. However many more things are to be done in next period. Now in order to make the achievements sustainable and enhance GoB ownership and implement various activities within the government system in line with the government 7th Five Year Plan for CHT, the implementation modality in combination of both DECOS and NEX have been chosen.

The capacity assessment of the Ministry of CHT Affairs and Hill District Councils were conducted in previous years. The HACT micro assessment was also conducted for each of three HDC. The HACT micro assessment for MoCHTA to be conducted in May/June before implementation of new project starts.

**Note:* Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

- **3:** Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- **2:** Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- **1:** No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

Evidence: The concept note of the project was shared and discussed with all the relevant stakeholders including community traditional leaders while developing the project document. Their comments and feedback were also incorporated in the document. Later on, the full project document was shared and discussed with the CHT institutions, local governance institutions, community traditional leaders and all other relevant stakeholders for finalization of the project document.

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if

3 2

1

Evidence

3 2

1

Evidence

Yes No

(3) (1)

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

needed during project implementation? Evidence: The project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure that valid and realistic data are collected appropriately to assess progress of the indicators against the expected targets. Lesson learned will also be collected through a systemic process on regular basis. Please refer to the RRF (p.25) in which 4 percent of total project budget are allocated for monitoring and evaluation activities.		
21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. Management response: The gender markers for all outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3 for the ongoing phase implemented by UNDP in the same areas of CHT region. However, for the new project, the gender markers will be conducted as soon as the project is approved. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 'no'	Yes (3)	No (1)
22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level. 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project. Evidence: The project has a multi-year work plan mentioning budget with the time frame for implementation. However work plan will be revised later as needed in discussion with the Government, UNDP and development partners considering programme requirement, if needed.	3 2 1	Evidence
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. Evidence: The project document was developed in close consultation with national implementing partner (The Ministry of CHT Affairs-MoCHTA) and MoCHTA has agreed with the project document as well.	3 2 1	Evidence
24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project): 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions. Evidence: The capacity assessments of national partners and Hill District Councils were conducted in previous years (attached). The project has specified the activities to be undertaken for strengthening the capacity of national and CHT institutions to manage their mandated roles and responsibilities as per the CHT Accord.	3 2 1	Evidence

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

25. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible? Evidence: As the Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) will be the main implementing partner, the project will use national systems as much as required particularly in streamlining the monitoring and evaluation with government system, and for procurement, both government and UNDP procedures will be followed as and where needed.	Yes (3)	No (1)
26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)? Evidence: The phase-out plan and sustainability of the intervention is explained in the sustainability and scaling up section of the project document.	Yes (3)	No (1)

Annex 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts
2. Project Number	00087638
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

With the aim to ensure human security, sustainable peace, and good governance in CHT, the project will work with communities, institutions and has targeted interventions on justice.

At the community side, the project builds an enabling environment for participation of individuals and increasing their capacity to articulate voice on decision-making platforms, in order to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. Networks of interest formed at community level (urban and rural) are able to negotiate to influence regional and national government policy direction. Increased civic participation and engagement amongst communities will provide the basis for social actions to build social capital and citizenship awareness, and deepen their participation in local government decision making.

With institutions the project supports increased ability of institutions to respond to local priorities and problems, strengthening local authorities and Regional and Hill District Councils in the delivery of services and enhancing transparency and accountability in delivering services will build stronger bridges between institutions and population. Transparency will be supported through various interventions, including A2i scheme promoting innovative digital services.

Improved transparent and effective land management systems and improving service delivery in justice and security sectors will bring confidence among CHT population and will build safer and secure communities. Regional access to justice and law and order will be widened and the police will have better confidence building tools, inclusive police recruitment will increase diversity of police. Coordination between formal and informal traditional justice sectors, deepening the availability of legal aid and access to formal and alternative dispute services. Increased consistency and comprehension of formal justice sector agencies of informal justice will be developed to promote sensitive justice approaches that applies justice at the lowest level. State legal aid schemes will be rolled out. Capacity of Civil Society and NGOs will be strengthened to offer legal assistance and medication facilities.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed in all programmes. Gender segregated targets, indicators, and detailed programme implementation guidelines will further ensure equal participation of women in programme activities and equal benefits for both men and women from the project. Moreover the project will support women to actively participate in decision making processes and dialogues that significantly affect their lives at all levels (from family up to national level).

Gender specific interventions include comprehensive legal aid support for marginalized women victims of violence (GBV) and establishment of a regional chapter of the women police network to promote women's interest, building capacity on inclusive and gender sensitive policing, women friendly facilities at local police stations, victim support centers and so on.

The project will advocate for establishing Family Courts in CHT because a large number Bengali inhabitants living in the region are deprived from services, while IP/tribal communities are able to seek justice from the customary laws and traditional leaders. Moreover the national programme Nari-O-Shishu Nirjaton Dornon (Suppression of Violence against Women and Children) Tribunals which have not yet been established in the region, will be supported to expand to CHT by the project. It is expected that violence against women and girls will significantly reduce due to improved governance, mass awareness and social cohesion in CHT through development support in line with CHT Accord. The traditional justice system plays a vital role in dispensing social justice in CHT with confidence of tribal communities on the system. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the customary social justice system in line with global gender and human rights standards with proper documentation of cases.

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

The proposed project is expected to make a positive long-term contribution to the environment, particularly through enhancing protection of forests including Reserved Forests (RFs), Protected Forests (PFs) and other forests such as Mauza forests/Village Common Forests (VCFs) and associated watersheds, thereby reducing forests degradation and deforestation. The proposed project interventions will mitigate risks and enhance soil and water conservation by improving forests management and environmental governance, and conservation of biodiversity will be achieved through holistic community approach. Climate resilience of both forest ecosystems and landscape community will be strengthened with the development of improved tools to assess risks and strategies to offset and adapt to climate change, followed by local resilience plans and building actions to reduce climate change vulnerability and risk. Climate resilience and adaptive capacity will be strengthened as the proposed project comprehensively aims to improve the management and response abilities of relevant institutions including Village Common Forest Committees at para level, traditional institutions at village, union and upazila levels, and Hill District Councils, and also government line departments including Forest Department. Communities and farmers will, through Farmer Field Schools, adopt sustainable and climate adaptive land use and farming technology. Assistance will also be provided so that women in CHT have energy efficient cooking stoves with environment, health, social and economic benefits. Advocacy and networking will be done so that policy makers, financiers, suppliers and end-users have improved knowledge, awareness and capacities on benefits. Women friendly market opportunities will be explored for improved cooking stoves and other energy efficient technologies as alternative energy options suitable for CHT.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?

Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.

QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?

Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6

QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?

Risk Description

Risk Description	Impact and Probability (I-P)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SEEA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: The peoples in CHT live in remote locations; natural disasters such as drought and flash floods may affect their livelihoods, resulting in food insecurity.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	In CHT people mostly rely on rainfed agriculture, and drought might cause crop failure on hill slopes. Crop production losses may be due to top soil loss as a result of variation of rains.	Watershed management approach will be followed.
Risk 2: Slow process of CHT Accord execution leads to political violence and manmade political instability.	I = 1 P = 1	Moderate	Partial execution of CHT accord does not guarantee full engagement of CHT community in all development process.	
Risk 3: The Village Common Forests are still in the process of being formally recognized; community user rights are necessary for the sustainability of the forest ecosystem.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	Due to the sensitivity of the topic the process of ensuring community rights might take longer than expected.	Stakeholder consultations will be held regularly and policy level dialogues will be taken up.
Risk 4: The size and quality of some VCFs are at risk due to external pressure (change of land use and scarcity of natural resources).	I = 2 P = 1	Low		Building institutional capacity of VCF management committees, traditional system and Hill District Councils will improve the natural resource management and strengthen the VCFs.
[add additional rows as needed]				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)				
Low Risk ☒				
Moderate Risk ☐				
High Risk ☐				
Very low risk				
Comments				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			Comments
Check all that apply			
Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	All citizens are equally enjoy the accessible justice, peaceful environment.	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	CHTDF has gender mainstreaming.	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	Mouza Forests/VCFs are better managed, including biodiversity protection, sustainable use by local community and secured resiliency of ecosystems and watersheds.	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐	Address the climate change and mitigation, CCVA are planned and will address in community planning.	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	No unhealthy activities are with the project activities.	
4. Cultural Heritage	☐	Local knowledge and best practices are aligned with development activities.	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	No displacement and Resettlement.	
6. Tribal Peoples	☐	Local tribal peoples are environmentally adopted. No tribal people will be affected.	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	Natural Forests are well managed and make the environment clean through protection of forests and maximized production, more income from per unit of land use.	

Final Sign Off

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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

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

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or tribal peoples or local communities?	No.
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No.
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No.
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No.
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, <u>plantation development</u> , or reforestation? The proposed project involves limited homestead gardening plantation of indigenous and fruit trees. For these activities suitable and resilient tree species, carefully selected based on local knowledge, will be distributed to the most vulnerable households to whom training on plantation and nursery development will be imparted. Homestead gardening is ensured in the project along with selection of beneficiaries through a participatory community approach linked to the intervention for improved diversified livelihoods for the VCF dependent communities.	Yes.
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No.
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No.
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No.
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No.
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No.
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No.
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No.
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No.

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No.
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No.
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No.
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No.
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No.
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No.
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No.
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No.
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No.
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No.
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No.
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No.
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No.
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No.
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No.
Standard 6: Tribal Peoples		
6.1	Are tribal peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes.
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by tribal peoples?	No.

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of tribal peoples (regardless of whether tribal peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the tribal peoples are recognized as tribal peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No.
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the tribal peoples concerned?	No.
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by tribal peoples?	No.
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of tribal peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No.
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of tribal peoples as defined by them?	No.
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of tribal peoples?	No.
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of tribal peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No.
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No.
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No.
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No.
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No.
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No.

Annex 3: RISK LOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & probability	Countermeasures / management response
Types of risk: Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organizational, Political, Regulatory, Strategic, Other					
1	Political instability in the region with an increase in political and community confrontation.	May 2015	Political and operational	P=2 I=2	Contingency plans for political protests such as barriers have been put in place. Trust building network and early warning system will be scaled up regionally to mitigate potential escalation points and impact of any violence during these incidents. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
2	Lack of political will to further implement the peace accord provisions leads to increased tensions between communities in the region.	July 2015	Strategic	P=3 I=4	High level political engagement in partnership with the Ministry for Hill Tracts Affairs will assist set a long term agenda at inter-ministerial level. Development of key milestones to be achieved setting out a timetable and investment in a diverse range of key drivers of change will provide continuity in output delivery. Consultation with actors in the design of the project has encouraged increased shared and political ownership of the outcomes. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
3	Increases in inter community tensions resulting in violence.	July 2015	Operational	P=3 I=3	Contingency plans for political protests such as barriers have been put in place. Local volunteer facilitator network and an early warning system will be scaled up regionally to mitigate potential escalation points and impact of any violence if these incidents. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
4	High level participatory platforms stall over issues such as electoral framework and land commission.	July 2015	Strategic	P=2 I=3	Clear agenda setting will ensure the themes within the subject transfer blocks remain feasible and realistic and open to all key stakeholders.
5	Harmonization creates mission creep of local government bodies.	July 2015	Regulatory	P=2 I=3	Clear roadmap and overview of mandates of working groups drafted to ensure clear parameters for mandates of local and peace accord bodies are established.
6	Intersecting disputes between regional political parties undermine consensus building.	2014	Political	P=2 I=3	Platforms are designed to have a strong community led local voice engaging with local decision-makers and providing increased demand side pressure for consensus to be maintained.
7	Reputational risk to the United Nations on a national level.	2014	Strategic and organizational	P=2 I=4	Clear monitoring at national and regional levels to ensure project inputs are aligned to outputs and outcomes and the Rights Up Front approach is being employed in programming activities. Annual reviews of performance and value for money planned.
8	Perception that steering committee is setting agendas that is challenging government authority in the field of public police.	2014	Political	P=3 I=3	Transparency and publication policies established early to ensure public accountability. A broad spectrum of stakeholders including the Ministry for Chitragong Hill Tracts Affairs will be represented on the steering committee.

#	Description	Date identified	Type	Impact & probability	Countermeasures / management response
9	Public demonstrate no interest on issues being developed	July 2015	Strategic	P-1 I-4	Selection of subject transfer blocks and clear and consistent campaign strategies will provide popular forums relating public policy issues to community lives.
10	Human rights environment in the region deteriorates.	July 2015	Strategic and political	P-2 I-4	Human rights monitoring as part of the United Nations' Rights up Front policy will inform all project-based discussions and be subject to regular review.
11	Restrictions to movement of programming staff by regulations	February 2015	Operational	P-4 I-4	Engagement is being undertaken at official levels with relevant parties to ensure obstacles on access to the region for interventions are removed for the future.
12	Lack of coordination between government departments and peace access institutions	January 2006	Operational	P-3 I-3	Inter-ministerial platforms and engagement with key actors including the prime minister's office should assist coordination between actors.
13	Failure to amend the law commission act or other laws for harmonization in a timely manner	July 2015	Political	P-3 I-4	Inter-ministerial platforms and engagement with key actors including the prime minister's office should assist review of the law commission and other key pieces of legislation.
14	Natural disaster (including flood and earthquakes)	March 2014	Environmental	P-2 I-2	Early recovery and response plan will be developed to ensure any natural disaster does not adversely affect implementation. Actions building resilience will directly benefit communities.
15	Potential for financial irregularities in local institutions with no sound financial transparency and administrative systems in place.		Financial	P-1 I-3	The project will have a framework to include ex ante controls and regular internal and external auditing tools that includes the Foreign Aid Project Audit Directorate of the Auditor General Office. UNDP will be included in major procurement processes. In accordance with its Legal Framework and Anti-Fraud Policy, UNDP has recourse to the Office of Audit and Investigations that conducts independent investigations in cases of alleged corruption.
16	Humanitarian emergencies (Robuaya refugee crisis)	August 2017	Humanitarian	P-1 I-3	Contingency funding. Flexibility to amend the project's activities to respond.
17	Health emergencies (COVID-19 pandemic)	March 2020	Socio-economic	P-1 I-3	Contingency funding, flexibility to amend the project's activities to respond.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

Subject: Minutes of the 3rd National Steering Committee (NSC) of 'Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT)' Project.

The 3rd National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting on "Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT)" project was held on 10 December 2019 in the conference room of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka. **Mr. Bir Bahadur Ushwe Sing**, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), presided over the meeting.

Mr. Md. Mesbahul Islam, Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, **Mr. Sudatta Chakma**, Additional Secretary (Development) and National Project Director (NPD) of SID-CHT project, **Mr. Khurshid Alam**, Assistant Country Director, UNDP, representatives from USAID, **Mr. Prasenjit Chakma**, National Project Manager, representative from concerned ministries/Planning Commission, ERD, HDCs and UNDP officials from SID-CHT project were also present at the meeting. (Participants list attached as annex I).

Agenda for discussion :

1. Updates on the decisions of the 2nd NSC meeting;
2. Up-to date progress of SID-CHT Project:
 - A. Agriculture and Food Security sub-Project III (AFSP III);
 - B. Climate Change Resilience sub-Project (CCRP);
 - C. Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx sub-Project (SHCARIP);
 - D. Sustainable Management of Community Development for CHT;
 - E. CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA) and it's extension;
 - F. Women and Girls Empowerment through Education and Skills in the CHT;
3. GoB funded activities;
4. Activating Village Court II in CHT;
5. Revision of the TAPP;
6. Miscellaneous;

The meeting started with the introduction by the participants and a welcome speech from the Chair. **Mr. Sudatta Chakma**, Additional Secretary of MoCHTA and the National Project Director (NPD) of the SID-CHT Project highlighted the background information of the project. While stating the background of the project the NPD informed the meeting that the SID-CHT project was approved by the government on February 2017 with the objective of strengthening the capacity of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. He further said the specific objectives of the project are to strengthen community land, resource and livelihood management and to increase participation and influence on shape decision. The present project will end in September 2021. As per the agenda NPD requested the National Project Manager (NPM) of the project **Mr. Prasenjit Chakma** to present the powerpoint presentation on the updates on the decisions of the 2nd NSC meeting and progress of SID-CHT project.

1. Updates on the decisions of the 2nd NSC meeting:

The NPM informed the meeting about the updates of the decisions of last NSC meeting. He informed the meeting that the project has implemented all previous NSC decisions with consultation and guidance from the NPD.

2. Up-to date progress of SID-CHT project:

Current funding situation of SID-CHT Project; Original budget US\$ 31.6 million;

During his presentation the NPM informed the meeting about the current funding situation of the project. He informed the meeting that the original budget was US\$ 31.6M. However, as of November 2019 the total budget has increased to US\$ 39.44M. The NPM also informed the meeting that Danida and USAID have agreed to provide additional funding. On the otherhand, USD 471,000 made available by ADB for SID-CHT for capacity development of the communities supported by ADB's CHTRDP II project. Furthermore, a funding agreement for 9.9 Million Canadian Dollar (US\$ 7.51M) was signed with Global Affairs of Canada (GAC) for Women and Girls Empowerment in CHT through education & skills up to 30 September 2022. In addition with that he informed the meeting that a number of other development partners have expressed interest to support UNDP's CHT activities. The current funding situation is as below:

Contributor	Contributions (in Million Taka)
UNDP-TRAC (US\$ 1.04 M)	87.74
DANIDA (US\$ 15.70 M)	1,330.62
USAID (US\$ 9.73 M)	824.69
ADB (US\$ 0.47 M)	39.93
CANADA (US\$ 7.51 M)	637.03
Total DPA (US\$ 34.44 M)	2,920.04
GoB contribution (US\$ 5.00 m)	423.88
Total Project AID with GoB (US\$ 39.44)	3,343.92

A. Agriculture and Food Security sub-Project III (AFSP III);

The NPM informed the meeting that the Agriculture and Food Security sub-Project III (AFSP III) is continuation of AFSP Phase I (2009 -13) & Phase II (2013-17) implemented by UNDP in CHT. Development partner for AFSP III is Danida and the duration of the project is from January 2018 to June 2021. The NPM also informed the meeting that Danida have agreed to provide additional 7M DKK for agriculture and food security activities. The total agreed amount under this component is now DKK 37M (USD 5.4M). Target of this activities is 30,000 marginal and small farmers from 1,200 communities (138,000 people) in CHT.

B. CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP);

The NPM informed the meeting that funding agreement has been signed with Danida with a total budget of DKK 20 million (USD 3.18M) for 3 years (March 2018 to June 2021) to carry out the Climate Resilience activities of the project. Objectives of this activity is to improve climate resiliency of the community, livelihoods and watersheds in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Target of the project is to improve 20 micro-watersheds in 10 Upazilas (out of 26) covering 10000 vulnerable people due to climate change.

C. Support to Host Community affected by Rohingya Influx;

The NPM informed the meeting that the local communities living in the areas adjacent to Rohingya Camps are facing different challenges for the improvement of both livelihood and social harmony. Considering the situation, UNDP has signed a funding agreement of DKK 38M (USD 5.7 M) with Danida to support local communities in the Upazilas of Teknaf, Ukhia, Ramu in Cox's Bazar district and Naikhyongchari, Lama and Alikadam Upazilas in Bandarban Hill District from March 2019 to June 2021. It will cover 1200 communities in 6 Upazilas.

D. Technical Assistance for Sustainable Management of Community Development for CHT;

The NPM informed the meeting that USD 471,000 made available by ADB for SID-CHT for capacity development of 300 Communities/PDCs supported by ADB's CHTRDP II project to maintain their community assets. ADB Board and ERD approval has been obtained. Administrative arrangement for fund transfer between ADB and UNDP was signed.

E. CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA) and it's extension;

USAID has agreed to extend the ongoing CHTWCA project for another four (4) years up to August 2023 with additional USD 6 million. The initial duration of the sub-project is from 30 August 2013 to 15 January 2020 with US\$ 8.0 million. Overall Objectives of the activity is to improve participatory management of Village Common Forests (VCFs) and Reserved Forests (RFs), improved livelihoods that are environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change, enhanced capacity of key stakeholders, enhanced gender equality.

F. Women and Girls Empowerment Through Education and Skills in the CHT;

A funding agreement for 9.9 Million Canadian Dollar (US\$ 7.51M) was signed with Global Affairs of Canada (GAC) for Women and Girls Empowerment in all upazilas of three Hill District through Education & Skills up to 30 September 2022.

3. GoB Funded Activities:

The NPM informed the NSC that MoCHTA has contributed Taka 8 (eight) crore to support the project beneficiaries in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. Under this budget MoCHTA provided agricultural machineries i. e. 338 power tillers and 338 lifter pump (irrigation pump) machines to selected farmers to improve and modernize CHT agricultural practices for ensuring increased production and income of the farmers. The agricultural equipment's have been distributed in each of the 26 upazilas of three Hill Districts.

BDT 10 crore has been allocated for the 2019-20 fiscal year. The following activities will be done by the amount:

SL. No.	Implementation Modality	Unit	Unit cost	FY 2019-20
				Budget
1	Mini Cold Storage for fruits and vegetable	3	3,300,000	9,900,000
2	Market Collection Point	15	1,000,000	15,000,000
3	Freelance ICT Outsourcing Center (Rangamati)	1	5,000,000	5,000,000

4	GFS Water Supply Facilities in VCFs (Total 65, this year 30)	30	800,000	24,000,000
5	Water retention facilities (i.e. rain water harvesting system) for household and agricultural cultivation (lumpsum per district)	12	1,300,000	15,600,000
6	Support to the women traditional weavers (lumpsum per district)	3	1,000,000	3,000,000
7	Support for 400 famers for Honey Production in Khagrachari	400	25,000	10,000,000
8	Support to Honey Producer Association in Khagrachari	1	1,207,944	1,207,944
9	Model Village (Rangamati/Khagrachari)	1	5,000,000	5,000,000
10	Promotion of Organic Farming Zone (Bandarban)	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
11	Entrepreneurship skills development for youth (Total 300, this year 150)	150	25,000	3,750,000
	Sub Total			93,457,944
12	Monitoring and technical support by HDCs @ 7%			6,542,056
	Grand Total			100,000,000

4. Activating Village Court II in CHT;

Capacity development of traditional institutions, local CSOs and local administration as well as judiciary, legal professions, and other relevant actors in CHT will be carried out through this component. Existing customary laws & practices will be reviewed and codified. Support will be provided to existing harmonization efforts of different justice systems in CHT. Awareness will be raised on existing legal systems and options for redress mechanisms in CHT with the support from ADB funded USD 5.3 million from September 2019 to December 2020.

5. Revision of the TAPP;

The NPM informed the meeting that the ProDoc and TAPP revision with extension are needed for the following reasons:

To reflect the DANIDA funded Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx sub-project worth DKK 38 million (US\$ 5.7 million); to reflect the GAC (Canada) funded Women and Girls Empowerment in CHT through Education & Skills sub-project worth CAD 9.9 million (US\$ 7.5 million) which will continue till 30 September 2022; to reflect the ADB funded Sustainable Management of Community Development in CHT sub-project worth US\$ 0.47 million; to reflect the extension of USAID funded CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA) sub-project with additional funding of US\$ 6 million which will continue till 29 August 2023; to reflect the support activities for the AVCBII CHT works; to incorporate all the new positions approved by PIC and NSC on condition of including those positions in the next revision of the TAPP. Moreover, DANIDA has already expressed their interest to support SID-CHT project substantially during their next cycle of July 2021 to June 2026; so provisions must be made for future DANIDA funded activities in the revised project document. Apart from the above-mentioned Development Partners (DPs) few other DPs are also showing interest to fund SID-CHT project.

6. Miscellaneous

The NPM informed the meeting that new development partners came up with new funding for implementation of new programmes on different times after the TAPP and Prodoc were approved. NPM also informed the meeting that 14 new positions (44 personnel) need to be created for recruitment for effective implementation of the project's components as per agreement signed with development partners. New DPs also made agreement with UNDP for implementation of the new programmes for a certain period of time and for that required personnel are to be recruited so that programmes can start as per schedule. In this connection, he also mentioned that approved TAPP envisages "Project Implementation Committee (PIC) will discuss and approve any new positions, if required, based on future funding situation and programme necessity" (TAPP page-23).

Discussions:

Detailed discussions followed the presentation. Honorable Minister expressed his gratitude to the development partners and UNDP for the ongoing activities. Regarding Activating Village Court II in CHT part the Honorable Minister asked to review the existing customary laws & practices in written format. The NPM informed the NSC that consultants have been appointed to review the customary laws & practices of Chakma, Manna and Tripura community. The Minister opined that as Mro is the second largest community in Bandarban their customary laws & practices should also be reviewed. The Minister also said all ethnic community of CHT have their own customary laws & practices. UNDP should consult with Circle Chiefs, Headmen and Karbaries to implement the activities. He also opined that it should be identified which cases should be resolved by District Judge and which cases should be resolved by customary laws & practises. UNDP Assistant Resident Representative Mr. Khurshid Alam informed the meeting that UNDP is very much aware of the situation of CHT and want to implement the activities following the local customs, law, practices and culture.

Regarding karate and martial arts training, the Chairman of Bandarban Hill District Council opined that the training period should be extended to at least six months and Federation recognized coaches and dresses should be provided to the trainees.

Regarding new recruitment and newly planned activities, Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP mentioned that originally there was a funding gap of the approved TAPP. Considering the needs for implementing development programmes in CHT new development partners like Canada, ADB have come up to provide assistance in different new programmes in CHT and existig partners DANIDA and USAID hae expanded and extended their partnerships; therefore, 14 new positions (44 personnel) are to be recruited side by side the revision of TAPP and Prodoc so that delay in implementation of new programmes do not occur. Considering the new programmes implementation, 2nd PIC and 2nd NSC meetings have also recommended for such recruitment of the new positions earlier. He also opined that recruitment of personnel and revision of TAPP as well as Prodoc revision can go side by side.

The representative of Planning Commission opined that MoCHTA can revise the TAPP and Prodoc quickly so that recruitment of personnel as mentioned above can be done quickly. Proposed personel should be recruited following the government procedures.

ERD representative stated that they will quickly process and approve the revised Project Document (PRODOC) as and when sent to ERD.

Honorable Minister opined that Government rules and regulations should be kept in mind but smooth and timely implementation of project activities are also important. At the end of the meeting he thanked the development partners for providing assistance to CHT for the overall development of CHT as a team. He also mentioned that all concerned have to work a lot in this regard.

Finally, the Secretary, MoCHTA thanked the development partners for their contribution and hoped for continuous support to SID-CHT project for the development of CHT people.

Decisions:

1. SID-CHT project management will revise the PRODOC and TAPP urgently for approval by the concerned authority.
2. MoCHTA will write a letter to planning commission for their approval about implementation of new programs and activities funded by DPs including recruitment of staff under SID-CHT project
3. SID-CHT project will implement the AVC project phase -II CHT part activities as per guidelines provided by the honorable MoCHTA Minister as mentioned in the discussion.
4. GoB funded activities under SID-CHT project should be completed by June 2020 expeditiously.

There being no other agenda to discuss, the Chair concluded the meeting with a vote of thanks to all the participants.



(Bir Bahadur Ushwe Singh, MP)

Minister

Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
and
Chairperson, NSC of SID-CHT Project

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

**Subject: Minutes of the 4th National Steering Committee (NSC) meeting of
'Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT)' Project.**

The 4th National Steering Committee (NSC) Meeting on "Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT)" project was held on 24 June 2021 in the conference room of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka. **Mr. Bir Bahadur Ushwe Sing**, MP, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), presided over the meeting. **Mosammat Hamida Begum**, Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, **Mr. Satyendra Kumar Sarkar**, Additional Secretary and National Project Director (NPD) of SID-CHT project, **Mr. Khurshid Alam**, Assistant Country Director, UNDP, relevant officials from MoCHTA, representative from concerned ministries/divisions/Planning Commission, HDCs and UNDP officials from SID-CHT Project were also present at the meeting. (Participants list attached as annex I).

2. Agenda for discussion :

1. Review of the implementation status of the 3rd NSC meeting decisions;
2. Progress of the Project;
3. Continuation of Agriculture & (CCRP) activities;
4. Discussion on Project Revision;
5. Any Other Business (AOB)

3. The meeting started with the introduction by the participants and a welcome speech from the chair followed by background remarks and information about the project made by **Kazi Moklesur Rahman**, Member Secretary of the NSC and Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA). While stating the background of the project the Member-Secretary informed the meeting that the SID-CHT project was approved by the government with the objective of strengthening the capacity of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. He also said that the present project will end in September 2021. Initiative to revise the project has already been taken. The 1st revision of Project Document (ProDoc) has been prepared and sent to ERD for approval. As per the agenda the NPD requested the National Project Manager (NPM) of the project **Mr. Prasennjit Chakma** to demonstrate a powerpoint presentation on the updates on the decisions of the 3rd NSC meeting and progress of SID-CHT project.

3.1 Agenda 1 : Review of the implementation status of the 3rd NSC meeting decisions:

The NPM informed the NSC about the updates of the decisions of last NSC meeting. He informed the NSC that the project has complied all previous NSC decisions in consultation with and guidance from the ministry and the NPD.



3.2 Agenda 2: Progress of the project:

As per agenda the NPD requested NPM of the SID-CHT project Mr. Prasenjit Chakma to brief the updates of the project in the meeting. Highlights of the presentation by the NPM are as follows:

A. Agriculture and Food Security sub-project III (AFSP III);

The NPM informed the meeting that the Agriculture and Food Security sub-project III (AFSP III) is continuation of AFSP Phase I (2009 -13) & Phase II (2013-17) implemented by UNDP in CHT. Development partner for AFSP III is Danida and the duration of the project is from January 2018 to June 2021. The total agreed amount under this component is now DKK 37M (USD 5.4M). Major achievements of the AFSP III are a network of 3400+ communities (80,000 + poor and marginal farmers) have increased their knowledge on improved farming techniques through Integrated Farm Management. Market facilities, marketing linkage activities created favourable situation for the CHT farmers; however, market connectivity remains a continuous challenge. The NPM also informed the meeting that AFSP III is ending by June 2021 accomplishing all targets. Results will be captured properly through end evaluation.

B. CHT Climate Resilience Project (CCRP);

The NPM informed the meeting that initial funding agreement has been signed with Danida with a total budget of DKK 20 million (USD 3.18M) for 3 years (March 2018 to June 2021) to carry out the Climate Resilience activities of the project. Later on, it has been extended till November 2021. Major achievement till date are: a total Population of 24,000 came under this project against a target of 10,000 and 21,998 will be directly benefited; 20 Community Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) and 20 Local Resilience Plan (LRP) developed in 20 micro-watershed; 02 User guides for CCVA and LRP have been developed and printed; 75 LRP projects are being implemented in 20 CRC sites in 03 hill districts. Development of CHT Climate Resilience Framework and Climate Policy for CHT is underway.

C. Support to Host Community affected by Rohingya Influx;

The NPM informed the meeting that the local communities living in the areas adjacent to Rohingya Camps are facing different challenges for the improvement of both livelihood and social harmony. Considering the situation, UNDP has signed a funding agreement of DKK 58M (USD 9.16 M) with Danida to support local communities in ten Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts from July 2018 to December 2022. It will cover 1,800 communities (54,000 poor farmers); 987 communities in 7 Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District and 813 communities in 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District. Major achievements of the project are: 912 Integrated Farm Management - Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFS) have been established in 6 upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar comprising 27,360 farmers, 77% are women, 97% of the IFM-FFS farmers have increased their agricultural production, 82% of the IFM-FFS farmers have diversified their agricultural production by adding one or more farming components. Access to marketing has increased through establishment of 21 collection points, 243 Agroforestry Development Plans have been developed.



D. Technical Assistance for Sustainable Management of Community Development ;

The NPM informed the meeting that USD 471,000 made available by ADB for SID-CHT for capacity development of 300 Communities/PDCs supported by ADB's CHTRDP II project to maintain their community assets for January 2019 to December 2020 period. The NPM informed that the project ended successfully in December 2020 accomplishing all the planned activities and targets.

E. CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA);

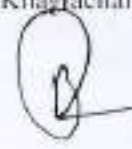
USAID has agreed to extend the ongoing CHTWCA project for another four (4) years up to August 2023 with additional funding of USD 6 million. The initial duration of the sub-project is from 30 August 2013 to 15 January 2020 with US\$ 8.0 million. Major achievement under result one are: 174 Village Common Forests (VCFs) covered under participatory forest protection and management; 10,113 hectares of VCFs and headwater RFs brought under improved forest management by the 3 HDCs and BFD; 7,371 local people trained on climate change adaptation; 204 BFD technical staff trained in participatory watershed management; 177,084 local people received livelihood benefits; 51 new groups (including LVMFs, VCF management committees and youth clubs) formed and are in operation to resolve local conflicts (including forest resource related issues) in Bandarban Hill District.

F. Women and Girls Empowerment Through Education and Skills in the CHT;

A funding agreement for 9.9 Million Canadian Dollar (US\$ 7.51M) was signed with Global Affairs Canada (GAC) for Women and Girls Empowerment in all upazilas of three Hill District through Education & Skills up to 30 September 2022. Major achievements are: school profiling, orientation of School Management Committees (SMC); mothers's Groups (MG) formation & orientation completed in 300 project schools in CHT; off-grid solar energy driven digital content playback multimedia classroom (MMC) solution provided for 100 schools in Khagrachari; 3 District Police published awareness raising educational materials on support of Victim Support Centers & GBV prevention.

G. GoB Funded Activities;

The NPM informed the NSC that total budget for GoB activities under the project is 3950.00 Lakh Taka [Capital 255.96 Lakh Taka and Revenue (grants) 3696.04 Lakh Taka. Out of 3696.04 (revenue component) Lakh Taka, till date 1564.57 Lakh Taka has been spent through grants support. The major activities under revenue components are: cash grants have been provided to 4966 women beneficiaries of Village Common Forest (VCF) communities; Agent Banking has been introduced in the Mro community of Bandarban Sadar; 338 power tillers and 338 low lift pumps have been distributed among beneficiaries of the project. Out of 3 Two (2) mini cold storage have been established in Khagrachari and Bandarban Hill Districts. Out of 15, 10 Market collection points have been established in Rangamati and Bandarban Hill District. Out of 30 GFS Water Supply Facilities in VCFs, 9 GFS have been completed in Rangamati and 10 in Bandarban. Out of 12 Water retention facilities, 4 have been completed in Rangamati, 2 in Bandarban. Support has been given to the women traditional weavers group in Khagrachari Hill District. Support has been provided to the 400 farmers and Honey production association in Khagrachari. Establishing of a model



village in Khagrachari is partially completed. Establishing and promoting Organic Farming Zone in Bandarban is ongoing.

H. Activating Village Court II in CHT;

Awareness will be raised on existing legal systems and options for redress mechanisms in CHT with the support from EU funded USD 5.3 million from September 2019 to June 2022. Major achievement so far are: a compendium of laws and regulations of CHT & Customary laws (reviewed) of Chakma, Marma & Tripura communities are ready for publication; 2,870 traditional courts (2,615 Karbari and 255 Headmen) in Rangamati & Bandarban Hill Districts are equipped with logistics support (file cabinet, chair, table, and bench) for documentation and to deliver justice; 1315 file cabinets have been distributed in Khagrachari; Circle Chief offices, Headmen & Karbari (including women headmen & karbari) Association offices are equipped with logistics & furniture; 90 traditional leaders are trained on Case Management & Documentation.

3.3 Agenda 3: Continuation of AFSP & CCRP activities:

The NPM informed the NSC that AFSP III activities will end on June 2021 and CCRP activities will end in November 2021. However, the new DANIDA country programme will start only from January 2023 where funding for these activities may take place. Both AFSP and CCRP are very successful and important projects for CHT. The NPM informed the NSC about the importance of continuation of AFSP & CCRP activities during the interim period. The Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP Mr. Khurshid Alam informed that UNDP would bear the admin and salary cost of the HDC based teams for these two sub-projects from their TRAC fund from July 2021 to December 2022 and proposed that the activities cost may supported by GoB funds. The tentative budgets for Continuation of AFSP & CCRP activities are as below:

UNDP TRAC Fund Contribution for HDC LoA Staff Salary in USD					
Projects	HDCs	2021	2022	Total	Remarks
AFSP	RHDC	45,422	90,844	136,266	18 staffs
	KHDC	37,517	75,045	112,562	16 staffs
	Sub total	82,939	165,889	248,828	
CCRP	RHDC	10,395	41,580	51,975	12 staffs
	KHDC	9,399	37,596	46,995	10 staffs
	BHDC	9,399	37,596	46,995	10 staffs
	Sub total	29,193	116,772	145,965	
Grand Total		112,132	282,661	394,793	

Tentative Programme Budgets from GoBin USD				
Projects	HDCs	2021	2022	Total
AFSP	RHDC	172,382	344,764	517,146
	KHDC	224,185	448,369	672,554
	Sub total	396,567	793,133	1,189,700
CCRP	RHDC	50,000	150,000	200,000
	KHDC	50,000	150,000	200,000
	BHDC	50,000	150,000	200,000
	Sub total	150,000	450,000	600,000
Grand Total		546,567	1,243,133	1,789,700

3.4 Agenda 4 : Discussion on Project Revision:

The NPM informed the meeting that the ProDoc and TAPP revision with extension are needed for the following reasons:

- to reflect the DANIDA funded Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx sub-project worth DKK 58 million (US\$ 9.16 million);
- to reflect the GAC (Canada) funded Women and Girls Empowerment in CHT through Education & Skills sub-project worth CAD 9.9 million (US\$ 7.5 million) which will continue till 30 September 2022;
- to reflect the ADB funded Sustainable Management of Community Development in CHT sub-project worth US\$ 0.47 million;
- to reflect the extension of USAID funded CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA) sub-project with additional funding of US\$ 6 million which will continue till 29 August 2023, DANIDA has already expressed their interest to support SID-CHT project substantially during their next cycle of July 2021 to June 2026,
- to reflect the support activities for the AVCBII CHT works, to incorporate all the new positions approved by Planning commission on condition of inclusion of those positions in the next revised TAPP,
- To work together with ADB for further collaboration in their next phase of CHT project.

Moreover, the NPM informed the NSC that existing DPs (DANIDA, USAID, GAC) have expressed interest for longer term engagement and a number of other Development Partners are also showing interest to fund SID-CHT project. Considering all these a revised project document (ProDoc) was prepared and sent to MoCHTA for endorsement. An interministerial meeting chaired by MoCHTA Secretary was held on 31 May 2021 at MoCHTA to discuss about the revised ProDoc. After incorporating all the decisions of the said meeting MoCHTA endorsed the 1st Revision ProDoc with extension up to September 2026 and sent to ERD for approval. The funding arrangement of the revised Prodoc are as below:

Total resources required in USD	\$100,000,000.00	
Total resources allocated in USD	\$54,671,591.43	
	UNDP TRAC:	\$2,000,000.00
	Denmark	\$19,593,564.89
	Canada	\$7,748,712.00
	USAID	\$9,858,314.54
	Government	\$15,000,000.00
	ADB	\$471,000.00
Unfunded:	\$45,328,408.57	



4. Discussions:

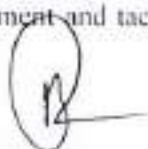
4.1.1 The chair of the NSC Minister Mr. Bir Bahadur Ushwe Shing, MP expressed his gratitude to the development partners and UNDP for the ongoing activities. Honourable Minister for MoCHTA requested UNDP to focus on water resource management and tackling the water crisis in CHT. Water crisis is emerging as a great challenge for CHT people. He encouraged SID-CHT project to prioritize this issue and also asked Regional Council, HDCs and CHT Development Board to come up with initiatives to tackle the water crisis. The Honourable Minister advised to enhance media coverage of CHT success stories so that the mass people can realize what the Government is really doing for CHT people. The Chair also advised to enhance coordination between village court and District Judge Court so that District Judge Court can verify the case easily and send people to village court for small cases.

4.2 Mr. Khurshid Alam, ARR, UNDP showed interest to grant additional funding for HDCs on capacity development. He also mentioned that UNDP will help for resource mobilization from Green Climate Fund on water crisis project, which must be co-financed by GoB. Regarding continuation of AFSP and CCRP project, Mr. Khurshid Alam mentioned that funds are likely to be available for these projects from January 2023 but before that there will be funding gap till December 2022. He confirmed that UNDP will bear the HDC-based staff salary to retain the current staffs and if MoCHTA bears the programme activities costs in order to continue the programmatic momentum. Mr. Khurshid Alam also mentioned that UNDP will provide additional 394,793 USD to SID-CHT project to cover the bridging period for the continuation of AFSP and CCRP activities. Total UNDP contribution to the SID-CHT project would be USD 2 millions.

4.3 The representative from Planning Commission asked question about the funding gap of the revised ProDoc. The NPM of SID-CHT clarified that there is nearly 55M USD fund available and unfunded portion of 45M USD which will be mobilised once SID-CHT project gets approval. The NPM also shared the previous experience where 12M USD was unfunded in initial ProDoc and TAPP and the project was able to manage the funding gap and exceeded the resource mobilisation target by 75%. Regarding the continuation of AFSP and CCRP project, the representative from Planning Commission opined that GoB could provide CCRP and AFSP programme activities cost of SID-CHT project once these activities have been mentioned in the revised TAPP and get approval of the revised TAPP.

4.4 The Secretary, MoCHTA thanked the development partners for their support and vowed for continuous support of MoCHTA to SID-CHT project for the development of CHT people.

5. Decisions:

- 1) SID-CHT project management and MoCHTA will follow-up with ERD regarding the approval of revised Project Document.
 - 2) SID-CHT project management will work simultaneously to prepare the revised TAPP for approval.
 - 3) UNDP will provide additional 394,793USD to SID-CHT project to cover the bridging period for the continuation of AFSP and CCRP activities. Total UNDP contribution to the SID-CHT project would be USD 2 million.
 - 4) GoB may provide CCRP and AFSP programme activities cost of SID-CHT project for the bridging period once these activities have been mentioned in the revised TAPP and get approval of revised TAPP from Planning Commission.
 - 5) The project will focus more on water resource management and tackling the water crisis in CHT.
- 

6. There being no other agenda to discuss, the Chair concluded the meeting with a vote of thanks to all the participants.

Sd/-

01.08.2021

(Bir Bahadur Ushwe Sing, MP)

Minister

Date: 11.08.2021

No. 29.00.0000.226.14.739.17-295

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. Chairman, Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council, Rangamati.
2. Principal Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka. (Attention: Director-)
3. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Segunbagicha, Dhaka.
4. Senior Secretary, Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
5. Senior Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
6. Senior Secretary, Public Security Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
7. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
8. Secretary, Legislative & Parliamentary Affairs Division, Ministry of Law, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
9. Secretary, Rural Development and Co-Operatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
10. Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
11. Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
12. Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
13. Secretary, Ministry of Land, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
14. Secretary, IMED, Ministry of Planning, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
15. Chairman, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board, Rangamati.
16. Chairman, Hill District Council, Rangamati/Khagrachari/Bandarban.
17. Resident Representative, UNDP Bangladesh, IDB Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.
18. Additional Secretary (Development) & NPD, SID-CHT project, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
19. Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong Division, Chittagong.
20. Chief, Agriculture, Water Resource & Rural Institution Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
21. Chief, Programme Division, Planning Commission, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
22. Joint Secretary (Development), Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Dhaka.
23. Conservator of Forests, Rangamati Circle, Rangamati.
24. National Project Manager, SID-CHT, IDB Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.
25. Deputy Secretary (Development), Ministry of CHT Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
26. Circle Chief, Chakma Circle, Rangamati. / Mong Circle, Khagrachari / Bomang Circle, Bandarban.
27. PS to Minister, Ministry of CHT Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
28. PS to Secretary, Ministry of CHT Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.

(Kazi Moklesur Rahman) 11.8.2021

Deputy Secretary

Phone-9545007

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
Planning Section
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

No: 29.00.0000.226.14.736.17-2

Dated: 02 April 2018

Subject: Supporting Economic Recovery and Growth of Poor Households in 3 Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District and 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District Adversely Affected by Rohingya Influx through Farmer Field School and Agro-forestry Activities.

With reference to the letter of UNDP, dated 21 March 2018, on the above-mentioned subject, the undersigned is directed to convey no objection of the Ministry of CHT affairs in implementing IFM-FFS (Integrated Farm management – Farmer Field School) combined with agroforestry activities under SID-CHT project with the additional DKK 14 million (US\$2.34 million approximately). However, the additional proposed activities will have to be incorporated in the SID-CHT project when revised.


(Kazi Moklesur Rahman)
Senior Assistant Chief
Phone-9545007
Email: mokles_bd@yahoo.com

Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee
Country Director
UNDP Bangladesh
Agargaon, Dhaka

Copy to:

1. Additional Secretary (Dev), MoCHTA & NPD, SID-CHT project, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
2. Additional Secretary, MoCHTA, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
3. National Project Manager, SID-CHT, IDB Bhaban (7th floor), Agargaon, Dhaka
4. PS to Secretary, MoCHTA, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
Planning Section
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

No: 29.00.0000.226.14.835.19-414

Dated: 04/09/2019

Subject: 'Strengthening Women and Girls' Advancement Through Access to Education in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' under the SID-CHT project.

With reference to the letter of UNDP, dated 28 August 2019, on the above-mentioned subject, the undersigned is directed to convey no objection of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs in implementing 'Strengthening Women and Girls' Advancement Through Access to Education in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' activities under SID-CHT project with 9.9 million Canadian dollars (US\$7.5 million approximately) as grants from Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFTAD), Canada. However, the proposed activities will have to be incorporated in the SID-CHT project when revised.



(Kazi Moklesur Rahman)

Deputy Chief

Phone-9545007

Email: mokles_bd@yahoo.com

Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee
Resident Representative
UNDP Bangladesh
Agargaon, Dhaka

Copy to:

1. Additional Secretary (Dev). MoCHTA & NPD, SID-CHT project, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
2. National Project Manager, SID-CHT, IDB Bhaban (7th floor), Agargaon, Dhaka
3. PS to Minister, MoCHTA, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka
4. PS to Secretary, MoCHTA, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়
পরিকল্পনা শাখা
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

নং-২৯.০০.০০০০.২২৬.১৪.৭৩৪.১৭-৩৪

তারিখঃ ১৯/০১/২০২০খ্রি:

বিষয়ঃ 'Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT)' শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের আওতায় উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের অর্থায়নে জনবলসহ নতুন কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে বাস্তবায়ন করার অনুমতি প্রদান সংক্রান্ত।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, SID-CHT প্রকল্পটি মোট ২৪৯৮৭ লক্ষ টাকা প্রাকল্পিত ব্যয়ে (জিওবি ৩৯৫০ লক্ষ টাকা এবং ডিপিএ ২১০৩৭ লক্ষ টাকা) ১লা ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১৭ হতে ৩০ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০২১ মেয়াদে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অনুমোদিত হয়।

২। উক্ত কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পটি অনুমোদনের সময় উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের মোট অনুদান ছিল ২৭.৬৩ মার্কিন ডলার ছিল। নভেম্বর ২০১৯ পর্যন্ত ১১.৪ মিলিয়ন ডলার ব্যয় করা হয়েছে। পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রামে অধিকতর উন্নয়নে নতুন কার্যক্রম যেমনঃ পার্বত্য এলাকায় শিক্ষা ও দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে নারীদের ক্ষমতায়ন, ওয়াটারশেড কো ম্যানেজমেন্ট কার্যক্রম, ভিলেজ কমুন ফরেষ্ট ও রিজার্ভ ফরেষ্ট উন্নয়ন এবং রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠী অনুপ্রবেশের বিরূপ প্রভাব হতে পার্বত্য জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন প্রভৃতি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের গুরুত্ব বিবেচনা করে USAID, DANIDA এবং Global Affairs of Canada (GAC) উন্নয়ন সহযোগীসমূহ বাস্তবায়নাধীন প্রকল্পের আওতায় অতিরিক্ত ১৯ মিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার প্রদানের বিষয়ে চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করে। দাতা সংস্থাসমূহ কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত অর্থ দ্বারা উল্লিখিত নতুন কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ১৪টি পদে ৪৬ জন জনবল নিয়োগ করা প্রয়োজন হার আনুমানিক ব্যয় ১০.৪১ কোটি টাকা (প্রায়)।

৩। প্রকল্পের TAPP'তে Global Affairs of Canada (GAC) প্রদত্ত অর্থ নতুন কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্ত নেই। প্রকল্পটির TAPP ও Prodoc সংশোধনের করার উদ্যোগ নেয়া হয়েছে যা যথাশীঘ্র পরিকল্পনা কমিশন/ইআরডি তে প্রেরণ করা হবে। উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের সাথে চুক্তি অনুযায়ী উক্ত অর্থ দ্বারা নতুন কার্যক্রম দ্রুত শুরু করতে হবে। উল্লেখ্য, গত ১০ ডিসেম্বর ২০১৯ তারিখে মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠিত প্রকল্পের ফিয়ারিং কমিটির সভায় পার্বত্য এলাকার জনগণের জীবনমান উন্নয়নের স্বার্থে উল্লিখিত কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নের বিষয়ে নীতিগত সম্মতি প্রদান করা হয়। (সভার কার্যবিবরণী সংযুক্ত)।

৪। বর্ণিত অবস্থায়, প্রকল্পটির TAPP ও Prodoc সংশোধনের পূর্বে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম অব্যাহত রাখার স্বার্থে উল্লিখিত উন্নয়ন সহযোগীদের অর্থায়নে সংশ্লিষ্ট ৪৬টি পদ (সংযুক্ত) নিয়োগসহ নতুন কার্যক্রমসমূহ শুরু সম্মতি প্রদানের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হল।

(কাজী মোখলেছুর রহমান)

উপপ্রধান

ফোনঃ ৯৫৪৫০০৭

ই-মেইল:mokles bd@yahoo.com

সদস্য

কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ,

পরিকল্পনা কমিশন

শের-এ-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা

(দৃষ্টান্তঃ যুগ্মপ্রধান (পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান উইং))

সদয় অবগতির জন্যঃ

১। অতিরিক্ত সচিব (উঃ) ও জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক, SID-CHT, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

২। মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

৩। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ
পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান উইং, পল্লী উন্নয়ন শাখা -০২

নং-২০.০০.০০০০.৩৪২.০০২.২০১৮-২৪০

তারিখঃ ১৬-০২-২০২০ খ্রিঃ

বিষয়ঃ পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের আওতাধীন “Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts” শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের আওতায় জনবলসহ নতুন কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্তকরণ প্রসঙ্গে।

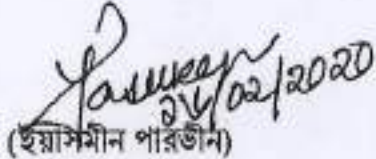
সূত্রঃ পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের স্মারক নং-২৯.০০.০০০০.২২৬.১৪.৭৩৪.১৭-৩৪; তারিখঃ ১৯/০১/২০২০ খ্রিঃ।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রে উল্লিখিত পত্রের প্রেক্ষিতে নির্দেশক্রমে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের আওতাধীন “Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts” শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পটির টিএপিপি সংশোধনের পূর্বে প্রকল্পের সার্বিক কার্যক্রম অব্যাহত রাখার স্বার্থে ৪৬টি পদে জনবল নিয়োগ এবং নতুন কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্তিসহ শুরু করার বিষয়ে পরিকল্পনা কমিশনের সম্মতি প্রদান করা হলো।

তবে শর্ত থাকে যে,

প্রকল্প সংশোধনের সময় অতিরিক্ত জনবল ও নতুন কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্তি এবং এ সংক্রান্ত অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় টিএপিপি-তে যথাযথভাবে প্রতিফলন করতে হবে।

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	
সচিবের দপ্তর	
প্রাপ্তির তারিখ :	১৭/০২/২০২০
ভাইরী নম্বর :	৪৭০
তারিখ :	
অতিরিক্ত সচিব (প্রশাসন/উন্নয়ন/সমন্বয়/পরিচালনা/পল্লি)	
সচিবের একান্ত সচিব :	


(ইয়াসমীন পারভীন)
উপ-প্রধান
ফোনঃ ৯১৮০৮৫৩

সচিব

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়
বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

সদয় অবগতির জন্য অনুলিপি:

- ১। সদস্য মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ২। প্রধান মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৩। যুগ্ম-প্রধান, মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান উইং, কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শের-ই-বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।



Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
UN Branch-III



Minutes of inter-ministerial meeting on the proposed project document
titled "Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT) 1st
revised.

সভাপতি	ড. নাহিদ রশীদ অতিরিক্ত সচিব
সভার তারিখ	২৮ জুন ২০২১
সভার সময়	বিকাল ৩-০০টা
স্থান	জুম অ্যাপস
উপস্থিতি	...

An inter-ministerial meeting on the proposed project document titled "Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT) 1st revised was held virtually on 28 June 2021 (Monday) at 3.00 p.m. Dr. Nahid Rashid, Additional Secretary (UN Wing), Economic Relations Division presided over the meeting.

The meeting started with the introduction by the participants. It was followed by a welcome speech by Dr Nahid Rashid, the Chair. She then asked the Deputy Secretary of UN - 3, Ms Baby Rani Karmakar to give a brief on the background of the meeting. She stated that due to an increase of the project activities and cost, the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts sent a letter to ERD for an approval for the revision of the TAPP of the project. As per agenda the Chair requested the Ministry representative for a brief presentation on the SID-CHT project. Mr. Md. Huzur Ali, Joint Secretary (Development), MoCHTA mentioned that Mr. Prasenjit Chakma, National Project Manager (NPM) of the project will brief the proposed revised project document in the meeting.

Mr. Prasenjit Chakma, NPM informed the meeting that the SID-CHT project was approved by the government in 2016 with the objective of strengthening the capacity of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. He also said that the present project will be supposed to end in September 2021. Therefore the project team proposes the 1st revision of the project with an extension for another five years. Initiative to revise the project has already been taken. The 1st revision of Project Document (ProDoc) has been prepared and

endorsed by MoCHTA. After that the ProDoc has been sent to ERD for approval.

Then he shared a brief of the document through a power point presentation. He mentioned that in the original ProDoc the Project period was 5 years (01 Oct. 2016 to 30 Sept. 2021). In the revised one, the period is 10 years (01 Oct. 2016 to 30 Sept. 2026). Project Budget is extended from the original USD 31.6 mln to the revised USD 100 mln. Resources mobilised till date USD 54.6 mln.

He further mentioned that the proposed Prodoc included empowerment of women and girls through education and skills and Youth development through skills training and entrepreneurship.

Mr. Md. Huzur Ali, Joint Secretary (Development), MoCHTA mentioned that there are multiple reasons for the TAPP revision of the project and he further requested NPM to cite them from the presentation:

- To reflect the DANIDA funded Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx sub-project worth DKK 58 million (US\$ 9.16 million) which will continue till December 2022
- To reflect the GAC (Canada) funded Women and Girls Empowerment in CHT through Education & Skills sub-project worth CAD 9.9 million (US\$ 7.75 million) which will continue till 30 September 2022
- To reflect the ADB funded Sustainable Management of Community Development in CHT sub-project worth US\$ 0.47 million
- To reflect the extension of USAID funded CHT Watershed Co-Management Activity (CHTWCA) sub-project with additional funding of US\$ 6 million which will continue till 29 August 2023.
- To reflect the support activities for the MoLGRD & C project AVCB II CHT works which will continue until June 2022.

Then he mentioned that MoCHTA has reviewed and endorsed the SID-CHT ProDoc 1st revision with extension and sent to ERD.

Regarding the Policy framework of the proposed revised ProDoc the NPM informed the meeting that the proposed revised ProDoc is aligned with Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2041, 7th Five Year Plan, 8th Five Year Plan and SDGs. The proposed revised project is also having linkage with 10 SDGs (SDG1, SDG2, SDG4, SDG5, SDG8, SDG10, SDG13, SDG15, SDG16, SDG17). He continued that the Initial budget was USD 31.6 mln, whereas the revised budget as proposed is USD 100 mln.

The NPM informed the meeting that additional funds from DPs (Denmark, Canada, USAID) have been committed and approved by MoCHTA 'subject to

inclusion into SID-CHT project when revised. He ended his presentation with a vote of thanks to everyone.

Finally, he mentioned that the project will result in improved agriculture productivity and food security, increase in income and standard of living of the most vulnerable communities, increased climate resilience and protection of natural resources like land, forest and water; increased civic participation in public sphere, in particular communities and women, advancement in devolution of power and implementation of Peace Accord, and elections of HDCs (and CHTRC); improved capacity of the local structures, more effective delivery of essential services, reduced GBV, women better educated and equipped with skills, employability and income of women increased; alternative livelihoods for the youth created, increased youth employment and income, small enterprises developed, access to finance, established business skills and support services.

The Chair thanked the project team for the key achievements of the project. Mr. Md. Huzur Ali, Joint Secretary (Development), MoCHTA thanked the NMP for the presentaion to clarify the need for a revision for the project.

Discussion

The representative from USAID Mr. Khan informed the meeting that USAID have been working with UNDP since 2015 and the partnership with UNDP and MOCHTA is a very effective one for the development of CHT. He confirmed that USAID will continue funding SID-CHT project with additional USD 6 mln till 2023. He also stated that USAID will continue to support for the development of CHT beyond 2023.

Representative from DANIDA Ms. Bitali Taskeen Islam confirmed the meeting about their support to Agriculture and Food Security project, Climate Change Resilient Project and Host community support project through SID-CHT until December 2022. He also informed the meeting that the new country programme of DANIDA is on process. She finally stated that DANIDA has strong interest to work with UNDP and MoCHTA.

Mr. Md. Huzur Ali, Joint Secretary (Development), MoCHTA informed the meeting that SID-CHT project is one of the successful and important projects of MoCHTA in terms of building resilient and capacity development of communities through livelihood programme, income generation activities, climate resilient activities, agriculture and food security related activities, protecting natural resources, host community support for Rohingya influx and enhancing the traditional justice system. He further stated that Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is lagging behind in many socio-

economic indicators. For the overall development of CHT and to scale up the mentioned activities the project needs to be continued. He also informed that a review meeting on the proposed revised ProDoc was held at MoCHTA under the leadership of MOCHTA Secretary. After compiling all the decision of the said meeting the revised ProDoc was endorsed by MoCHTA and sent to ERD for approval.

The chair asked the project team if there is any overlapping of activities as MoCHTA has several projects in CHT. Following the question, Mr. Huzur Ali informed that MoCHTA coordinate with all projects regularly to ensure no overlapping in any project.

The Acting High Commissioner from Canadian High Commission Ms. Phedra Moon Morris, informed the meeting that Canadian government will continue collaboration with UNDP and MoCHTA. Having joint mission in CHT, she continued that, they have seen joint planning among partners and stakeholders. She further mentioned that they are willing to work for the overall development of CHT.

Ms. Van Nguyen, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP Bangladesh appreciated Government leadership to support the collaboration to promote this important project. UNDP along with other development partners will continue supporting the project because SID-CHT focuses on the less developed districts as Chittagong Hill Tracts. The revised ProDoc also includes two additional outputs focusing on women and youth. She added that UNDP would like to capitalise the existing platform and to bring more partners to engage into the extended implementation period. One of the areas UNDP also would like to explore is engaging private sector as well.

Mr. Amal Krishna Mandal, Joint Secretary, ERD thanked the NPM for his presentation. He inquired on funding gap of the proposed project, management arrangement system and latest updates of revision of the TAPP.

In response, NPM of SID-CHT project Mr. Prasenjit Chakma shared the previous experience where USD 12million was unfunded in initial ProDoc and TAPP and the project was able to manage the funding gap and exceeded the resource mobilisation target by 75%. He also informed that the project will be managed in a manner consistent with the NEX/NIM or any future agreement between UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh. Regarding revision of the TAPP, he informed the meeting that the project is working simultaneously to revise the TAPP.

Regarding the project management system Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP informed the meeting that there are the

National Steering Committee(NSC) and Project Implementation Committee(PIC) and Government appointed Project Director for this project and also LoA signed with HDCs and Regional Councils. Regarding the unfunded amount of the proposed revised project, he mentioned that UNDP will work with the development partners to mobilize the resources. He further mentioned that two new components and new activities have been added to reflect Bangladesh Delta Plan as CHT is one of the eighth climate hotspots identified in the Delta Plan. CHT remains with a high prevalence of poverty, and it is important that all the development opportunities that Bangladesh is able to create must be made available for the people of CHT.

The Chair thanked all the participants for their valuable contribution and inputs. She further stated that for the inclusive development in CHT the project is an important one. She expresses her satisfaction about the strong NSC and PIC arrangements under the project. She further suggested on preparing the revised TAPP parallelly. She also informed the meeting that ERD will scrutinize the proposed ProDoC and will take necessary action to approve the proposed 1st revision of ProDoc of SID-CHT project.

Mr. Khurshid Alam, Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP informed the meeting that a NSC meeting was held on 24 June 2021 under the leadership of honourable MoCHTA Minister. All participants along with MoCHTA Secretary, NPD, representatives from planning commission and other ministries have unanimously approved the proposed extension of the project during the NSC. Mr. Md. Huzur Ali, Joint Secretary (Development), MoCHTA also confirmed that.

Decisions:

1. This project or any project in future has to be implemented through NIM in order to protect the Govt's ownership.
2. ERD will take necessary steps to approve the revised project document.
3. SID-CHT project management will work simultaneously to prepare the revised TAPP for approval.

There being no other agenda to discuss, the Chair concluded the meeting with a vote of thanks to all the participants.

ড. নাহিদ রশীদ
অতিরিক্ত সচিব

স্মারক নম্বর: ০৯.০০.০০০০.১০৩.১৪.০০৬.১৭.১০২

তারিখ: ১৭ শ্রাবণ ১৪২৮

০১ আগস্ট ২০২১

বিতরণ (জ্যেষ্ঠতার ক্রমানুসারে নয়) :

- ১) সিনিয়র সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
- ২) সিনিয়র সচিব, পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়
- ৩) সিনিয়র সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
- ৪) সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ
- ৫) সিনিয়র সচিব, জননিরাপত্তা বিভাগ
- ৬) সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়
- ৭) সচিব, লেজিসলেটিভ ও সংসদ বিষয়ক বিভাগ
- ৮) সচিব, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়
- ৯) সিনিয়র সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ
- ১০) সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ
- ১১) সচিব, প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়
- ১২) সচিব, ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়
- ১৩) সচিব, পরিবেশ, বন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়
- ১৪) সচিব, মৎস্য ও প্রানিসম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়
- ১৫) সচিব, মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়
- ১৬) সদস্য, আর্থ সামাজিক অবকাঠামো বিভাগ (সদস্য)-এর দপ্তর, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
- ১৭) প্রধান, সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ (প্রধান)-এর দপ্তর, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
- ১৮) যুগ্ম সচিব, জাতিসংঘ অধিশাখা-১, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ১৯) একান্ত সচিব, সচিবের দপ্তর, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
- ২০) Country Director, UNDP, IDB Bhaban, Agargaoan, Dhaka
- ২১) ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, উইং ৪: জাতিসংঘ, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ

বেবী রানী কর্মকার
উপসচিব (অতিরিক্ত দায়িত্ব)

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	
মুখ্যসচিব (উন্নয়ন) এর দপ্তর	
প্রাপ্তির তারিখ	২৬/৬/২২
স্মারকসংখ্যা	৬৩৩
তারিখ	২৬/৬/২২
উপসচিব/উপপ্রাধিকার	
(প্রশাসন/উন্নয়ন/পরিবহন/কম্বায়ন/শিক্ষা/পি.ও.)	

পূর্ণাঙ্গাতি স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ সরকার
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ
জাতিসংঘ-১ শাখা (ইউএনডিপি)
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা-১২০৭
www.erd.gov.bd



নং-০৯.০০.০০০০.১০৩.১৪.০০৬.১৭-৬২

তারিখ: ১৯ জুন, ২০২২ খ্রি।

বিষয়: স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয় সভার কার্যবিবরণী প্রেরণ।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয় কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নধীন "Strengthening Inclusive Development in CHT (SID-CHT)"- শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের ওপর গত ০৭/০৬/২০২২ তারিখ দুপুর ১২.৩০ ঘটিকায় স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয় সভা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে।

০২। উক্ত প্রকল্পের কার্যবিবরণী পরবর্তী কার্যার্থে এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	
অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ (অর্থনৈতিক)	
প্রাপ্তির তারিখ	২৬/৬/২২
স্মারকসংখ্যা	৬৩৩
তারিখ	২৬/৬/২২
উপসচিব	
সিও	

স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়
মুখ্যসচিব
ফোন: ৯১৮০৯৪৯

ই-মেইল: masummasud@gmail.com

বিতরণ (তোড়তার ক্রমানুসারে নয়):

- ১। সিনিয়র সচিব, প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়, তেজগাঁও, ঢাকা।
- ২। সিনিয়র সচিব (সদস্য), সাধারণ অর্থনীতি বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ৩। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। পররাষ্ট্র সচিব (সিনিয়র সচিব), পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়, সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৭। সচিব, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৮। সচিব, পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৯। সচিব, পুর্ণাঙ্গ বাস্তবায়ন ও প্রশাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১০। সচিব, পরিবেশ, কন ও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১১। সচিব, মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১২। সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ (আইএমইডি), শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১৩। সদস্য, স্বাধি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১৪। বিভাগীয় কমিশনার, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগীয় অফিস, চট্টগ্রাম।
- ১৫। আবাসিক প্রতিনিধি, ইউএনডিপি, আইডিবি ভবন, ঢাকা-১২০৭

অনুলিপি: সদস্য অবগতির জন্য।

- ১। সিনিয়র সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ।
- ২। অনুবিভাগ প্রমাদ (জাতিসংঘ) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ।
- ৩। মুখ্যসচিব (আস-২), মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্ক বিভাগ।

পার্বত্য চট্টগ্রাম বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়	
সচিবের দপ্তর	
প্রাপ্তির তারিখ	২৬/৬/২২
স্মারকসংখ্যা	৬৩৩
তারিখ	
অতিরিক্ত সচিব (প্রশাসন/উন্নয়ন/কম্বায়ন/শিক্ষা/পি.ও.)	
সচিবের একান্ত সচিব	

নথিভুক্ত জমা করা হল।

২৭.৬.২২

Mr. Tomlin



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
UN-3 Section
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka
www.erd.gov.bd



No:09.00.0000.104.14.002.22/96

Date: 15 June 2022

Subject: Minutes of the interministerial meeting to review the project titled 'Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT)'

Chairperson: Kabir Ahamed, Joint Secretary, Wing Chief (UN Wing) ERD

Date and Time: 7 June 2022; 12 am

List of the participants in the meeting shown in Annexure: A (not in order of seniority)

An interministerial meeting was held on 7 June 2022 under the chairmanship of Mr. Kabir Ahamed, wing chief, UN Wing to review the 1st amendment of project document project titled 'Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) project'

2. At the very outset, the chair welcomed all members in the meeting. After welcoming the participants, the chair requested Mr. Masudul Haque, Joint Secretary to present a brief background and the activities which will be going to implement under the 1st revision of this project. Mr. Masudul Haque informed that the objective of the project is to ensure the socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill tracts and to build up awareness of the people of that area. The total amount of this project is 100 million dollar from Government of Bangladesh & UNDP, Denmark, Canada, USAID & ADB in which GoB 15 million, PA 85 million and \$45,328,408.57 is unfunded. In the SPEC meeting which was held 14 November 2021 provided some observations regarding the revision of the project and requested to reconstruct the revise project document. According to the SPEC decision UNDP reconstructed the project document and sent it to ERD. Mr. Haque informed that this interministerial meeting is called to finalize the project document. Then he requested to UNDP to give presentation over the project. Mr. Prasenjit Chakma gave an overview on the project. Then the chair opened the floor for discussion.

3. Discussions:

Mr. Shamim Ahmed, Joint Chief, Agriculture, Water resources & Rural Institutions Division from Planning Commission took part in the discussion and informed the meeting that it was mentioned in the previous project document that the progress of the implementation was 100%. He also mentioned that if the grant amount will increase, in that case the scope of work will increase and need to revise the document. Mr. Ahmed mentioned that it is not desirable to

revise project document repeatedly. Mr. Masudul Haque, Joint Secretary, ERD said that it will be more appropriate to make an exit plan in the TAPP for ensuring the transparency & accountability in the project rather than revision.

Md. Abu Mansur, representative from Rural Development and Cooperative Division informed in the meeting that there are many activities and surveys are mentioned in the project document but no specific sources of these activities are mentioned in the project document. Then the chair advised to mention the sources of those activities in the project document.

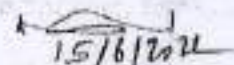
Dr. Prokash Kanti Chowdhury, Additional Divisional Commissioner, Chittogram took part in the discussion and informed in the meeting that the activities and overall objectives of this project are really praiseworthy. But the local administration is not directly involved with this project activity. He said that District & Upazila administration should be involved with this project activity. He also said that for a better and sustainable coordination it needs to ensure monitoring & reporting system through District & Upazila committees.

Mr. Shamim Ahmed, Joint Chief, Planning Commission said that it will be more appropriate to mention in the output, the women empowerment & participation in the decision making process instead of violence against women. He also said that the project operational cost should not exceed more than 30%. The representative from CHT Ministry informed that the project is going very well and the local people are benefited from this project.

4. In the concluding remarks the chair told the project should be designed in line to consideration of the topography of CHT. He also said the project authority should closely coordinate with the local administration such as District & Upazila administration and the local government institutions.

5. After detail discussion, following decisions were taken:

1. Meeting has decided to approve the project document and ERD will take the necessary action in this regard.
2. Operational cost should not exceed than 30%
3. The project authority should keep close coordination with District & Upazila administration and with the local government institutions of CHT
4. UNDP should take the new projects for future activities in CTG Hill Tracts rather than project revision in several times


15/6/2022
(Kabir Ahamed)
Joint Secretary
UN Wing Chief, ERD

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**

UNDP/ADM/LEG/SBA/ 96

12 December 1986

To: Participating and Executing Agencies of UNDP

From: Eugene Youkel *E. Youkel*
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Finance and Administration

Subject: Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance by UNDP to the Government

.....
1. Attached is a copy of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and UNDP which was signed on 25 November 1986 by the Adviser for Finance on behalf of the Government and by the Administrator on behalf of UNDP. The Agreement incorporates exchanges of letters relating to Article IX, paragraph 5 and to Article X, paragraph 1(e). Copies of the letters are also attached.

..
2. Article XIII, paragraph 1, of the Agreement provides for its entry into force upon signature. The Agreement, therefore, has been in effect since 25 November 1986.



AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations has established the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter called the UNDP) to support and supplement the national efforts of developing countries at solving the most important problems of their economic development and to promote social progress and better standards of life; and

WHEREAS the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (hereinafter called the Government) wishes to request assistance from the UNDP for the benefit of its people;

NOW THEREFORE the Government and the UNDP (hereinafter called the Parties) have entered into this Agreement in a spirit of friendly cooperation.

Article I
Scope of this Agreement

1. This agreement embodies the basic conditions under which the UNDP and its Executing Agencies shall assist the Government in carrying out its development projects, and under which such UNDP-assisted projects shall be executed. It shall apply to all such UNDP assistance and to such Project Documents or other instruments (hereinafter called Project Documents) as the Parties may conclude to define the particulars of such assistance and the respective responsibilities of the Parties and the Executing Agency hereunder in more detail in regard to such projects.
2. Assistance shall be provided by the UNDP under this Agreement only in response to requests submitted by the Government and approved by the UNDP. Such assistance shall be made available to the Government, or to such entity as the Government may designate, and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions



and decisions of the competent United Nations organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP.

Article II

Forms of Assistance

1. Assistance which may be made available by the UNDP to the Government under this Agreement may consist of:

(a) The services of advisory experts and consultants, including consultant firms or organizations, selected by the UNDP or the Executing Agency concerned, in consultation with the Government and responsible, under the terms of their contracts and other arrangements, to the UNDP or the Executing Agency;

(b) The services of operational experts selected by the Executing Agency, in consultation with the Government, to perform functions of an operational, executive or administrative character as civil servants of the Government or as employees of such entities as the Government may designate under Article I, paragraph 2, hereof;

(c) The services of members of the United Nations Volunteers (hereinafter called the volunteers);

(d) Equipment and supplies;

(e) Seminars, training programmes, demonstration projects, expert working groups and related activities;

(f) Scholarships and fellowships, or similar arrangements under which candidates nominated by the Government and accepted by the Executing Agency concerned may study or receive training; and

(g) Any other form of assistance which may be agreed upon by the Parties.

2. Requests for assistance shall be presented by the Government to the UNDP through the UNDP Resident Representative in the country (referred to in paragraph 4(a) of this Article), and in the form and in accordance with procedures established by the UNDP for such requests. The Government shall provide the UNDP with all appropriate facilities and relevant information to appraise the request. With respect to a request for an investment-oriented project, the Government shall also provide the



UNDP with information on the Government's plans for the anticipated follow-up of such project.

3. (a) Assistance may be provided by the UNDP to the Government either directly, with such external assistance as mutually agreed upon by the Parties, or through an Executing Agency, which shall have primary responsibility for carrying out UNDP assistance to the project and shall have the status of an independent contractor vis-a-vis UNDP for this purpose.

(b) Where assistance is provided by the UNDP directly to the Government, all references in this Agreement to an Executing Agency shall be construed as referring to the UNDP, unless clearly inappropriate from the context.

(c) Where assistance is provided by the UNDP to the Government, with the Government acting as an Executing Agency, all references in this Agreement to an Executing Agency shall be construed as referring to the Government, unless clearly inappropriate from the context or modified by the provisions of the relevant Project Document.

4. (a) The UNDP may maintain a permanent mission, headed by a Resident Representative, in the country to represent the UNDP therein and be the principal channel of communication with the Government on all Programme matters. The Resident Representative shall have full responsibility and ultimate authority, on behalf of the UNDP Administrator, for the UNDP programme in all its aspects in the country, and shall be team leader in regard to such representatives of other United Nations organizations as may be posted in the country, taking into account their professional competence and their relations with appropriate organs of the Government. The Resident Representative shall maintain liaison, on behalf of the Programme, with the appropriate organs of the Government, including the Government's co-ordinating agency for external assistance, and shall inform the Government of the policies, criteria and procedures of the UNDP and other relevant programmes of the United Nations. He shall, upon request, assist the Government, as may be required, in the preparation of UNDP country programme and project requests, as well as proposals for country programme or project changes, assure proper co-ordination of all assistance rendered by



the UNDP through various Executing Agencies or its own consultants, assist the Government, as may be required, in co-ordinating UNDP activities with national, regional, bilateral and multilateral programmes within the country, and carry out such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Administrator or by an Executing Agency.

(b) The UNDP mission in the country shall have such other staff as the UNDP may deem appropriate to its proper functioning. The UNDP shall notify the Government from time to time of the names of the members, and of the families of the members, of the mission, and of changes in the status of such persons.

Article III

Execution of Projects

1. The Government shall remain responsible for its UNDP-assisted development projects and the realization of their objectives as described in the relevant Project Documents, and shall carry out such parts of such projects as may be stipulated in the provisions of this Agreement and such Project Documents. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government's participation in such projects through assistance to the Government in pursuance of this Agreement and the Work Plans forming part of such Project Documents, and through assistance to the Government in fulfilling its intent with respect to investment follow-up. The Government shall inform UNDP of the Implementing Agency of the Government directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted project. Without prejudice to the Government's overall responsibility for its projects, the Parties may agree that an Executing Agency shall assume such responsibilities for execution of a project in consultation and agreement with the Implementing Agency, and any arrangements to this effect as shall be stipulated in the project Work Plan forming part of the Project Document together with arrangements, if any, for transfer of such responsibility, in the course of project execution, to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government.



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2. Compliance by the Government with any prior obligations agreed to be necessary or appropriate for UNDP assistance to a particular project shall be a condition of performance by the UNDP and the Executing Agency of their responsibilities with respect to that project. Should provision of such assistance be commenced before such prior obligations have been met, it may be suspended or terminated after appropriate consultation with the Government.

3. Any agreement between the Government and an Executing Agency concerning the execution of a UNDP-assisted project or between the Government and an operational expert shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement.

4. The Implementing Agency shall, as appropriate and in consultation with the Executing Agency, provide a national director for each project, who shall perform such functions as are assigned to him by the Implementing Agency. The Executing Agency shall, as appropriate and in consultation with the Government, appoint a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) or Project Co-ordinator responsible to the Executing Agency to oversee the Executing Agency's participation in the project at the project level. He shall supervise and co-ordinate activities of experts and other Executing Agency personnel and be responsible for the on-the-job training of national Government counterparts. He shall be responsible for the management and efficient utilization of all UNDP-financed inputs, including equipment provided to the project, and the CTA or Project Co-ordinator will work under the supervision of the national director for the realization of project objectives.

5. In the performance of their duties, advisory experts, consultants and volunteers shall act in close consultation with the Government and with persons or bodies designated by the Government, and shall comply with such instructions from the Government as may be appropriate to the nature of their duties and the assistance to be given and as may be mutually agreed upon between the UNDP and the Executing Agency concerned and the Government. Operational experts shall be solely responsible to, and be under the exclusive direction of, the Government or the entity to which they are assigned, but shall not be required



to perform any functions incompatible with their international status or with the purposes of the UNDP or of the Executing Agency.

6. Recipients of fellowships shall be nominated by the Government and selected by the Executing Agency. Such fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowship policies and practices of the Executing Agency with due regard to the policies and practices of the Government.

7. Technical and other equipment, materials, supplies and other property financed or provided by the UNDP shall belong to the UNDP unless and until such time as ownership thereof is transferred, on terms and conditions mutually agreed upon by the Parties, to the Government or to an entity nominated by it.

8. With reference to patent rights, copyright rights, and other similar rights relating to inventions and discoveries:

(a) The patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights to any discovery or work which results solely and specifically from UNDP assistance under this Agreement shall belong to the UNDP;

(b) The Government shall have the right to use and exploitation in the country free of royalty or any charge of similar nature, and to grant licenses of use and exploitation on the terms and conditions it deems relevant, by simple notification of its desire to the UNDP;

(c) The UNDP shall have the right to grant licenses of use and exploitation outside the country, by simple notification of its desire to the Government and taking note of the points of view of the latter;

(d) The UNDP shall inform the Government of all patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights relating to inventions and discoveries which are available to it under similar agreements with other countries; and

(e) The Government shall be entitled to benefits hereunder not less favourable than those to which any other country may be entitled under any similar agreements between UNDP and any such country.



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Article IV

Information concerning Projects

1. Subject to laws and regulations in force relating to security in Bangladesh, the Government shall furnish the UNDP with such relevant reports, maps, accounts, records, statements, documents and other information, as it may request concerning any UNDP-assisted project, its execution or its continued feasibility and soundness, or concerning the compliance by the Government with its responsibilities under this Agreement or Project Documents.
2. The UNDP undertakes that the Government shall be kept currently informed of the progress of its assistance activities under this Agreement, including information based on best available data relating to expenditure status made available to the Government in a format agreed upon by the Parties once a quarter. Either Party shall have the right, at any time, to observe the progress of operations on UNDP-assisted projects.
3. The Government shall, subsequent to the completion of a UNDP-assisted project, make available to the UNDP, at its request, information as to benefits derived from and activities undertaken to further the purposes of the project, including information necessary for, or appropriate to, its evaluation or to the evaluation of UNDP assistance, and shall consult with and permit observation by the UNDP for this purpose.
4. Any information or material which the Government is required to provide to the UNDP under this Article shall be made available by the Government to an Executing Agency at the request of the Executing Agency concerned.
5. The Parties shall consult each other regarding the publication, as appropriate, of any information relating to any UNDP-assisted project or to benefits derived therefrom. However, any information relating to any investment-oriented project may be released by the UNDP to potential investors, unless and until the Government has requested the UNDP in writing to restrict the release of information relating to such projects.



Article V

Participation and Contribution of Government
in execution of Project

1. In fulfilment of the Government's responsibility to participate and co-operate in the execution of the projects assisted by the UNDP under this Agreement, it shall contribute the following in kind to the extent detailed in relevant Project Documents:

(a) Local counterpart professional and other services, including national counterparts to operational experts; and

(b) Land, buildings, and other facilities, including equipment, materials and supplies available within the country.

2. Whenever the provision of equipment forms part of UNDP assistance to the Government, the latter shall meet charges relating to customs clearance of such equipment, its transportation from the port of entry to the project site together with any incidental handling or storage and related expenses, its insurance after delivery to the project site, and its installation and maintenance.

3. The Government shall also meet the salaries of trainees and recipients of fellowships during the period of their fellowships in accordance with Government rules and regulations.

4. If so provided in the Project Document, the Government may, at its own expense, request UNDP or the Executing Agency to provide the items enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Article. The terms and conditions of the provision of such items by UNDP or the Executing Agency, including accounting for any expenditures thereon and matters relating to cost estimates of Government contribution to the execution of the project, shall be stipulated in the Project Document.

5. The Government shall as appropriate display suitable signs at each project identifying it as one assisted by the UNDP and the Executing Agency.



Article VI
Assessed programme costs
and other items payable in local currency

1. In addition to the contribution referred to in Article V above, the Government shall assist the UNDP in providing it with assistance in kind as may be specified in the relevant Project Document in respect of the following:

(a) Local administrative and clerical services, including necessary local secretarial help, interpreter/translators, and related assistance;

(b) Transportation of personnel within the country; and

(c) Postage and telecommunications for official purposes.

2. The Government shall also pay or cause the Implementing Agency to pay each operational expert directly the salary, allowances and other related emoluments which would be payable to one of its nationals if appointed to the post involved. It shall grant an operational expert the same annual and sick leave as the Executing Agency concerned grants its own officials, and shall make any arrangement necessary to permit him to take home leave to which he is entitled under the terms of his service with the Executing Agency concerned. Should his service be terminated by the Government or the Implementing Agency, as the case may be, under circumstances which give rise to an obligation on the part of an Executing Agency to pay him an indemnity under its contract with him, the Government or the Implementing Agency, as the case may be, shall contribute to the cost thereof the amount of separation indemnity which would be payable to a national civil servant whose service is terminated in the same circumstances.

3. The Government undertakes to furnish in kind the following local services and facilities:

(a) The necessary office space and other premises, as specified in the Project Document;

(b) Such medical facilities and services for international personnel as may be available to national civil servants;



- (c) Simply furnished accommodation to volunteers; and
- (d) Assistance in finding suitable housing accommodation for international personnel, including operational experts.

4. The Government shall also contribute towards the expenses of maintaining the UNDP mission in the country by paying annually to the UNDP a lump sum mutually agreed between the Parties for the purposes of the following expenditures:

- (a) An appropriate office with equipment and supplies to serve as local headquarters for the UNDP in the country;
- (b) Appropriate local secretarial and clerical help, interpreters, translators and related assistance;
- (c) Transportation of the Resident Representative and his staff for official purposes within the country;
- (d) Postage and telecommunications for official purposes; and
- (e) Subsistence for the internationally recruited staff while in official travel status within the country.

5. The Government shall have the option of providing in kind the facilities referred to in paragraph 4 above, with the exception of items (b) and (e).

6. Moneys payable under the provisions of this Article, other than under paragraph 2, shall be paid by the Government and administered by the UNDP in accordance with the applicable financial regulations of UNDP.

Article VII

Relation to assistance from other sources

In the event that assistance towards the execution of a project is obtained by either Party from other sources, the Parties shall consult each other and the Executing Agency with a view to effective co-ordination and utilization of assistance received by the Government from all sources. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties, the obligation of the Government or UNDP hereunder shall not be modified by any arrangements it may enter into with other entities co-operating with it in the execution of a project.



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Article VIII
Use of assistance

The Government shall exert its best efforts to make the most effective use of the assistance provided by the UNDP and shall use such assistance for the purpose for which it is intended. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall take such steps to this end as are specified in the Project Document.

Article IX
Privileges and Immunities

1. The Government shall apply to the United Nations and its organs, including the UNDP and United Nations subsidiary organs acting as UNDP Executing Agencies, their property, funds and assets, and to their officials, including the Resident Representative and other members of the UNDP mission in the country, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.
2. The Government shall apply to each Specialized Agency acting as an Executing Agency, its property, funds and assets, and to its officials, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, including any Annex to the Convention applicable to such Specialized Agency. In case the International Atomic Energy Agency (the IAEA) acts as an Executing Agency, the Government shall apply to its property, funds and assets, and to its officials and experts, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA.
3. Members of the UNDP mission in the country may be granted such additional privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the effective exercise by the mission of its functions, if agreed upon by the Parties.
4. (a) Except as the Parties may otherwise agree in Project Documents relating to specific projects, the Government shall grant all persons, other than Bangladesh nationals, performing services on behalf of the



UNDP, a Specialized Agency or the IAEA who are not covered by paragraphs 1 and 2 above the same privileges and immunities as officials of the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned or the IAEA under Sections 18, 19 or 1B respectively of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations or of the Specialized Agencies, or of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA, keeping in view the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the corresponding provisions of the Convention and Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA respectively;

(b) For purposes of the instruments on privileges and immunities referred to in the preceding parts of this Article:

- (1) All papers and documents relating to a project in the possession or under the control of the persons referred to in sub-paragraph 4(a) above shall be deemed to be documents belonging to the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned, or the IAEA, as the case may be; and
- (2) Equipment, materials and supplies brought into or purchased or leased by those persons within the country for purposes of a project shall be deemed to be property of the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned, or the IAEA, as the case may be.

5. The expression "persons performing services" as used in Articles IX, X and XIII of this Agreement includes operational experts, volunteers, consultants, and governmental or non-governmental organizations or firms which UNDP may retain, whether as an Executing Agency or otherwise or which an Executing Agency may retain to execute or to assist in the execution of UNDP assistance to a project, and their employees, except Bangladesh nationals. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit the privileges and immunities or facilities conferred upon such organizations or firms or their employees in any other instrument.



Article X

Facilities for execution of UNDP assistance

1. The Government shall take any measures which may be necessary to exempt the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, their experts and other persons performing services on their behalf from regulations or other legal provisions which may interfere with operations under this Agreement, and shall grant them such other facilities as may be necessary for the speedy and efficient execution of UNDP assistance. It shall, in particular, grant them the following rights and facilities:

(a) Prompt clearance of experts and other persons performing services on behalf of the UNDP or an Executing Agency;

(b) Prompt issuance without cost of necessary visas, licenses or permits;

(c) Access to the site of work and all necessary rights of way, subject to security laws and regulations in force in Bangladesh;

(d) Free movement within or to or from the country, to the extent necessary for proper execution of UNDP assistance, subject to security laws and regulations in force in Bangladesh;

(e) The most favourable legal rate of exchange;

(f) Any permits necessary for the importation of equipment, materials and supplies, and for their subsequent exportation;

(g) Any permits necessary for importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of officials of the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, or other persons performing services on their behalf, and for the subsequent exportation of such property; and

(h) Prompt release from customs of the items mentioned in subparagraphs (f) and (g) above.

2. Assistance under this Agreement being provided for the benefit of the Government and people of Bangladesh, the Government shall bear all risks of operations arising under this Agreement. It shall be responsible for dealing with claims which may be brought by third parties against the UNDP or an Executing Agency, their officials or other persons performing services on their behalf, and shall hold them



harmless in respect of claims or liabilities arising from operations under this Agreement. The foregoing provision shall not apply where the Parties and the Executing Agency are agreed that a claim or liability arises from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the above-mentioned individuals.

Article XI

Suspension or termination of assistance

1. The UNDP may by written notice to the Government and to the Executing Agency concerned suspend its assistance to any project if in the judgement of the UNDP, after consultations with the Government, any circumstance arises which interferes with or threatens to interfere with the successful completion of the project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The UNDP may, in the same or a subsequent written notice, indicate the conditions under which it is prepared to resume its assistance to the project. Any such suspension shall continue until such time as such conditions are accepted by the Government and as the UNDP shall give written notice to the Executing Agency that it is prepared to resume its assistance.
2. If any situation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall continue for a period of thirty days after notice thereof and of suspension shall have been given by the UNDP to the Government and the Executing Agency, then at any time thereafter during the continuance thereof, the UNDP may by written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency terminate its assistance to the project.
3. The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the UNDP may have in the circumstances, whether under general principles of law or otherwise.

Article XII

Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute between the UNDP and the Government arising out of or relating to this Agreement which is not settled by negotiation



or other agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within fifteen days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.

2. Any dispute between the Government and an operational expert arising out of or relating to the conditions of his service with the Government may be referred to the Executing Agency providing the operational expert by either the Government or the operational expert involved, and the Executing Agency concerned shall use its good offices to assist them in arriving at a settlement. If the dispute cannot be settled in accordance with the preceding sentence or by other agreed mode of settlement, the matter shall at the request of either Party be submitted to arbitration following the same provisions as are laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article XIII
General Provisions

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature. It shall continue in force until terminated under paragraph 3 below. Upon the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall supersede existing Agreements concerning the provision of assistance to the Government out of UNDP resources and concerning the UNDP office in the country, and it shall apply to all assistance provided to the Government and to the UNDP office established in the country under the provisions of the Agreements now superseded.



2. This Agreement may be modified by written agreement between the Parties hereto. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Each Party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other Party under this paragraph.

3. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice.

4. The obligations assumed by the Parties under Article IV (concerning project information) and VIII (concerning the use of assistance) hereof shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement. The obligations assumed by the Government under Articles IX (concerning privileges and immunities), X (concerning facilities for project execution) and XII (concerning settlement of disputes) hereof shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement to the extent necessary to permit orderly withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of the UNDP and of any Executing Agency, or of any persons performing services on their behalf under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly appointed representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Government, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies at Dhaka this day of twenty-five November 1986.

For the United Nations Development
Programme:

For the Government of
The People's Republic of Bangladesh:

/S/ William H. Draper III -
Administrator

/S/ M. Syeduzzaman
Adviser for Finance



M. Syeduzzaman
Adviser for Finance

Ministry of Finance
Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dhaka

November 25, 1986.

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement of 25 November 1986 between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning assistance to my Government by UNDP.

In this regard, I wish to convey to you certain understandings of my Government with respect to that Agreement as set out below :

(a) Privileges and immunities granted to individuals and entities referred to in Article IX, paragraph 5 (the text of which is attached to this letter) are granted to them in the interest of UNDP and not for the personal benefit of the individuals and the entities as described in relevant project documents.

(b) The privileges and immunities to be granted to the individuals and entities referred to in Article IX, paragraph 5, shall be in conformity with those enumerated in Article V of the convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to which my Government became a party on 13 January 1978.

(c) Volunteers and non-governmental organizations to be employed by UNDP in consultation with the Government shall be regarded as United Nations officials with respect to the granting of privileges and immunities for functional and operational purposes only.

If the foregoing represents the understanding of UNDP as well, I have the honour to propose that this letter and your reply in that sense be regarded as constituting an agreement in the matter.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Mr. William H. Draper III
Administrator, UNDP
1 United Nations Plaza
New York N. Y. 10017.


(M. Syeduzzaman)

The complete text of Paragraph 5, Article IX, as it appears in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme.

5. The expression "persons performing services" as used in Articles IX, X and XIII of this Agreement includes operational experts, volunteers, consultants and governmental or non-governmental organizations or firms which UNDP may retain, whether as an Executing Agency or otherwise, or which an Executing Agency may retain, to execute or to assist in the execution of UNDP assistance to a project and their employees, except Bangladesh nationals. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit the privileges and immunities or facilities conferred upon such organizations or firms or their employees in any other instrument.



THE ADMINISTRATOR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

25 November 1986

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 25 November 1986 in which you conveyed to me certain understandings of your Government with respect to the Agreement of 25 November 1986 between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning assistance to your Government by UNDP.

In this regard, I wish to confirm that the understanding of your Government as stipulated in your letter with respect to Article IX, paragraph 5, of the said Agreement is the same as that of UNDP and is set out below:

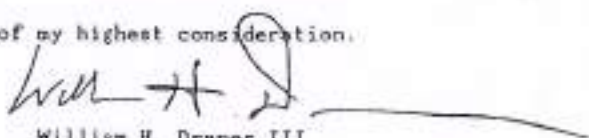
(a) Privileges and immunities granted to individuals and entities referred to in Article IX, paragraph 5, are granted to them in the interest of UNDP and not for the personal benefit of the individuals and the entities concerned. The privileges and immunities so granted relate only to the official duties of such individuals and entities as described in relevant project documents.

(b) The privileges and immunities to be granted to the individuals and entities referred to in Article IX, paragraph 5, shall be in conformity with those enumerated in Article V of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to which your Government became a party on 13 January 1978.

(c) Volunteers and Non-government organizations to be employed by UNDP in consultation with the Government shall be regarded as United Nations officials with respect to the granting of privileges and immunities for functional and operational purposes only.

I have the honour, therefore, to agree to your proposal that your letter of 25 November 1986 and this reply be regarded as constituting an agreement in the matter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.


William H. Draper III

His Excellency
Adviser for Finance
Ministry of Finance
Dhaka
Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh



THE ADMINISTRATOR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

25 November 1986

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement of 25 November 1986 between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning assistance to your Government by UNDP.

In this regard, I wish to convey to you the understanding of UNDP with respect to Article X of the Agreement, as follows:

The provision of Article X, paragraph 1(e), which grants to UNDP the most favourable legal rate of exchange, will have the same meaning and implications as have been the practice since the coming into force of the Revised Standard Agreement on 31 July 1972.

If the foregoing represents the understanding of your Government as well, I wish to propose that this letter and your reply in that sense be regarded as constituting an agreement in the matter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

William H. Draper III

His Excellency
Adviser for Finance
Ministry of Finance
Dhaka
Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh



M. Syeduzzaman
Adviser for Finance

Ministry of Finance
Government of the
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Dhaka

November 25, 1986.

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1986 in which you conveyed to me the understanding of UNDP with respect to the Agreement of 25 November 1986 between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme concerning assistance to my Government by UNDP.

In this regard, I wish to confirm that the understanding of my Government with respect to the Agreement is as follows :

The provision of Article X, paragraph 1 (e), which grants to UNDP the most favourable rate of exchange, will have the same meaning and implications as have been the practice since the coming into force of the Revised Standard Agreement on 31 July 1972.

I have the honour to agree to the proposal that your letter of 25 November 1986 and this reply be regarded as constituting an agreement in the matter.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(M. Syeduzzaman)

R. E. Mr. William H. Draper III,
Administrator,
United Nations Development Programme,
1 United Nations Plaza,
New York, N. Y. 10017.

১০ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৯ ও ২৪ জুন ২০২১ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত প্রকল্পের NSC এবং ২৮ জুন ২০২১ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত
আন্তঃমন্ত্রণালয় সভার সিদ্ধান্ত/মতামতসমূহের ফলোআপ প্রতিবেদন

Decisions	Action Taken
3rd NSC meeting held on 10 December 2019	
SID-CHT project management will revise the PRODOC and TAPP urgently for approval by the concerned authority.	As per decision, SID-CHT project management prepared the revised PRODOC. Subsequently, a review meeting was held in MoCHTA on 31 May 2021 on the revised PRODOC. As per review meeting's decision, the revised PRODOC was recast and sent to ERD on for approval.
MOCHTA will write a letter to planning commission for their approval about implementation of new programs and activities funded by D.Ps including recruitment of staff under SID-CHT project.	As per decision, MoCHTA sent a letter to Planning commission for their approval about implementation of new programs and activities funded by D.Ps including recruitment of staff under SID-CHT project. Accordingly, Planning commission approved the proposal subject to inclusion of the same while revising the TAPP. (Approval letter attached).
SID-CHT project will implement the AVCB project phase -2 activities in CHT as per guidelines provided by the honourable MOCHTA Minister as mentioned in discussion	As per guidelines provided by the honourable Minister initiatives are taken to review the existing customary laws and practices of Chakma, Marma and Tripura communities and document them through hiring three expert resource persons under the Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase II in CHT part. Several consultation meetings too place by these consultants engaging the Circle Chiefs, Headmen, Karbaries and members of civil society. Under the current project there is limitation of reviewing the customary laws and practices of Mro community but in next phase of the project it will be incorporated. There are many instances where the ethnic customs related cases are referred to customary justice actors/courts by District Judges and even Supreme Court. The Appellate Division of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reiterated the continued constitutional and legal validity of the special CHT legal and judicial systems through its judgment in the case of Wagachara Tea Estate Ltd. Vs. Abu Taher & Others (Civil Appeal No. 147 of 2007, AD, 2 December 2014).
GOB funded activities under SID-CHT project should be completed by June expeditiously.	Due to Covid 19 situation, the HDCs were unable to complete GoB funded planned activities of BDT 10 crore by June 2020. In 2019-20 fiscal year BDT 5 crore has been spent by three HDCs for the planned activities. HDCs sent fund request letter of the remaining fund to NPD. Representatives of HDCs will provide the updates

	of the activities in the meeting.
4th NSC meeting held on 24 June 2021	
SID-CHT project management and MoCHTA will follow-up with ERD regarding the approval of revised Project Document.	SID-CHT project management and MoCHTA is following-up with ERD regarding the approval of revised Project Document continuously.
SID-CHT project management will work simultaneously to prepare the revised TAPP for approval.	SID-CHT project management has prepared the revised TAPP and sent to Planning commission on 28 September 2021 for approval.
UNDP will provide additional 394,793USD to SID-CHT project to cover the bridging period for the continuation of AFSP and CCRP activities. Total UNDP contribution to the SID-CHT project would be USD 2 million.	UNDP has provided additional 394,793USD to SID-CHT project to cover the bridging period for the continuation of AFSP and CCRP activities.
GoB may provide CCRP and AFSP programme activities cost of SID-CHT project for the bridging period once these activities have been mentioned in the revised TAPP and get approval of revised TAPP from Planning Commission.	CCRP and AFSP programme activities cost of SID-CHT project for the bridging period has been included to RTAPP and has been sent to Planning Commission for Approval. (RTAPP Page no 113).
The project will focus more on water resource management and tackling the water crisis in CHT.	The new project document (ProDoc) and RTAPP has focused more on water resource management and tackling the water crisis in CHT.
Inter-ministerial meeting held on 28 June 2021	
This project or any project in future has to be implemented through NIM in order to protect the Govt's ownership.	This project will be implemented through NIM in order to protect the Govt's ownership. (ProDoc Page No 44)
ERD will take necessary steps to approve the revised project document.	
SID-CHT project management will work simultaneously to prepare the revised TAPP for approval.	SID-CHT project management has prepared the revised TAPP and sent to Planning commission on 28 September 2021 for approval.

আন্তঃমন্ত্রালয় সভার সিদ্ধান্ত / মতামতসমূহের ফলোআপ প্রতিবেদন

Sl No	Decisions	Action Taken
	Inter-ministerial meeting held on 07 June 2022	
1.	Meeting has decided to approve the project document and ERD will take the necessary action in this regard.	
2.	Operation cost should not exceed than 30%	Operation cost is below 30% (Prodoc Page no 79) and TAPP page no 3 (Estimated cost summary).
3.	The Project authority should keep close coordination with District & Upazila Administration and with the Local Government Institution of CHT.	Close coordination with District & Upazila Administration and with the Local Government Institution of CHT is strictly maintained. Moreover, District & Upazila level coordination committee has been formed for better coordination. (Prodoc Page No 44 & RTAPP page no 56)
4.	UNDP should take the new projects for future activities in CHT rather than project revision in several time.	UNDP will comply with the decision.



Accelerating Sustainable Development
in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

**PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR
SUPPORT TO THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
(2015-2020)**

Final

OVERVIEW

TITLE	Achieving Sustainable Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
DURATION	7 years	
GOALS	IMPACT GOAL:	
	Inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, and confidence building gains.	
KEY STAKEHOLDERS	THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH:	
	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
	CHT Regional Council	Ministry of Home Affairs
	Hill District Councils	Line Departments for principal transferred subjects
	Local government at Upazila and Union level	Forest Department
	DCs and UNOs	Ministry of Land
	THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH:	
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO).	
	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (indicative):	
	European Union (EU), Canada, Denmark, Japan, Sweden, USAID	
	Other Institutions (to be confirmed):	
	Academic and knowledge-based institutions, Civil society, and Media (national and local)	
EXPECTED RESULTS AND AREAS OF FOCUS	EXPECTED RESULTS:	AREAS OF FOCUS:
	Pillar 1: Sustainable livelihoods and food security.	➤ Enhancing nutrition, dietary diversity and household food security through sustainable agricultural development and behavioural change communication. ➤ Management of natural resources and risks, and strengthen households and communities resilience to cope with shocks and stresses. ➤ Livelihood improvement through development of off-farm income generating activities and market strengthening.
	Pillar 2: Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices.	➤ Hill District Councils have adequate capacity and resources to plan and implement social development plans and services. ➤ Communities, in particular, women and children, benefit from increased and equitable coverage of quality social services and key practices. ➤ Government Institutions and communities participate effectively in planning, managing and monitoring social services.
	Pillar 3: Improved governance and social cohesion.	➤ Rule of law and equitable justice ensures human security for all people of the region. ➤ Transparent and responsive CHT and Local Government institutions manage CHT affairs. ➤ Women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building.

INTRODUCTION

This Programmatic Framework sets out a basis for comprehensive programming of United Nations (UN) and Development Partners in the three districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), from 2015 in partnership with the Government. It builds on existing development work and expands support for livelihood development, effective coverage of basic services and confidence building. It states key principles and strategies for development support in CHT to be agreed by development partners and government. It will be followed by the development of a series of specific funded programmes.

The framework details development efforts in the CHT region that both support the CHT to retain its distinct characteristics while enabling its people to be better integrated into the national economy, particularly as Bangladesh is poised to achieve a Middle-Income Country (MIC) status by 2021. At the same time it will support the role of Bangladesh as an internationally recognised model for management of a post-conflict situation, in the implementation of the 1997 CHT Accord. The UN will support the Government of Bangladesh at both the national and the CHT level to ensure sustainable development gains are achieved.

The purpose of this Programmatic Framework is to:

- Provide the basis for a broad-based dialogue and achieve consensus on the next phase of support.
- Indicate priority areas for the UN and Development Partners to address based on identification of persisting obstacles to equitable development and confidence building.
- Unite the UN system and Development Partners behind a common vision and purpose in CHT for the coming years, bringing the full technical capacity of the UN system and partners to bear, with the full support of the government.
- Present the guiding principles, in line with the government policies, which will be observed by UN agencies and Development Partners in collaborating effectively in CHT.

The concept note recognizes the successes of programmes to date delivered by various agencies and development partners, and emphasizes the importance of learning lessons from past programmes and of coordinating future activities.

What is NEW about this new programmatic framework?

Firstly, it attempts to be **inclusive of all communities** as it addresses new and remaining challenges of development in CHT. The region will change dramatically over the coming years, as investments are made in infrastructure in both a rural and the urban setting. At the same time there is 'unfinished business' for development outcomes and confidence building is still to be fully achieved.

Secondly, it supports sustainable development in the CHT – both environmentally, through a stronger focus on the ecosystems, and social development, with a strong focus on the development of systems and institutions. This will include progressive degrees of **national execution of the programme**.

Thirdly, it improves the **efficiency and effectiveness of support** by attempting to draw on the full range of capacity of all relevant agencies of the UN, and of the Development Partners.

Finally, it will help address areas where the government has taken on **international commitments**, and demonstrate that progress has been made.

The proposal is structured around three main pillars, which will be the basis for the development of time-bound programmes and projects, namely:

- Pillar 1 – Sustainable livelihoods and food security.
- Pillar 2 – Effective and equitable coverage of basic services and practices.
- Pillar 3 – Improved governance and social cohesion.

The guiding principles for the assistance to CHT will be based on:

- Promoting equity through focusing on vulnerable groups across all communities, in both rural and urban areas.
- Increasing emphasis on accountability.
- Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Encouraging innovation and new solutions to development challenges.
- Strengthening communities' resilience to chronic and sudden shocks and stresses.
- Ensuring data and evidence as basis for programme.

In addition, development partners have emphasized the following:

- All interventions must build on local and government institutions and strengthen them in a way which can be sustained after funding is complete.
- All interventions must include realistic exit strategies, where external funding is provided.

The Programmatic Framework has been drafted by the United Nations Task Team on CHT, drawing on consultations with a large range of stakeholders. It outlines the proposed programmatic framework for support delivered through the United Nations System for the region. It acknowledges that additional support is being provided outside of this framework and the subsequent assistance will be designed and delivered in a manner fully coordinated with other actors.

CONTEXT OF THE CHT: SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is located in the south east of Bangladesh and consists of three districts: Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati. The region is home to 11 different ethnic groups, in addition to the Bengali population, and has a population of 1.6 million (1 percent of the national population). Each ethnic group retains a distinct language, culture, tradition, and justice system. Furthermore, CHT is geographically distinct from most parts of plain land Bangladesh, characterized by very steep, rugged mountainous terrain and dense jungle areas. Some communities are hard to reach by road or river transport.

Social development indicators in CHT are consistently below the national average. While Bangladesh has made steady gains in social development in recent years, the results are not evenly distributed. All three districts of CHT fall in the 20 underperforming and deprived districts identified for UN Development Assistance in Bangladesh 2012-2016 (UNDAF). Even among these 20 districts, the CHT districts are at the bottom for most of the indicators.

Lack of adequate infrastructure and human resource for health care, education and other services has been identified as one of the major bottlenecks affecting effective coverage of basic services. Large scale vacancies and chronic absenteeism are cited as obstacles to service delivery across board.

Some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as hunger and poverty reduction – while they may have been achieved for the region as a whole – have not reached equally to the whole community of CHT. In addition, while the Accord has made a dramatic difference to stability in the region, there have still been sporadic episodes of inter-communal violence (the most recent in 2013, 2014 and again in 2015). Also some of the conditions of the Accord have been slow to deliver anticipated benefits to the whole of the community living in CHT.

The region is still marked by the 25 years of conflict surrounding issues of identity, local control of resources, land ownership and rights. The conflict formally ended with the signing of the CHT Accord between the government and the region's main militant group, Jana Sanghati Samiti (JSS) in 1997. The Accord was recognized as a significant breakthrough and political achievement raising high expectations for development opportunities for the people of CHT. Relevant government institutions have been established in the region to support the process of confidence building, including the Regional Council and the three Hill District Councils (HDCs). However, some core parts of the Accord remain unimplemented or partially implemented, including those related to land ownership, elections and transfer of subjects, and confidence remains fragile.

Key challenges remain in the areas of sustainable livelihood, law & order and security of the population. Therefore, completing the implementation of the CHT Accord with the strengthening of local institutions and political processes to empower people and safeguard human security for all in the CHT.

The government, CHT institutions and communities have each made strong requests for the UN and Development Partners to assist in supporting those unserved by essential social services and other development efforts. They have also noted the risks to social cohesion which result from leaving parts of the community un-served.

In this context, implementation of programmes by the UN presents three major advantages for the Government of Bangladesh: (i) perceived political impartiality, essential for development of even-handed programmes in a post-conflict context; (ii) the technical expertise of the agencies, gained both within Bangladesh and elsewhere; and (iii) the specific skills relating to institution building in sensitive situations.

PRIORITIES 2015-2021

Working in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the UN and Development Partners have been supporting development and confidence building in the CHT for many years. Looking forward, the new programmatic framework will address the following priorities:

1. Food security and livelihoods.
2. Expansion of social services.
3. To Support and complement CHT governance institutions.

These were the key priorities in the 6th Five Year Plan of the Government of Bangladesh, and also have been incorporated in the 7th Five Year Plan.

The programme brings together the Government of Bangladesh CHT Institutions and the local community, Development Partners and UN agencies behind a common vision on achieving development of CHT.

The framework will address the new and remaining challenges in CHT. This will involve a slightly different focus compared to previous work. For instance, it covers efforts to ensure human development – as previously – but with a new emphasis on promoting sustainable development, providing for development today without compromising future opportunities. New deliverables include improved management of natural resources, promotion of sustainable intensification of agricultural practices, and coping mechanisms to reduce the impact of shocks and stresses.

The new programmatic framework will also address the under-nutrition as an entry point for support to achieving sustained household food security, across a range of activities.

It also attempts to scale up the delivery of a range of social services (education, health etc.) and retains a strong community focus, while targeting individuals and households remaining below the poverty line in rural or urban setting.

Finally, considerable effort is devoted to ensuring support to victims of terrorist activities and communal disharmony, effective and accountable police services, and mechanisms for reducing incidences of violence. Surveys conducted over recent years have shown that this is a major preoccupation of all ethnic communities in CHT.

All of this is needed, particularly given the region is expected to change considerably over the coming years, with significant planned infrastructure investment.

One of the ways to ensure delivery to all communities is to make sure that programmatic support enables the HDCs, Local Government (Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads and Municipalities) and other government institutions of the CHT to deliver for development, through area-based programmes targeting the pockets of poor and vulnerable in CHT based on agreed criteria.

The operational strategy of the programme includes the following key components:

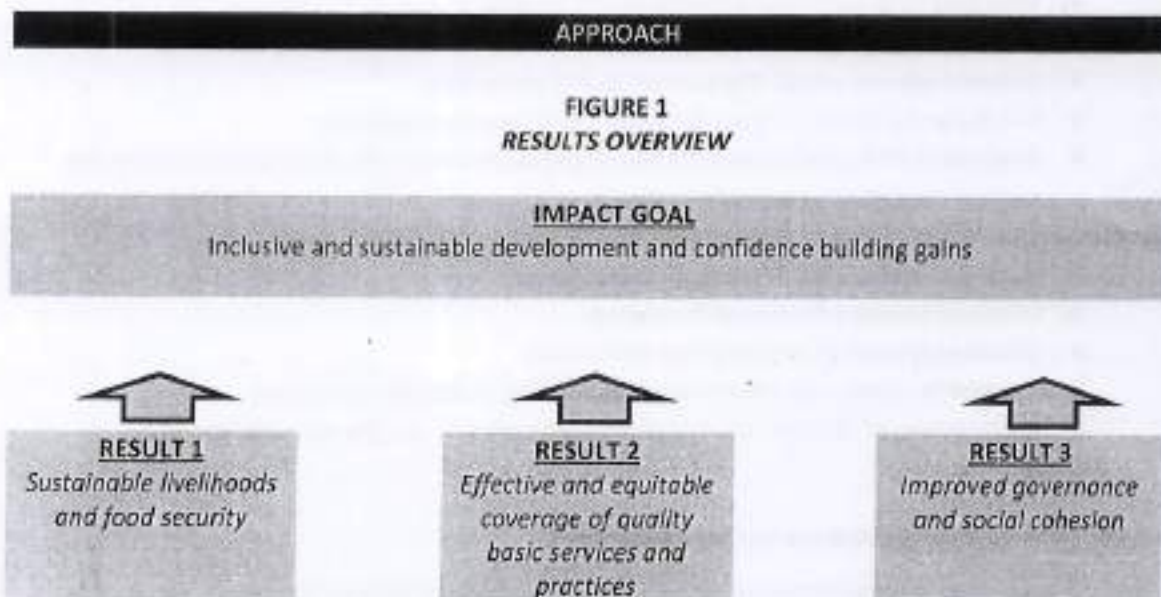
1. *Develop capacities of people and institutions*; the assistance develops capacities of people and institutions so they are able to support and participate in inclusive and sustainable development interventions and in building inter-communal confidence.
2. *Promotion and respect for human rights*; all programme interventions must be inclusive of all communities living in the region, ensure gender equality in programme delivery and results, and give appropriate attention to the distinct characteristics of CHT.
3. *Improve effectiveness of the overall institutional set up*; programmes will support one CHT institutional framework that incorporates all subjects transferred to the HDCs (and should include finance, to ensure that the transfer of responsibilities can be carried out in practice).

Three cross-cutting thematic areas will be addressed through a combination of targeted activities and mainstreaming. This includes:

Nutrition – aiming to make major inroads to reduce persistent disparities in the nutritional status of the CHT population, through a combination of proven interventions to address underlying causes. Both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions will be mainstreamed and supported across the three pillars of this framework, including in the key sectors of agriculture, health, education, water, sanitation and protection (see Figure 1).

Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality – which will drive all elements of the programme, putting women first and promoting the full engagement as both beneficiaries and as leaders of CHT development and confidence building.

Confidence Building – addressing continued violence and communal disharmony through preventive measures and programmes to support the victims.



The three closely integrated pillars of the programme are outlined in more detail below.

RESULT 1: Sustainable livelihoods and food security

Summary

Under Result 1, assistance will promote sustainable development pathways that can tackle the connected issues of livelihoods, poverty and the management of natural resources and risks, with a focus on improving food production and income opportunities, and in doing so addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and poverty. Result 1 will concentrate on three interdependent and overlapping components: (i) sustainable agriculture and food security; (ii) managing natural resources and risks; and (iii) poverty reduction and economic development.

Expected Outcomes (indicative)

1. All people in CHT can consume adequate diets in quantity and diversity all year around:
 - Increased productivity and improved agricultural livelihood.
 - System in place to monitor food security and nutritional status.
 - Increased household food security (improvement in food consumption score and diet diversity, and reduced food deficit months).
 - Increased food security of extreme poor households.
2. All people in CHT have increased ability to prevent and cope with environmental stress:
 - Reduced environmental degradation due to production.
 - Policies and practices in place for common resource management.
 - Designated CHT government institutions and communities effectively reduce risks of and manage responses to increase resilience.
3. Households in CHT have adequate income all year for basic livelihoods needs
 - Increased profitability of the agricultural sector.
 - Increased incomes from small businesses.
 - Increased income of extreme poor households.
 - Increase in community infrastructure supporting sustainable livelihoods.
 - Wider economic linkages are established between CHT and the rest of Bangladesh.

Component 1: Sustainable agriculture and food security

Given that 70 percent of the population of CHT depend on Agriculture for their livelihood, sustainable agricultural development is given a high priority in the programmatic framework. The main area of focus will be the promotion of sustainable agricultural productivity and the improvement of food security and nutrition, including the right to food. This will be done by providing support directly to producers and ultra-poor households, and by strengthening local institutions – including strengthening farmer-extension- research linkages.

The key challenge to sustainable livelihoods in CHT is the problem of availability of water during the dry winter months. A significant part of the work needed will involve testing, adapting and disseminating new technologies suitable for the specific agro-ecological needs of CHT. The major vehicle for such work will be programmes of adaptive research and dissemination conducted through Farmers Field Schools approaches which will include also nutrition modules to boost availability and use of diverse nutrient-rich foods. Assistance of renowned government institutions like BARI, BRRI, ICIMOD – a regional inter-governmental knowledge development and learning centre, and other research institutions will be taken. Efforts will also be made to enhance local production through construction of community assets to facilitate production and access.

Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) for nutrition will also form part of the support to ensure enhanced production and food security translates into improved food consumption and dietary diversity of all household members.

Component 2: Managing resources and risks

In addition to water availability in the dry winter months, degradation of the natural resources is an important challenge in the CHT. Unsustainable practices have led to deforestation, soil erosion, and siltation in water bodies. In the worst cases landslides can result. Overall, the results are biodiversity loss and damage to watersheds, with negative effects on the livelihoods of whole communities.

The main area of focus under this component will be natural resource management and community resilience building. Work will specifically cover access to resources, the trade-offs which exist between different land and water uses, and reducing risks through preventive and adaptive management actions. The UN support will be targeted on local participatory natural resource management, supported by technical know-how, and building on local best practices and knowledge on sustainable livelihood improvement for CHT.

Component 3: Poverty reduction and economic development

The main area of focus under this component will be livelihood improvement through development of skills for non-farm income generation and employment, marketing and value addition of production, and schemes to promote small scale business development and rural farm and non-farm income. The approach will be based on value chains and the use of cluster groups to link income generating activities with markets.

Overall, it will promote livelihoods development through the creation of new income and employment generation activities. The skills development programme will support poor people in urban and rural areas to access jobs and for self-employment.

RESULT 2: Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices

Summary

Under Result 2, support will reduce mortality, under-nutrition and illiteracy, promoting social development. Encouraging effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services by addressing identified bottlenecks will be a key thrust, along with promoting positive and protective. Capacity of HDCs and other local authorities will be developed through support to the Government of Bangladesh to operationalize devolution of Functions, Finance and Functionaries of the transferred subjects. The particular capacity needed is for integrated planning and monitoring based on "bottom up" planning and monitoring, building functional linkages for coordination and synergy between the functional departments under HDC and the lower tiers of Local Government institutions, capacity building of the service providers and communities.

Result 2 will concentrate on three interdependent and inter related components: (iv) National system for HDC managed services; (v) Universal Coverage of Basic Social Services; and (vi) HDC Planning, Management and Accountability.

Expected Outcomes (indicative)

1. Universal birth registration for children under 5.
2. Increased coverage of family planning services.
3. Increased coverage of the maternal and child health services.
4. Increased coverage of direct nutrition interventions.
5. Increase coverage of services for communicable and non-communicable diseases.
6. Increased completion rates of pre- primary, primary & secondary education.
7. Increased adult literacy rate.
8. Improved hygiene and sanitation.
9. Increased access to safe drinking water.
10. Decreased incidence of abuse, violence and harmful norms against children and women, including child marriage.

Component 4: National system for HDC managed services

As per the CHT Accord, 33 'subjects' are to be transferred to the HDCs. So far 28-30 departments/institutes covering 17 of 33 'subjects' have been transferred including development planning, coordination and implementation, and specific sector responsibilities such as Health and Education, which provide basic social services.

Though these subjects have been transferred, HDCs have not been able to manage these effectively as the transfer of funds, functionaries and functions are yet to follow in the full spirit of the decentralization – in turn affecting the delivery of basic services in the region. UN programming will support the Government of Bangladesh efforts to ‘operationalize’ the devolution of Functions, Finance and Functionaries of the transferred subjects, and build capacity at the national level and within HDCs for integrated planning and monitoring. The established norms for basic infrastructure for social services such as health and education will be adjusted to the local context of difficult terrain and low population density and fully utilize the ‘para centre’ as a hub for social service delivery in CHT.

Component 5: Universal coverage of basic social services

UN support to HDCs and CHT population will focus on universal effective coverage of high priority basic social services to improve the social development indicators in CHT.

An evidence-based methodology, that stresses the importance of the adoption of a holistic approach by the different stakeholders in each of the sectors, will be used to design programmes and projects under the new framework. Regular coverage gap assessment and the analysis of proven high impact interventions will inform the nature of localized support. Based on supply/demand and identified bottlenecks, local programmes of appropriate corrective actions will be implemented to improve programme delivery and effective coverage of services.

Support will include the expansion of service infrastructure such as schools and health facilities, including communicable disease testing and treatment services, advocacy for and provision of technically qualified staff, and the promotion of positive social norms, inclusive as impacting on child marriage, and communication initiatives to encourage households to adopt life-saving care and protective health behaviours. Support will also be provided to increase the delivery by skilled birth attendants, including midwives to further reduce maternal mortality, as well as to expand the coverage of family planning with particular attention to adolescents. Technical capacity of the transferred staff, and service providers locally, will be enhanced to provide integrated quality services with equity. Furthermore, efforts will be made to roll-out demand focused incentives to enhance the utilization of school services.

Services will be added to the package of early childhood education and direct nutrition services that are currently provided in the 4,000 para centres in CHT to offer holistic integrated services that meets the multidimensional needs of people, making it a social service delivery hub in the remote villages and the network expanded to cover the entire CHT.

In emergency situations – in the absence of any capable local provider (department or NGO) - UN agencies may also be involved in direct delivery of services, to mitigate further vulnerability/risk and harm. However, this will be done as an interim measure and will be accompanied by a workable plan to exit from a direct service delivery role, and hand over to local service providers.

Component 6: HDC planning, monitoring, management and accountability

UN support under this component will be focused on strengthening the capacity of HDCs and the local government institutions at the sub-district level in bottom-up planning and monitoring. Planning and monitoring units will be needed to coordinate and monitor delivery of basic social services, identifying bottlenecks and developing integrated Union, Upazila and district plans for corrective actions.

The programmatic framework is designed to support building functional linkages for coordination and synergies between the departments under HDC, between HDC, and at the lower tiers of Local Government (Upazila Parishad, Union Parishads and Municipalities) for managing social services. The Local Capacity Building and Community Empowerment programme implemented in the 20 UNDAF districts under the leadership of Economic Relations Division and the Cabinet Division has been modified for the CHT context and the same will be implemented in all the Upazilas of CHT.

One of the transferred subjects to the HDCs is the "Co-ordination of development activities of the local authorities of the district and review of implementation of their development projects". Local Government agencies (Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads and the Para committees) will be supported with improved capacity for managing services and evidence-based local level planning.

Finally, support will be provided to communities to ensure that stakeholders are aware of basic service provision available, and have the capacity to identify their needs and participate effectively in local level planning with ability to enforce accountability of service providers, including emergency response.

RESULT 3: Improved governance and social cohesion

Summary

The UN and its partners aim to provide comprehensive assistance for governance and social cohesion, focusing on three main areas. Firstly, programmatic support is provided to government institutions for policing and justice. Secondly, relevant CHT government institutions will be assisted to fully deliver in CHT, including for the establishment of laws, policies, institutions and processes required to operationalize the CHT Accord and govern in the region. Thirdly, the programme will support the development of institutional processes to prevent conflicts from emerging in CHT, and enabling women and youth empowerment through support to national, regional, and local networks and institutions.

Expected Outcomes (indicative):

1. Rule of law and social cohesion ensures human security for all people in the region:
 - Improved access to formal and informal justice and police services in CHT through strengthening capacity of institutions, and strengthened engagement between law enforcement agencies and communities.
 - Functioning Land Dispute Resolution Commission and HDC's have improved land management capacity.
2. Transparent and responsive CHT and Local Governance institutions manage CHT affairs:

- Support the Government of Bangladesh to build consensus on electoral process in CHT.
 - CHT governance framework harmonized (national and CHT specific laws and acts amended, unfinished rules and regulations drafted).
 - Strengthened functioning of CHT institutions and Local Government with enhanced transparency and accountability.
 - Joint development planning and delivery of CHT institutions to achieve the sustainable development goals (post 2015 development agenda).
3. Women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building:
- Institutional processes to promote social harmony established and functioning at national, regional, and local levels.
 - Support victims of terrorist activities and communal disharmony including establishment of a response mechanism to address terrorist activities and communal violence.
 - Addressing gender based violence.
 - Engaging women and youth effectively in inter-community confidence building processes and governance institutions.

Component 7: Rule of law and social cohesion ensures human security for all people in the region

This component will assist the Government of Bangladesh in improving access to justice in CHT by addressing both formal and traditional systems and enhancing confidence in government institutions. The formal system will be strengthened through training judges, prosecutors and lawyers and supporting the establishment of special courts by activating, with proper consultation with the local stakeholders including the traditional leaders, the *Family Court Ordinance 1985* (at present not functioning in CHT), and the *Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Doman (Suppression of Violence against Women and Children)* following the High Court directive 2008 (but never implemented). The action will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of District Judge Courts for civil and criminal disputes established following the *CHT Regulation 1900 (Amendment) Act 2003* by improving coordination with the traditional system, activating government Legal Aid Offices and services (including also Duty Councils) through the 'National Legal Aid Services Organisation' in accordance with the *Legal Aid Services Regulation 2001 (amended in 2011)*, activating Criminal Justice Coordination Committees in all three districts of CHT (started already on pilot bases by the Justice Sector Facility Project), and strengthened medico/legal examination facilities.

The traditional justice system will also be strengthened through focusing on constitution and statutory laws in work with members of the traditional institutions (Circle Chiefs, Karbaris, Headmen) to ensure that customary dispute resolution processes are in conformity with the constitution and legal framework and respect for fundamental rights. Awareness-raising initiatives will also be organized to enhance the ability of people to demand justice. The possibility to activate the Village Court model, already functioning in plain land Bangladesh, will also be explored to understand its feasibility and relevance in the context of CHT.

Major effort will be made to improve police services and address the increased violence especially on women, including expanding of Community-Police Forums in all Unions and Wards and training all police

personnel. CHT police stations will be developed into 'Model Thanas' with women-friendly facilities and victims support centres in the three districts. Further, support will be provided for the functioning of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission following the approval by the Parliament of the Amendment Bill expected in 2015 as well as land management.

Component 8: Responsive CHT and local government institutions

Under this component, assistance will be provided for the CHT institutions, notably the Regional Council, HDCs, Circle (traditional leaders), Ministry of CHT Affairs and the concerned tiers of Local Government and other relevant departments and/or line ministries of the Government of Bangladesh. This includes support for improved coordination, management capacity of services/sectors including transparency and accountability.

Capacity development will also be provided for effective functioning of the CHT institutions established with the CHT Accord and municipal, Union, and Upazila Parishads (elected local councils), including support to development coordination committees, and the strengthening of linkages and coordination between different local (including Regional and HDCs) and national levels of administration. This includes assistance for joint development planning and delivery, building on 'unfinished business' identified in the existing SDG acceleration plans, in combination with development grant scheme for community groups, community based organizations, Civil Society and CHT and Local Governance institutions.

Processes that lead to greater participation of women in social and political life, greater decision-making power and conscious actions for social transformation will be supported through the establishment of a Women Development Forum, high level advocacy policy dialogues on gender discriminatory policy issues, training to stand as women candidates in local elections, alliances of women Karbaris.

Component 9: Development of women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building

This component will assist decision-makers in developing consensus on the key issues in the CHT. The programme will also support the Government in providing support for internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and repatriated refugees as agreed in the Accord, as well as rehabilitation of ex-combatants.

The component will develop conflict management and transformation capacities at local level to prevent violence and ensure early recovery and response mechanism engaging all relevant stakeholders including women and youth. At the local level (Upazila, Union, Mouza and Para levels), informal and traditional mechanisms for the management of conflicts will be strengthened with focus on medium to high conflict prone unions. Support will be provided for activating reconciliation networks at union level and strengthening early warning system for violence prevention.

Complementing support for justice and police institutions, gender based violence (GBV) will be addressed through small grant schemes to NGOs for legal aid and GBV prevention, case follow-up, compensation, and mass awareness. The sub-component will also support advocacy campaigns by youth groups and their partnerships with the media. Gender awareness training for various stakeholders, along with

development of targeted communication materials will be the integral part of this component. Further, the component will engage women and youth effectively in confidence building processes and governance.

These interventions will empower both women and men to take control over their lives: setting their own agendas, gaining skills, building self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
USD 90-100 M	USD 80-90 M	USD 60 M
Indicative Budget – cross-cutting grants for development: USD 40 – 60 M		

MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

Guiding Principles for Ways of Working

1. National ownership is critical for sustainability and work arrangements will ensure that the capacity of government institutions is strengthened.
2. UN agencies will work together in collaboration with other partners, in the spirit of partnership. This way of working should achieve substantive integration without adding undue bureaucracy or inefficiencies.
3. Development partners provide technical advice, oversight and funding and their role will be reflected in the governance structure on that basis.
4. Given the post-conflict context, working arrangements should adhere to and strengthen implementation of the CHT Accord.

Programme Management Modality

Within the Programmatic Framework, stand-alone programmes, joint programmes or joint programming may be used to guide effective implementation and achievement of results. These will be tightly coordinated, and modalities will be selected based on the strategic nature of the intervention.

Implementation Arrangements

The programmes and projects within the framework will operate under National Implementation Modality (NIM).

Government Cost-Sharing

Government cost-sharing is expected for the programmes being developed within the Programmatic Framework. Any funds received through Government Cost-Sharing would be transferred into accounts established for national implementation or would be transferred to the relevant UN agency accordingly.

Partnership arrangements

MOCHTA will be the main government counterpart. HDCs, Local Governments and possibly other institutions will be receiving funds for implementation of local public services with the funds being transferred through national systems as feasible. The CHT institutions will also be the focus of capacity building support and may receive grants for this purpose. Other government institutions at the national, regional, district, Upazila and Union levels will also play active roles and will be represented in the management of activities.

Development Partners will provide both financing and technical support. Their participation in the governance structure will reflect this dual role.

Coordination and Alignment with Programmatic Framework

The UN will ensure alignment of individual programmes and projects with the Programmatic Framework in several ways. The three Pillar leads – namely FAO for Pillar 1, UNICEF for Pillar 2, and UNDP for Pillar 3 – will ensure the coordination of the work within the pillar and monitoring against agreed results. The UN Resident Coordinator will convene biannual meetings with participation of Pillar Leads and other agencies delivering within the Programmatic Framework to review results against commitments and ensure alignment with framework and overall effectiveness and efficiency of programmes. Tripartite meetings of Government of Bangladesh, the UN and contributing development partners will be organized as and when necessary to review overall progress complementing steering committees for the individual programmes and projects. The UN will put in place systems to effectively and efficiently utilize project resources.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Finance
Economic Relations Division
UN-3 Branch
www.erd.gov.bd

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Date: 05 December 2016

Sub: **Signed Project Document of "Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts"**

This is to inform you that the project document of above mentioned project has been signed among Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, and UNDP on 01 December 2016.

One copy of the signed project document is being forwarded herewith for your record and necessary action.

Enclosure: 01 (One) Project Document.



(Mohammad Nazim Uddin)

Deputy Secretary

Phone: 9119408

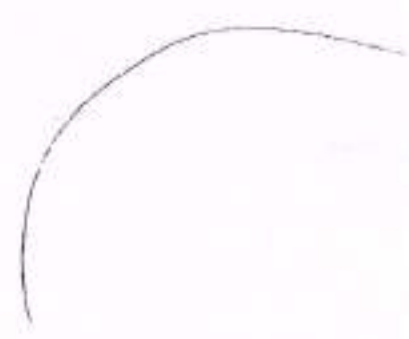
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C.C.

01. PS to Senior Secretary, ERD, Dhaka.
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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Bangladesh


 Empowering lives.
 Realizing nations.

Project Title: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts

Project Number: 00087638

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Government of Bangladesh.

Start Date: 1 October 2016 End Date: 30 September 2021 PAC Meeting date: 05 June 2016

Brief Description

Working within the Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework 2015-2020¹ the project will produce results on three interlinked levels strengthening the capacity of the population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. The project is aligned with the Government of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan². Communities will access more inclusive economic and livelihood opportunities and have improved capabilities to manage the environment. Increased civic participation and engagement amongst communities will provide the basis to build social capital and citizenship awareness in the population and deepen participation in decision-making. Increased ability of institutions to respond to local priorities in the delivery of services in justice and security sectors and on land issues to provide accountability and legitimacy will further strengthen links, between public services and the population. Strengthening of a national consensus on meeting the targets in the government's 7th Five Year Plan for full implementation of the peace accord are also supported.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD):

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups.

UNDAF Outcome 3: Deprived community members in selected areas practice key life-saving, care and protective behaviour and raise their demand for quality social services.

Indicative Output(s):

Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making.

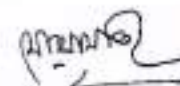
Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.

Total resources required:	\$31,629,363
Total resources allocated:	\$19,625,000 (\$ 8.85 pipeline)
UNDP TRAC:	1.035
Denmark	8.55
SDF	1.55
USAID	3.49
Government:	5.00
In-Kind:	
Unfunded:	\$ 12,004,363

¹ Joint UN Programmatic Framework for CHT 2015-2020 endorsed by GoB; Annex 6

² The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP	Implementing Partner
 Print Name: 01/11/2016	 Print Name: SUDIPTO MUKERJEE	 Print Name:
Date:	Date: 01/12/16	Date: 01.12.2016

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[Signature]

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Signing of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord in 1997 was a major political achievement marking the end of a low intensity conflict between the region's local tribal communities and the state. In the period following the parties agreeing the accord's provisions there has been steady, albeit, at times sporadic progress in meeting the terms of its provisions. Progress on establishing local institutions outlined in the Peace Accord, the creation of an improved environment for dialogue between communities and an increase in social provision in the area with nascent education and health services have built important foundations for longer term stability and social inclusion in the region. Despite these efforts the Chittagong Hill Tracts still experiences relatively low levels of development with economic and social progress being held back resulting in increased pressures on scarce resources including land, continued extreme poverty below the national average and a lack of economic development and opportunity in the region. *"CHT is one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable regions in the country in terms of almost all major development indicators, such as income, employment, poverty, health, water, sanitation, education, women employment, access to infrastructure and national building institutions, inter-community confidence, etc."*⁴ In virtually all social and economic indicators the region is disadvantaged with limited access to education, an absence of clear linkages between the capabilities and needs of communities and state institutions as well as a lack of understanding of key challenges.⁵

The prevalence of absolute and extreme poverty among ethnic communities is 65 percent and 44 percent respectively above the national average.⁶ Skills required to move from subsistence livelihood practices to a market economy are hindered by a clear lack of public policies and investment aimed at sustainable empowerment. Both urban and rural areas are affected adversely by the situation. Land husbandry is under pressure of an increasing population and land disputes encouraging detrimental short term farming strategies or illegal practices without appropriate regulation with communities pushing out into the fringes to more remote locations. In urban areas slums have developed that are semi-detached from basic services and opportunity putting increased pressure on infrastructure without comprehensive planning. In both rural and urban areas communities lack access to quality basic services under a regulatory and governance framework that provides uncertainty and overlapping or unclear functions.

Whilst national structures and local government are established in the region as part of the national governance framework, these work in parallel to Regional and Hill District Councils that are designed in the Peace Accord to ensure regionally representative and traditionally anchored local bodies. With a partial transfer of subjects to these bodies the Government of Bangladesh recognises this dual system can act as an obstacle to efficient service delivery in the region in areas such as health services without clear mission and mandate parameters.⁷ The failure to find consensus on appropriate arrangements for an

⁴ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 637-638. Government of Bangladesh. 2015

⁵ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 680. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

⁶ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 637-638. Government of Bangladesh. 2015

⁷ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

electoral system effectively also leaves the Hill District Councils and Regional Council lacking legitimacy of elected representatives and a twin track system has developed. The result is that national institutions are developing in the region but at the same time local structures designed in the Peace Accord to protect the distinct features of the region are stymied.⁸

One of the key government strategies outlined in the 7th five year plan for tackling these challenges is to fully implement the provisions of the Peace Accord. This would advance transfer and the development of envisaged institutions in the Peace Accord to better guarantee tribal communities play a central role in governance in the region and regional public policy making bodies.⁹ Key core services such as policing, public works and forestry management that are required to be transferred to the Hill District Councils by the Peace Accord would require a renewed momentum towards the transfer of powers and subjects and investment in capacity of these devolved institutions. It would also require streamlining of the parallel systems of administration. Furthermore, a commitment in the 7th five year plan to establish a functioning land commission means there is an opportunity land and property ownership disputes which remain a major divisive factor can be adequately addressed.¹⁰

Similarly whilst some progress was made in respect to trust building between communities the relations and links between the state and the tribal communities in the region require strengthening.¹¹ With limited reach and powers the institutions designed to represent local interests and communities are not fully formed. Local government service providers at Upazila and Union levels remain remote from the population. A total of 30 percent of households have never had contact with their local Union Parishad office. In terms of basic services 60 percent of households never accessed healthcare at this level. Other key services such as policing still require development in order to build confidence in communities with much lower overall confidence levels in law and order than the national average: only 31 percent of Hill Tracts' households sampled expressed satisfaction with law and order against a national average of 62 percent.¹²

Despite these continued challenges community ownership has developed in the form of local community committees (Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, Village Common Forest Committees)) feeding into development decisions. However, the full capacity of these community forums to develop increased sustainable ownership and support to governance institutions is not utilized. This leads to a lack of citizen and institution relations and inhibits the ability of these institutions to make decisions in the public and community interest limiting their ability to contribute to the management of the area. There is growth in illegal practices including extortion, crime and abduction and the overall environment undermines opportunities for collective

⁸ Al Faruque, A. 2014. Independent review of implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord, 1997. Faculty of Law, Chittagong University. 2014.

⁹ State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP. 2014.

¹⁰ Government of Bangladesh. 2015. The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 681. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

¹¹ Choudhury, ZA, et al. 2014. Social capital assessment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Report commissioned by UNDP. 2014.

¹² State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP. 2014. National public opinion survey on personal security and police performance. UNDP. 2014.

growth and economic development.¹³ It also means forms of criminality including communal violence and violence against women are not addressed adequately in terms of identifying solutions to the underlying causes of these attitudinal and behavioural threats in society.

As recently as May 2016 Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has highlighted the ongoing challenge of land issues in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.¹⁴ As the population grows it creates increased competition to access scarce resources including land that in the past has been a major catalyst for conflict without recourse to the key mechanisms and institutions that are central to the Peace Accord including the land commission that has not worked according to the mandate envisaged for it.¹⁵ There is a risk that progress in increasing the level of trust between communities is undermined by not continuing to tackle the underlying causes of the conflict. Although some aspects of community relations have improved including indicators for freedom of movement and security the results of the peace dividend could be reversed with failure to develop appropriate institutions that have a strong anchor in communities.

THEORY OF CHANGE AND STRATEGY

The Government of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan clearly describes in different ways the state of deprivation of ethnic minorities.¹⁶ Working within the Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework for CHT 2015-2020 the project will produce results on three interlinked levels to strengthen the capacity of communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. In linking three action spheres the population will better manage more inclusive economic and livelihood decisions and deepen participation in local government decision-making collectively steering and shaping decisions on an input level in local, regional and national government. Deepening a national consensus around meeting the targets in the 7th Five Year Plan for full implementation of the Peace Accord will also be supported with increased ability of institutions to respond to local priorities and problems and strengthening local authorities and Regional and Hill District Councils in the delivery of services to provide accountability and legitimacy on an output level.

In line with the 7th Five Year Plan the strategy is to build capacity to improve performance in a number of key strategic areas and to 'develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions, so that the overall governance in the public sector improves and citizens are

¹³ R.A.M. Obaidul Muktadir Chowdhury, chair of the parliamentary standing committee on the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. 2014. Cited in Daily Star, 8 March 2015. JS body for recovering illegal arms in hill tracts. Accessed 15 April 2016. <http://www.thedailystar.net/js-body-for-recovering-illegal-arms-in-hill-tracts-29436>

¹⁴ "CHT land reform issue to be solved through talks: PM", New Age, 16 May 2016, (Accessed: <http://newagebd.net/228985/cht-land-reform-issue-to-be-solved-through-talks-pm/>)

¹⁵ Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has recently raised the issue of the need for new legislation to implement land reform in the area. Cited in BDnews24, 8 April 2016. PM Hasina says only 4 army brigades will be retained in Chittagong Hill Tracts. Accessed 14 May 2016. <http://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2016/05/08/pm-hasina-says-only-4-army-brigades-will-be-retained-in-chittagong-hill-tracts>

¹⁶ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 637. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

satisfied with the performance of the overall public sector.”¹⁷ As part of this strategy the government is committed in the plan to develop the economy and sources of livelihoods in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, continue to recognise its special cultural and traditional institutions, and develop a perspective plan in public consultation. Key areas include furthering access to land rights, improved management of the environment and forests, empowering communities through participation in development activities and access to improved skills and improving basic health and education services.¹⁸

Theory of change

The theory of change is grounded in the future plans of the Government of Bangladesh, its stated vision for the future of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the country’s national development priorities.

The 7th Five Year Plan (FY2016-20) clearly states:

*“A recent review of the advancement of the CHT people in the context of the MDG shows that good progress has been made. However, challenges remain. Access to land and land related disputes prevail as the main issues for empowering ethnic minorities. The legal and political empowerment of these populations is still lagging. On the whole, while progress is good further efforts are needed”*¹⁹

In the 7th Five Year Plan the Government is explicit about its stated “Strategic Goal and Policy Direction” in the CHT. It asserts that it will:

1. Recognize the special socio-cultural and geographic situation of the CHT, and the following strategic goals and policy direction will be pursued:
 - a. Implement the remaining provisions of the Peace Accord within the period of the 7th Five Year Plan.
 - b. Decentralize and devolve powers via the Ministry of CHT Affairs, CHT Regional Council (CHTRC), and the three HDCs.
 - c. Make the Land Commission functional and acceptable.
 - d. Resolve land disputes in the three districts of the CHT.
 - e. Conduct phased withdrawal of army camps.²⁰

Moreover, with the full implementation of the Peace Accord, and eventual normalisation of Chittagong Hill Tracts, it is envisioned that the region will play a growing role in supporting Bangladesh’s drive towards middle income status and other key national development priorities.

This strategy is built on a theory of change assumption that in this process of significant change ongoing public engagement in economic and public interest decisions is essential

¹⁷ Government of Bangladesh. 2015. The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 151. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

¹⁸ Government of Bangladesh. 2015. The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

¹⁹ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 639. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

²⁰ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015.

to support good decision-making and wider inclusive public policies and increase social capital. Tackling poverty requires capable and accountable governance²¹ and political commitment to reduce the causes of poverty. Good policies are developed in a climate of continuous engagement including opposing ideas.²² Whilst networks of interest formed at community level are able to further community-shared interest they need to negotiate with vested interest structures to influence regional and national government policy direction.²³

Assumptions

There are a number of key assumptions and lessons learnt from past interventions that have informed the theory of change:²⁴

- Oversight committees and important institutions envisaged in the Peace Accord require greater support of national policymakers to ensure their mandates are executed. With the passage of time since 1997 national and some local level government institutions have grown in capacity. However, those institutions created by the Peace Accord have not yet achieved full capacity due to ongoing issues related to full implementation of the accord. These platforms such as the parliamentary caucus can be very effective, but need improved tools and linkages.
- Some underlying causes of the original conflict are not fully resolved and require ongoing investment in promoting eventual resolution. Empowerment of communities is key to this objective. The peace dividend has contributed to increased social harmony. However, until key areas of dispute and legal uncertainty are resolved including land disputes the underlying tensions and potential for outbreaks of communal violence will persist. To offset the risk in the intermittent period, trained local volunteer facilitators from among the elected local government representatives and traditional leaders will work to defuse tensions.
- Social and economic relations between tribal and Bengali households have in the recent years significantly improved²⁵, however mistrust between communities remains. Collective action between communities can serve to build bridges between tribal and Bengali communities in a manner that can create ground level trust. Targeted interventions need to work across groups and seek opportunities to work in inclusive spheres with mixed communities taking more collective ownership of decision-making.

²¹ Department for International Development. 2009. Political economy analysis how to note. Accessed 17 January 2014. <http://www.odl.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/events-documents/3797.pdf>

²² Hughes, N. 2013. Insights from the connecting practice: people powered change. Institute for Government. 2013.

²³ O'Neil, C, et al. 2015. Doing legal empowerment differently: learning from pro-poor litigation in Bangladesh. Overseas Development Institute. 2015.

²⁴ A number of external evaluations/reviews and result assessments were undertaken that are explicitly used in developing the theory of change.

²⁵ State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP, 2014.

- Community platforms are a key driver of progress, but sustainability can depend on economic incentives and income generation.²⁶ The dominance of intermediary groups on supply chains and their effective control of markets together with a lack of collective bargaining power or economies of scale on supply side is a key bottleneck to developing a dynamic market economy (and wealth generation) that requires incentives to be put in place linking the supply chain to market demand and overcoming barriers within the region. Where viable livelihoods have developed these can also contribute to increased environmental sustainability.
- Low community confidence levels in security and justice institutions means these agencies need to promote confidence in their activities in communities by delivering modern professional policing approaches²⁷. Actions to combat a reluctance to report to police categories of serious crimes including violence, extortion, poor conviction rates related to violence, including against women, and the absence of awareness of rights could be a key confidence building entry point for the police and justice sectors to target.
- Communities will not make long term investments in land management if land tenure is not secure and clearly secured by law or where there are boundary disputes. Rights are insecure in many cases because claims are based on informal or customary law that are not often recognized by those who run the formal land management system and the role of the land commission is crucial for going forward. As the Prime Minister has recently stated at the inauguration of the CHT Complex in Dhaka on 8 May 2016, resolving land regime issues is a Government of Bangladesh priority.²⁸

Project strategy

The strategy is premised on intimate coordination with local government structures, justice and security providers at all levels. Working alongside the Government of Bangladesh and all its contingent representatives in the CHT is a key element of an inclusive, effective and successful project strategy

- a. The first element of the project strategy is economic and social community empowerment to strengthen, diversify and extend the reach of the activities of the para/ community committees in both rural and urban areas. On an economic and social level these will provide forums for community decision-making and access to settlement improvement grants for community led common initiatives to improve livelihoods and construct small-scale community infrastructure and facilities in poor communities. In rural areas initiatives including farmer field schools and product chain management with market linkages will be enhanced to

²⁶ Van Riessen, A and Chakma, KN. 2014. Assessment report and recommendations in support of community empowerment strategies in Chittagong Hill Tracts. 2014.

²⁷ State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP. 2014. National public opinion survey on personal security and police performance. UNDP. 2014.

²⁸ "CHT land reform issue to be solved through talks: PM", New Age, 16 May 2016, (Accessed: <http://newagebd.net/228986/cht-land-reform-issue-to-be-solved-through-talks-pm/>)



improve agricultural livelihoods providing increased food security. Skills in sustainable watershed and forest co-management and husbandry techniques will be developed through identifying priorities, innovations and solutions in committees and diffusing these within communities. Community driven schemes working with local government institutions and traditional governance structures established will provide skills training, income generation, community managed savings and credit schemes for poor women and men enabling collective actions on small-scale infrastructure and facilities investment in rural and urban communities to be undertaken. Alternative livelihood opportunities for the youth through skills development will address the issue of unemployment and contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Climate resilience will also be enhanced in targeted communities with the development of improved tools to assess risk and strategies to offset and adapt to climate change patterns.

- b. A second element of the project strategy is to increase civic participation and engagement in the public sphere. This will include building communal harmony through informal dispute resolution, access to justice, collective economic and social programming. Trained local volunteer facilitators from among the elected local government representatives and traditional leaders will work at grassroots level to diffuse local level tensions and conflicts. A range of advocacy strategies, tools and materials will be utilized for building coalitions of common interest around the Peace Accord implementation. These will assist raise public interest issues to increase public capacity to engage on a number of levels in the policymaking process creating an enabling environment for stakeholders.

It will provide a set of evidence-based research to set agendas around key public policy issues and the Peace Accord subjects and create spaces of engagement for dialogue to take place. A number of public and policy spaces will be developed ranging from policy forums, public engagement platforms, academic forums, parliamentary agenda setting meetings and town hall meetings in order for actors to engage over social and development issues and form a greater consensus over key public policy foundations. The strategy will provide linkages between communities of common interest bringing the community forums that are established into broader sets of alliances that target and highlight community issues both at policy, and Union and Upazila Parishad levels in development committees.

- c. The final element of the project strategy improves service delivery in the justice sector and in areas of land management and institutional accountability. The capacity of governance institutions envisaged in the Peace Accord and local authorities to tailor their services to local communities will be increased by identifying key public priorities and developing flexible iterative models of problem solving linking communities together with local institutions. Internal capacity of local bodies will be improved for transparent delivery on their mandates including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with improved business processes supported with the development of harmonized administrative structures. These will ensure clarity in mandates between the Hill Tracts councils and national services. Legal certainty will be increased and accountability tools employed to increase public oversight by reviews of the legal frameworks and a

roadmap for alignment and harmonization of mandates between local national bodies and the Peace Accord institutions produced.

Regional access to justice and law and order will be widened and the police will have better confidence building tools including community based policing policies. Inclusive police recruitment drives will increase the diversity of its police ranks stationed in the region to include more proportions of women and local communities. Coordination between formal and informal traditional justice sectors bringing justice stakeholders together to develop common solutions to challenges to broadening access to justice will be supported deepening the availability of legal aid and access to formal and alternative dispute services.

The project will be guided by ideas and initiatives from GoB's gender policy and laws which are aimed at bringing in gender equality in Bangladesh. Additionally, the gender strategy of the project will be guided by the UNDP Global Gender Policy, which is based on a two-pronged approach to achieving gender equality. One arm is integrating a gender perspective into all policies and programmes across each core priority to ensure men and women fully participate in, and benefit from, development outcomes. The other arm consists of targeted efforts through specific interventions and dedicated resources that empower women, reduce their vulnerability, build their leadership, provide them with access to resources, and protect their human rights.

Affirmative actions will be embedded in all project activities so that the smaller and marginalised ethnic groups are capacitated to optimally avail the development opportunities brought in by this project and other government and non-government development initiatives.

Project activities to be thoroughly screened so as to avoid duplication of development interventions with other government and non-government organisations.

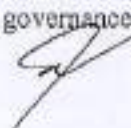
During project implementation, emphasis to be given so that the results of the project interventions visibly contribute to livelihoods development.

RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected results

Outcome: Citizen expectations for voice, development and accountability are met by strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.

Outputs: Three outputs are designed to work in support of the outcome:

- a. **Output 1:** Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management.
 - b. **Output 2:** Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making.
 - c. **Output 3:** Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.
- 

Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource and livelihood management

Existing 3,500 Para Development Committees (PDCs) and 2,000 Para Nari Development Groups (PNDGs) and 55 Village Common Forest (VCF) Committees will provide the principal forums for collective community actions and engagement. These will be scaled up with an additional 1,500 new communities (PDCs, PNDGs and VCF committees) in rural and urban areas providing a key decision-making platform for local communities as well as an entry point to development committees.

Through community decision-making marginal farm households and agricultural food security will be improved with the capacity of 1,900 farming communities, with increased access to enhanced farming techniques strengthening communities to develop farming solutions collectively. Through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) 1,900 communities will appoint 433 farmer facilitators (of which 30 percent will be women) that will be trained to use learning tools with a need based Farmer Field Schools curriculum designed to roll out sustainable and climate adaptive farming practices as well as increased production. Farmer facilitators working with three communities each will work with these to identify community preferences for farming practices and will organise training and support to the diffusion of these techniques in the community. A total of 47,500 poor and marginal farmers (of which 50 percent will be women) will be directly benefited from 1,900 Farmer Field Schools. A total of 60 communities of 1,900 communities will also have access to a farmer business school that will work as a forum for cooperation between community farmers providing crucial linkages to supply chain management and traders, introduce increased market power for farmers in purchasing and sales and market performance. Farmers' cooperatives will be linked with the chambers of commerce, wholesale markets and mega retail outlets in big cities. The capacity of the regulatory framework under the Hill District Councils will be strengthened to provide better coordination between its agricultural officers and community groups.

Targeting rural and urban poverty 1,500 new community committees, 1,300 rural and 200 urban such committees will be established in all seven municipalities of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Khagrachari, Matiranga, Rangarch, Baghaichari, Rangamati, Bandarban and Lama) to strengthen the capacity of 48,000 poor households to take joint actions to reduce poverty and improve local services in slum and non-slum areas. Using the model of urban poverty reduction developed by UNDP these committees will establish town coordination committees and 200 primary groups supported to develop action plans for settlement improvements and coordination of households. These will access settlement improvement funds that are a grant-managed facility allocated to communities for the specific purpose of improvements in local vicinity livelihood development physical infrastructure as collective community interest investments.

Community funded savings and credit schemes will be established in the primary groups to encourage improved financial management that will assist build social capital and membership incentives to collectively manage wealth. Any forms of funds either from the project or bank or credit institutions to be channelled to CHT people to build their social capitals. Training and expertise will provide these groups, including those tailored to the needs of women, the know-how and infrastructure and operational guidelines to ensure groups professionally manage these funds. For both rural and urban communities access to skills training will be increased and the performance of productive assets improved. 2,000 young people including women will receive skills training in order to

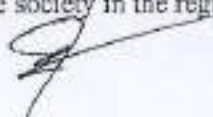
develop their skills to allow communities to diversify income sources and provide new income generating activities and employment opportunities. Assisting communities identify opportunities in the local labour market and gaps and developing linkages between training bodies, local communities and private industry actors through memorandum of understanding will open up the labour market to cooperative schemes. Assistance will be provided so that women and girls in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have modern energy services for cooking that has environment, health, social and economic benefits. Advocacy targeting policymakers, financiers, suppliers and end-users so they have improved knowledge and awareness on the benefits and women friendly market opportunities for modern energy technologies will be carried out. Alternative energy options suitable for the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be explored. This project will also cover other livelihoods and food security related activities under Pillar 1 of Joint Programmatic Framework for CHT.

Co-management systems will be established for different forest types in the area to improve forest and natural resource management in the region and to enhance communities and government capacity in sustainable natural resource management. The region has many different forest types, two of the most important are: *reserved forest* including *Protected Area* managed by the Forest Department (250,000 hectares, 1/4th of the region) and *Village Common Forest (VCF)* (50-700 acres each), presently approximately 300 village common forest exist in the Chittagong Hill Tracts reaching 10,000 households. These VCFs have the status of common resources providing income and vital resources. Furthermore, they are also regarded as hotspots for preserving biodiversity and watersheds in the region. By developing and strengthening the co-management structure, relevant parties for the forest restoration including women, youth, traditional leaders, the forest department, HDCs and Circles will be able to influence decision-making in relation to forest management and actively participate in sustainably managing these forests in the best possible way. In the future this model could be duplicated and expanded so that more villages/Mouzas will own and manage a village common forest.

Local resilience plans and building actions will reduce exposure to climate change risk by working with 3,200 households in 100 communities to conduct climate vulnerability assessments and prepare local resilience plans to strengthen community resilience against climate shocks. Community risk assessment and action models piloted by UNDP to facilitate participatory disaster risk preparations and responses will be adapted to local context. Priority actions on common resource management, protecting watersheds in 20 areas where communities are managing forest resources, will also target improved resilience in localized ecosystems.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making

The output works on three levels 1) it creates increased local awareness and participation around central issues of citizenship and the peace accord, 2) builds local public interest group linkages utilising tools and spaces for networks to build awareness, and 3) works on national platforms to further high level and public support for increasing policy commitment to an inclusive and diverse society in the region and implementation of the outstanding accord commitments.

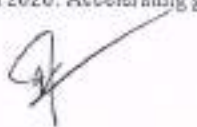


Para Development Committees and Para Nari Development Groups will act as key sites of engagement to enhance citizenship awareness amongst communities and support express their collective opinions in respect to decision-making bodies in the region. Building an enabling environment for participation of individuals and communities and increasing their capacity to articulate voice on decision-making platforms will provide opportunities for communities to increase shared civic participation. Engagement platforms working within these structures will be supported to develop citizenship tools to increase levels of awareness of local communities, including women, of citizenship and governance institutions. Linkages will be built between these grass roots forums with Union and Upazila as well as Peace Accord and national institutions to strengthen knowledge of communities of the role of these institutions. These will support communities and existing networks within para committees to collectively manage local affairs and identify priorities and to engage with local decision-making bodies. Citizenship campaigns and education schemes will be designed to increase public awareness across communities of citizenship rights and responsibilities.

A second part of this output level brings together communities and builds connections between neighbouring and distant communities and acts as a catalyst for wider community engagement networks to strengthen different forms of social harmony including bonding and bridging social capital. Networks across the region will be supported to work at Upazila and Union Parishad levels and these will support community actions to further contribute to strengthen ties between groups. Volunteer networks formed under the management of the committees will contribute to community welfare and cover enhancing social harmony and early warning systems as well as a comprehensive set of civic action based schemes. These will work on intra-community and inter-community levels. To address the issue of gender equality, special human resources development programme will be taken for women and marginalized sections to expand of their effective participation in governance process of the region.

In line with the objectives of the 7th five year plan²⁹ outstanding issues related to the Peace Accord including elections to Peace Accord institutions, land ownership and the 33 subjects outlined for transfer to the Hill District Councils will provide the basis for national dialogue to build a consensus around key provisions. Material to outline the status of the Peace Accord and platforms designed to further increase a consensus on implementing these will be created. Evidence based research conducted on key community concerns will be employed to generate linkages with interest groups from grass roots to national policymaking level to further agendas and strengthen the ability of the region's stakeholders to project their priorities on local and national policymaking levels. Support to the policy agenda in the area and increased work on parliamentary level through the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the Parliamentary Caucus on Tribal Peoples will be strengthened and national level advocacy conducted to further progress on the implementation of the Peace Accord particularly on key issues around the land commission, elections and transfer powers with the ministries supported to initiate ministerial level support for progress forward on implementation.

²⁹ The Seventh five year plan FY2016-FY2020. Accelerating growth, empowering citizens, pg. 645. Government of Bangladesh. 2015



Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services.

Specific service delivery business processes and relevant legislation pertaining to national service delivery and Regional and Hill District Councils will be reviewed and harmonized reducing duplication of mandates, inefficiency and providing for improved coordination of service planning and delivery and legal certainty. The Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs will be provided with technical expertise to rationalise the framework for local governance and services in the region. This will include technical assistance for drafting of new rules and regulations for relevant departments operating in the region to ensure aligned mandates, new organizational charts responding to these clarified mandates and support to assist agencies implement reforms transparently and coordination with other bodies in the region. Improved advocacy strategies and tools to set agendas for reform and local level working groups with regional bodies will be supported to draft these rules and regulations with revisions of organizational charts in the Ministry, Regional and Hill District Councils and in Circles. Capacity development support will be provided to the Chittagong Hill Tracts institutions including MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs and Traditional leaders. Closer linkages with Union Parishad and Upazila institutions will be built and fiscal and human resource decentralization related to the transferred subjects strengthened with coordination of services in the region and a move to participatory planning models, capacity development plans and oversight roles improved of Peace Accord institutions. Regional and local state authorities will be supported to establish a regional context-specific framework for setting targets and monitoring Sustainable Development Goals. A set of localized targets and indicators developed following consultation with communities will form the basis of a regional dashboard system to complement the national framework being developed currently assisting policymakers identify progress and obstacles to meeting annual and long terms targets committed to in the Sustainable Development Goals framework.

Improved, transparent and effective land management systems including land records of deeds and archiving will provide legal certainty. Local authorities in the Hill Tracts will be supported to integrate innovative problem solving initiatives established at national level under the A2i scheme assisting build stronger bridges between local agencies and the population. Coordination in the formal and informal justice sectors will be improved widening access to justice for men and women. By improving sector wide capacity, coordination and cooperation between justice platforms these are better positioned to collectively deal with reform in the justice sector and improve access to justice. Increased consistency and comprehension of formal justice sector agencies of informal justice will be developed with knowledge products and learning platforms introduced to promote sensitive justice approaches that applies justice at the lowest level and encourages informal and alternative dispute resolution using community traditional structures where applicable. State legal aid schemes will be rolled out more widely and para legal services supplied by civil society organizations targeting the most vulnerable including women victims of violence created.

More inclusive police services with a strong community policing culture and mixed recruitment policies with greater confidence building tools employed will assist build more confidence in law and order agencies. Incentive schemes will be devised to increase the targets set for recruitment from tribal communities and women, and community policing initiatives will be designed and implemented increasing community proximity

and ties with police services. Engagement on anti-social behaviour and specific responses to the needs of women and violence against women will be put in place with victim support centres providing shelter for vulnerable victims and training for gender sensitive policing developed. Support will also be introduced to raise confidence levels in the role played by the police with improved platforms for community inputs into policing and better reach out schemes. Wherever feasible victims will be connected with the government online grievance redress system.

PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

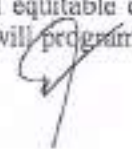
Resource mobilization

The project will be implemented with the support of government employing a finance model that includes private and public resources. Utilization of development finance will be prioritized, including government co-financing to accelerate national development priorities. Leveraging UNDP's position resource mobilization will secure private sector partnership opportunities as well as pursuing non-traditional bilateral partnerships. The present status is USD13.5 million has been committed to by Denmark (of which USD1.25 million will be carried forward from the current project AFSP II), USAID (USD3.49 million carried forward from the current project's watershed component) and the SAARC development fund (USD1.55 million). Total estimated cost of the project is USD 31.63 million which includes UNDP staff resources at country, regional and headquarters levels.

Partnerships

The Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework 2015-2020 is a coordinated United Nations' approach to development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region. It is built on strong cooperation between United Nations agencies, the Government of Bangladesh and development partners working in the area. Project implementation will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the Regional and Hill District Councils with strong linkages to the Ministry for Local Government and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Community partnerships are extended in this project to include poor communities in both rural and urban areas working within 3,500 Para/community committees and 2,000 Para Nari committees targeting gender issues and expanding these to new catchment areas to cover 48,000 households and 1,500 new committees. Partners in the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Regional and Hill District Councils, line ministries, police and justice sector institutions will implement law and order actions in cooperation with the traditional leadership structures in the region including Circle Chiefs, Mouza Headmen and village Kurbaris. The principal policy networking strategy will be to use network influence from community linkages to shape decisions at the Union Parishad and national levels.

Existing and complementary actions relate to either UN agencies where cooperation continues to be strengthened within the Joint United Nations Programmatic Framework. This UNDP project implements actions under pillars 1 "Sustainable livelihoods and food security" and 3 "Improved governance and social cohesion". Pillar 2 of the UN framework will cover "Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices". Respective UN agencies will program and implement under the framework,



drawing the full range of capacity of all relevant agencies of the UN, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of UN support to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Within UNDP national level or area based pilot projects covering urban poverty and justice and security reform will create synergies internally across UNDP activities strengthening coordination of actors to support increased access to community poverty alleviation actions and justice that is supported by community policing models.

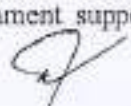
Outside of the UN system there are a number of further interventions in the area, or proposed interventions from key development partners investing in infrastructural development primarily. The Asian Development Bank in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh is implementing a programme for the period 2011-2018 targeting poverty alleviation in rural communities. Its expected outcome targets are increasing household income through improvements to physical infrastructure and roads connecting villages to one another and market access, institutional development to implement its programme of works in the Hill District Councils and working with civil society organizations supporting agri-business development. The Japan development agency, JICA, is covering Chittagong Hill Tracts within its nationwide Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP) for the period 2016-2021. JICA is also planning further large-scale infrastructure projects as part of its government's strategy to develop trade routes in the region employing soft loans for funding. The World Bank is exploring the feasibility of establishing road and water routes to connect Chittagong port with Thaga land port. These are, however, in planning stages.

Target groups

The project is implemented in all 121 Unions of 26 Upazilas in three Hill Districts of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. The community driven, demand led approach means targets in delivering infrastructure and schemes are indicative. A total of 5,000 communities with 150,000 rural and urban households will be direct beneficiaries of the project and will include the extreme urban and rural poor and vulnerable groups including women. A specific guideline will be followed in the selection of working areas, communities and households by involving Union and Upazila Development Coordination Committees and traditional leaders. In addition 47,500 poor marginal farming communities will have increased access to resilient livelihoods and 15,000 poor households living in urban slums improved opportunities and access to basic services and savings schemes. On a policy level implementation of the Peace Accord with more effective state and regional bodies has wider benefits to the community including improved community relations and cohesion.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders are multiple given the complex nature of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region and engagement strategies will work on two levels. At national level, the Prime Minister's Office, government and cabinet engagement is crucial for progress on the Peace Accord and in speeding up development in the region. Dialogue and partnership platforms will be created at national and regional decision-making levels to set agendas relating to development in the region. At national level these will convene at inter-ministerial level and in parliament supported by clear issue based agendas. Regional platforms will



provide linkages with consultation down to district and community levels feeding into national platforms. At implementation level community empowerment is a central principle of the project approach working with poor communities in urban and rural areas to take ownership of decisions in the community building social capital and investing in community structures. Partnerships with rural and urban poor will be strengthened with access to required expertise in sector based reform and incentives such as savings and credit schemes expanded. Each group will be identified employing the urban partnership model developed in Bangladesh by UNDP. This will use a community led model to select the poorest families in rural and urban areas.

South-South, triangular cooperation and knowledge products

The project will use south-south and triangular cooperation to achieve and sustain results, for example, officials of MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs, CHTDB and traditional leaders will enhance knowledge on decentralized governance systems by observing models in different countries. Similarly, the exchange of knowledge and experience will be arranged between communities and local institutions within the country. The project will produce specific knowledge products such as baseline and evaluation study reports, annual reports, newsletters, project website, factsheets, video documentaries, lesson learned documentations, brochures, training modules and others as needed.

Sustainability and scaling up

Sustainability will be achieved in two ways. At grass roots level community committees will have central economic interests located in them. Both opportunities for individuals from schemes such as working savings and credit initiatives as well as community public goods investment- common improvements to infrastructure and community welfare will be key incentives for community ownership. Evidence from the UNDP urban poverty project indicates there is a strong link between communities taking over and continuing ownership of project initiatives when they are 1) driven by the community and 2) can demonstrate tangible benefits either a) at individual self-interest level (economic self-interest) or where rent seeking layers and brokers can lead to better market access, or b) at community welfare level where collective benefits from joint investment in utilities are experienced. Further sustainability will result from the project being executed by national authorities assisting build long term delivery capacity in regional bodies. Support to a process of defining clear institutional mandates and strengthening delivery of services in both local government and Hill Tracts' bodies will work to further advance national and regional adoption of project interventions. The project will help establish strong linkages with the empowered communities and strengthened local government councils. These linkages and enhanced capacities will ensure continuation and scaling up of the development activities initiated by the project beyond the project period.

UNDP interventions 2003-16

Focus of past interventions strengthened community stability and supported communities build resilience and collective actions. A peace dividend has been achieved by securing a conducive environment for long-term stability in the region empowering communities to



be more involved in decisions that affect their lives in a framework for economic and social development. In line with the provisions of the Peace Accord these actions worked towards protecting the diversity of the region and its distinct characteristics by supporting the increased implementation of Peace Accord objectives, building capacity of devolved Regional and Hill District Councils to deliver the subjects transferred from national level and supporting confidence building and social capital strengthening in communities.

Results achieved through empowering communities in the 3,500 para development committees created new forms of support to communities including 900 farmer field schools identifying and diffusing innovation and knowledge of productive farming methods and 1,700 rice banks building more resilient and common action orientated communities that identify and resolve challenges collectively in their own interest.³⁰ They manage easy access and flexible grant schemes aimed to generate income for households and are now able to implement village level projects and manage funds competently with 90 percent of committees establishing sustainable saving schemes. The model of community led decision-making is central to these committees. Committee initiatives contributed to an 18 percent rise in household incomes, diversification of production and access to extension services according to the results assessment conducted in 2012. Surveys also conclude members of these committees are more likely to reach out to local government institutions acting as an entry point linking communities with institutions.³¹

Access to healthcare and education, both subjects transferred to district bodies, will be improved through support to the Hill District Councils. A total of 382,756 individuals received health services and a further 52,000 health education and general improvements in healthcare resulted in major healthcare successes including a reduction in recorded malaria cases from 12.8 percent in 2008 to 1.0 percent by 2014.³² In education despite the fact that according to the education development index the area is below the national average with its three Hill Districts classified in the bottom four performing nationally, 20,000 children every year received quality education in the area by attending one of the 315 targeted schools supported by the facility with improved facilities and multi-lingual approaches and tools employed for teaching.³³

Although there remain serious challenges to building stronger more trusting community relations levels of conflict between communities are reduced because of UNDP interventions. Surveys demonstrate improved levels of acceptance between different communities.³⁴ In intervention areas there is a 24 percent increase, up to 62 percent of respondents belonging to tribal communities, which state they have 'mostly friendly social relations' whereas in the Bengali community this is 71.5 percent. There are also signs that police reform in the area is gaining more traction increasing its investment in community policing styles with 600 community policing forums operating in 2014 with UNDP support and a small but important move to a more transparent mixed policing

³⁰ Nazme, S and Chakma, KN. 2015. Final review: promotion of development and confidence building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. UNDP. 2015.

³¹ State of development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts household survey 2012-14. Survey commissioned by UNDP. 2014.

³² Nazme, S and Chakma, KN. 2015. Final review: promotion of development and confidence building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. UNDP. 2015.

³³ Khondker, BH and Mahzab, MM. 2015. Logging districts development: background study paper for preparation of the seventh five-year plan. 2015. Unpublished.

³⁴ Choudhury, ZA, et al. 2014. Social capital assessment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Report commissioned by UNDP. 2014.

policy with the transfer of 281 tribal police personnel in the area assisting build more community confidence in its activities. A pilot project commenced in 2014 in Bandarban to extend the state managed legal aid services to the region as an entry point for providing more universal access to justice.

Results demonstrate real impact producing the foundations for long-term stability between communities in the region by strengthening community engagement and resilience. Basic services, nascent platforms for engagement between citizens and governance institutions at village level are functioning and performing well and community relations are at a stage where they require consolidation through increased exposure to joint actions and common interest initiatives. Whilst high level policy actions have ensured some subjects are transferred to the regional bodies foreseen in the Peace Accord key ones are yet to be devolved which will require further and more strategic advocacy and engagement on both the side of the government and regional groups that represent an opportunity to build stronger linkages and bonds between citizens and the governance bodies established in the area going forward.

UNDP added value

Over the past decade UNDP has been a key partner of the Government of Bangladesh, regional and district institutions set out in the peace accord and communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Its unique position in the region and its delivery in basic services and poverty reduction is widely recognized by the Hill Tracts' population across communities. A total of 84 percent of communities surveyed responded UNDP interventions promoted increased social harmony to a satisfactory or highly satisfactory level. Approval ratings for promoting community development also score equally high with 82 percent of the sample satisfied or highly satisfied with UNDP schemes to promote community development. This grants UNDP unique levels of trust working across divisions in communities enabling it to act as an independent catalyst to bring communities together around issues of empowerment and development.

Past experience working in Bangladesh with three million urban poor and with rural communities in poverty alleviation, reform of the local governance sector and partnerships are combined with a strong brokering and advocacy capacity at national and regional levels. Its existing partnerships with national and regional police, justice sector agencies and linkages to line ministries as well as civil society coupled with the national implementation model employed by the partnership between the government and UNDP delivery provides crucial policy entry points and value for money by utilising state structures for implementation purposes in a sustainable manner.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness

Value for money will be ensured through a combination of transparent and benchmarked competitive purchasing processes for goods and services and a robust monitoring and evaluation framework applied to guarantee inputs and outputs remain relevant and realistic within the time framework of the project to achieve the targets in the outcome



sphere. In the economy area savings are envisaged through combined use of resources under a single UN framework in the region with physical infrastructure including offices and services jointly shared between agencies working in pillars 1-3. Government implementation will also offer good value for money with the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs acting as the implementing partner and providing physical infrastructure and access to the area.

Cost effective metrics will be designed as part of the monitoring framework with annual reviews and periodic benefit to cost ratio analysis tools employed. Price unit monitoring will be applied by using like for like outputs of UNDP national interventions and external programmes to benchmark deliverables to ensure cost value for money is achieved. On efficiency and effectiveness levels monitoring reviews assessing efficiency and effectiveness are built into the evaluation plan with annual reviews at intervention and outcome and impact levels that will include value for money metrics. On an impact and outcome level these will evaluate the relationship between poverty reduction and the strength of inter-community relations and citizens and citizen/ state trust levels.

Risk management

For a list of identified risks see annex. Risk is mainly of a political or inter-communal nature related to stability and the regional operating context and will be monitored at national and regional levels. Timely event monitoring and review of processes will ensure the project can mitigate operational risk. A range of platforms will also be designed to accommodate different potential sets of obstacles granting the opportunity to shift strategies and drivers of change. The United Nations accommodates a human rights based approach under its Rights up Front policy that will inform reviews and project decision-making. Operationally to offset risk impact on outputs business continuity plans are in place in the event of disruptions to public life including emergency procedures for staff welfare. Measures are also employed to manage relations with national authorities and local communities to ensure confidence in activities and adequate reach out. Regular updates of risk with assessments of levels and potential impacts will be conducted as part of the project performance monitoring.

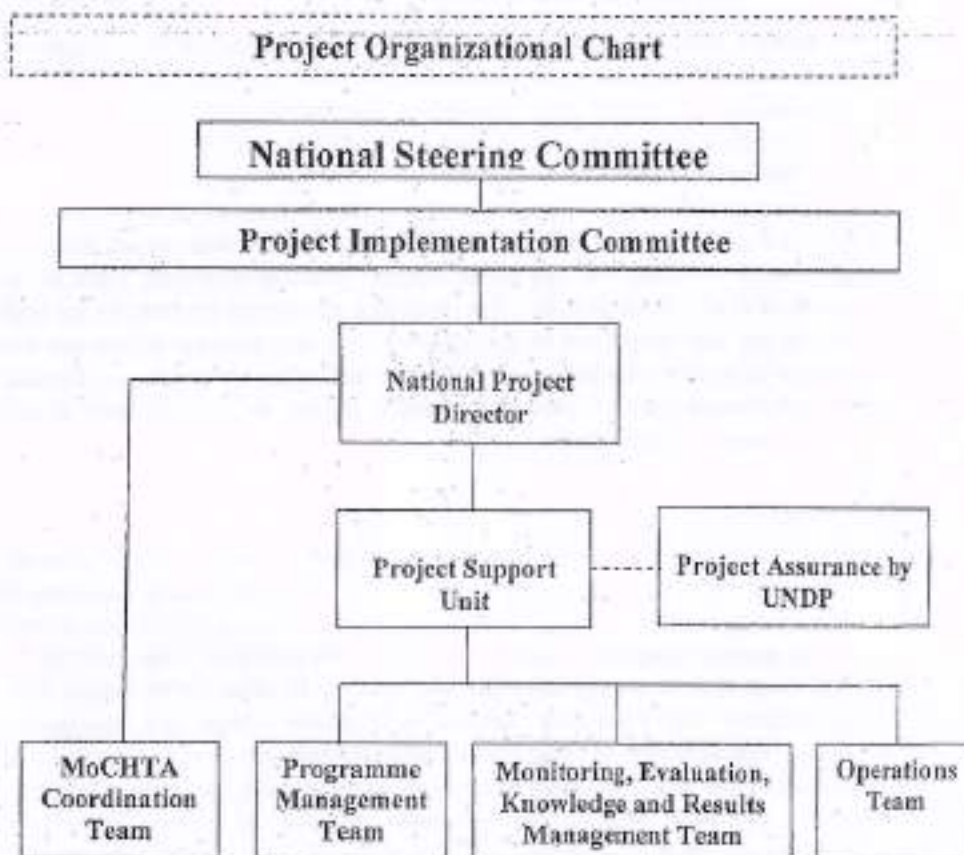
Project management

The programme is managed through national execution modality (NEX/ NIM), however, it will also include interventions implemented directly by UNDP with the concurrence of NPD and will be included in reporting. The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) as the executing agency will assume overall ownership and responsibility for programme activities and is accountable for the results. In close collaboration with implementing partners the executing agency will ensure direct and transparent administration and management of programme funds through appropriate financial and activity based oversight and the national project director and the project steering committee. This approach will further promote national and local ownership, accountability, national capacity development and sustainability. UNDP is responsible for the development of partner coordination, joint administration of resources allocated by development partners, the mobilization of additional resources and project assurance. It will also provide technical inputs, guidance on international best practices and support to the executing agency to identify and resolve bottlenecks in implementation. The UNDP may draw on other specialized UN agencies for additional support and enter into collaborative arrangements with related projects where required. UNDP will also ensure

support services from Country Office and direct project costing will be borne from project budget. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

Governance and management arrangements

The project will be managed in a manner consistent with the NEX/NIM or any future agreement between UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh. Programme management includes the following structures – as illustrated in the figure below.



A **National Steering Committee** will assume responsibility for providing policy guidance on the implementation of the programme. It will be chaired by Minister of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) and convened at least twice in a year. The committee will consist of the following members: Minister of MoCHTA (chairperson); Secretary of MoCHTA; Additional Secretary (Development) MoCHTA (member-secretary); Chairman of the CHT Regional Council; rotating chairperson of the Hill District Councils; Chairman of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board; rotating Circle Chief; Prime Minister's Office; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Environment and Forests; Ministry of Land; Ministry of Agriculture; Divisional Commissioner, Chittagong Division; Planning Commission; Economic Relations Division; Chief Conservator of Forests; Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Finance Division and Development Partners. The Committee will meet at least twice in a year.

Terms of Reference:

It will remain a high-level policy formation body. It will:

- enable linkages between project activities and national development activities.
- advise on inter-departmental/ministerial cooperation and coordination
- examine the annual report, MTR and Terminal reports and financial reports of the program.
- Review progress of the project and discuss policy implications
- Provide policy guidelines to overcome any major problem faced by project

Any changes to the project design will require PSC approval.

The **Project Implementation Committee (PIC)** oversees implementation of the programme ensuring coherence and performance across projects. It will be responsible for endorsing quarterly/annual work plans and quarterly/annual progress reports as well as review project progress and provide direction and recommendations to ensure agreed deliverables are produced according to plans. The PIC will also make recommendations to the steering committee and review working documents. The Project Implementation Committee will meet quarterly and consists of:

- Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council Chairperson (chair)
- MoCHTA representative
- National Project Director
- UNDP National Project Manager
- UNDP representative
- Three HDC Representative
- Three Deputy Commissioners of CHT
- CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission Representative
- Project Coordinator (MoCHTA)

Key Project Staff

National Project Director

The National Project Director is appointed by MoCHTA with responsibility for providing substantive guidance and support in achieving programme outcomes. The National Project Director will be responsible for guiding the overall management of project activities, ensuring that they are consistent with the signed Project Document and approved Annual Work plans. The National Project Director will lead the Project Implementation Team through Planning, implementing and managing the delivery of activities approved in project documents and annual work plans following UNDP corporate National Implementation Manual. The National Project Director is responsible for day to day operational management of the project, including developing and overseeing work & procurement plans, financial management and preparation of project progress reports. The National Project Director will also facilitate anchoring project experience with policy implications within the Government system to make smooth the process of policy response and facilitate cooperation required with other Ministries and Government Departments for effective project implementation.

National Project Manager

The National Project Manager, with the guidance of National Project Director, will ensure that the project is managed in an effective and accountable manner, complying with UNDP rules, regulations and procedures. S/he will be responsible to facilitate the day-to-day functioning of the project Team. S/he will manage the human and financial resources, for achieving results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document and to required standards of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. S/he will work closely with the National Project Director to ensure Government ownership of the project and function as counterpart to the National Project Director. The National Project Manager will develop and manage project's policy related publication, including documentation of experiences and lessons learned from Chittagong Hill Tracts to support policy debate in collaboration with other chiefs and management. S/he will lead the preparation and implementation of the annual results based work plan and result frameworks as endorsed by the project management. S/he will also ensure information sharing and bridging between UNDP programme management, project management and national counterpart in the process of implementation of the project. The National Project Manager will also maintain liaison with stakeholders in the area to accelerate sustainable development process in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Project Coordinator (MoCHTA)

The Project coordinator (MoCHTA) shall be an ex-officio of MoCHTA. S/he will be responsible for ensuring the project is managed in an effective and accountable manner complying with GoB rules, regulations and procedures. S/he will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementations of the project activities. S/he will communicate regularly with the National Project Director and the National Project Manager to ensure Government ownership of the project. S/he will also ensure information sharing and bridging between GoB, CHT institutions and other line departments. S/he will manage the MoCHTA Coordination Team.

Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management

The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management will be responsible to manage planning, design and implementation of the livelihoods and food security interventions of the projects. S/he will supervise the Livelihoods and Food Security

Team and will be in charge of annual and quarterly work plans for implementation of the activities, monitoring the implementation and achievements of the livelihoods and food security activities. S/he will also be responsible for timely delivery of resources, and ensuring efficient and effective implementation of project activities. The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management will ensure coordination and synergy between different project activities and maintain liaison and excellent relationship with local government officials, Chittagong Hill Tracts policy makers, traditional institutions, Civil Society representatives, NGO partners, donors and other relevant stakeholders. S/he will also ensure that high quality reports are being submitted to National Project Manager on the progress of project activities.

Chief Policy and Governance

The Chief Policy and Governance will be responsible to manage planning, design and implementation of the Policy and Governance interventions of the projects. S/he will supervise the Policy and Governance Team and will be in charge of annual and quarterly work plans for implementation of the activities, monitoring the implementation and achievements of the policy and governance activities. S/he will also be responsible for timely delivery of resources, and ensuring efficient and effective implementation of project activities. The Chief Policy and Governance will ensure coordination and synergy between different project activities and maintain liaison and excellent relationship with local government officials, the Chittagong Hill Tracts policymakers, traditional institutions, local Judiciary, law enforcement, Civil Society representatives, NGO partners, donors and other relevant stakeholders. S/he will provide policy advice to the project management. S/he will also ensure that high quality reports are being submitted to National Project Manager on the progress of project activities.

Chief Gender and Community Cohesion

The Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will be responsible for the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the gender mainstreaming and local confidence building of the programme, following the programme documents and strategic directions from UNDP management. The Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will directly supervise short term Consultants and other staff members under the gender and Local Confidence Building component and will closely collaborate with the other Chiefs and support the district based implementation teams.

As senior member of the implementation team, the Chief Gender and Community Cohesion will, together with other National Project Manager, Chiefs, Operations Manager, Programme Coordination Specialist and District Managers contribute to close coordination of activities of the project and to an efficient, effective and sustainable implementation of the holistic the Chittagong Hill Tracts region development programme of UNDP.

Operations Manager

The Operations Manager will lead and guide the operations section and fosters collaboration within the clusters/units with the programme, with other operations staff of the Country Office, programme clusters, to successfully deliver operational services. Being part of the Senior Management of the Programme, s/he will provide managerial

support to the overall successful functioning of operations - advising, consulting and assisting the project management on management matters as well as ensuring proper follow-up over decisions taken. S/he will also involve the management, supervision and coordination of a number of operations staff in the fields of Human Resources Management and Procurement of goods and services and Finance.

District Manager

The District Manager will be responsible for the effective and efficient implementation of all program activities in the respective district in line with annual and quarterly work plans, following the program documents and strategic directions from UNDP management. The district manager will manage and supervise the entire district team/office and ensure monitoring and timely reporting. As senior staff member, the District Manager will actively contribute to improvements in program strategies and implementation in order to achieve an efficient, effective and sustainable program implementation in the three districts.

Team Leader for planning, monitoring and reporting

The Team Leader of Planning, Monitoring and Reporting will be responsible for providing leadership and strategic direction to the Planning Monitoring and Reporting across the entire Programme. S/he will lead the design and manage the programme monitoring systems and evaluations and streamline the result-based management (RBM) functions. S/he will manage work planning and budget processes of the Programme and ensure timely delivery and quality of all reports to donors, government and other relevant bodies. The Team Leader- Planning, Monitoring and Reporting will provide advice and technical support related to the budget management of the entire Programme and contributes to UNDP Bangladesh's development of programme components for the Chittagong Hill Tracts. S/he will assist at senior level in the management and implementation of the programme's activities. S/he will manage and supervise the planning, monitoring and reporting unit team.

Other project staff

District team: District Manager in each of three districts will manage the district team. The team will also include-

District Livelihood and Community Mobilizer (3 x 60 months)

District Farmer Field School (FFS) Expert (3 x 60 months)

Upazila Facilitator (11 x 60 months)

Livelihoods and NRM unit: The Chief Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management, in cooperation with Chief Technical Specialist, Forest and Watershed Management will manage the Livelihoods and NRM Unit. The Unit will also include-

Chief Technical Specialist, forest and watershed management (international) (1 x 12 Months)

Programme Officer-Livelihoods (Agriculture/ Horticulture) (1 x 60 months)

Technical Coordinator – FFS Training and Quality (1 x 60 months)

Programme Officer – Forest and Environment (1 x 12 months)

Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation (1 x 60 months)
Programme Associate (1 x 60 months)

Policy and governance unit: The Chief Policy and Governance, in close collaboration with Chief Gender and Social Cohesion will manage the Unit. The Unit will also include-

Programme Officer- Governance and Advocacy (1 x 36 months)
Programme Associate (1 x 60 months)

Gender and community cohesion unit: The Chief Gender and Social Cohesion, in close collaboration with Chief Policy and Governance will manage the Unit. The Unit will also include-

Programme Officer- Justice and Confidence Building (1 x 36 months)

Planning, Monitoring and reporting unit: The Team Leader-Planning, Monitoring and Reporting will supervise the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Unit. The Unit will also include,

Budget Expert (1 x 60 months)
Communications and Reporting Officer (1 x 48 months)

Operations team: The Operations Manager will manage the Operations Team. The team will also include,

Admin. And Security Liaison Officer (1 x 60 Months)
Finance and Accounts (1 x 60 months)
Human Resources Officer (1 x 60 months)
Procurement Associate (2 x 60 months)
Finance Associate (1) (48 & 60 months)
Admin Associate (1) (48 & 60 months)
IT Associate (1 x 60 months)
Driver (including boat pilots) (15 x 60 months)

MoCHTA Coordination Team: A MoCHTA Coordination Team as well as a complete office establishment with necessary logistics for the overall coordination and smooth functioning of the project will be established within MoCHTA as there is no regular planning section in MoCHTA at this moment and capacity development of MoCHTA is of utmost importance. Once a regular planning section in MoCHTA is established, the MoCHTA Coordination Team established under this project will cease to exist. The MoCHTA Coordination Team will be headed by the Project Coordinator (MoCHTA) and will be consist of the following officials:

Programme Officer (Planning, monitoring and reporting) (1 x 60 months)
IT Associate (1 x 60 months)

In addition, short-term specialised experts will be hired for MoCHTA as and when required.



Note: Project Implementation Committee will discuss and approve any new positions, if required, based on future funding situation and programme necessity.

The Programme Support Unit, Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF), based in Rangamati with branches in Khagrachari and Bandarban, and a liaison office in Dhaka, supports programmatic and operational coordination of activities and monitoring and reporting of overall results. It will ensure implementing partners work efficiently and are on track to meet project targets and outcomes. It compiles programme quarterly/annual work plans prepared by implementing partners, prepares oversight committee meetings, and facilitates audits and evaluations and resource mobilization on behalf of the programme. At national, regional and local levels the unit will assist implementing partners operationally and programmatically.

Implementing partners are operationally responsible for delivery and reporting against agreed work plans in accordance with the reporting schedule and formats included in the project agreement. Each implementing partner will work within the overall framework of the programme and will designate a focal point with day-to-day responsibility for activities. All partners are engaged under letters of agreements or memorandum of understanding. Implementing partners will include Hill District Councils, Circle offices, Municipalities, Upazila and Union Parishads, and non-government organizations. The National Steering Committee will approve government entities/institutions to be engaged as implementing partners, other partners and in accordance with UNDP regulations.



RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:											
Outcome 1 UNDAF: Government institutions at the national and sub-national levels are able to more effectively carry out their mandates, including delivery of public services, in a more accountable, transparent, and inclusive manner. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 1.2: Justice and human rights institutions are strengthened to better serve and protect the rights of all citizens, including women and vulnerable groups. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 2.1: Economic growth is achieved in an inclusive manner, extending opportunities to the rural and urban poor and protecting the vulnerable from shocks. Country programme/ UNDAF Outcome 3.1: Promote environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction and build better energy and other infrastructure to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.											
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resource Framework, including baseline and targets: % of population in severe multidimensional poverty¹⁶, Baseline 2013: 00, Target 2021: 00, Disaggregation: sex, urban/rural, education/ health/living standards (SDG 1.2.1) % of citizens satisfied with the services of Local Government Institutions, Baseline 2016: HDQs 00, U.P 00, UGP 00, Target 2020: HDQs 00, U.P 00, UGP 00 with disaggregation by sex Access to justice services global composite index¹⁷, Baseline 2015: 0.42, Target 2020: 0.50, Disaggregation: type of service (BRF 3.3) Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets, Baseline 2015: 00, Target 2020: 100, Disaggregation: none (FYP/DR/F72)											
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1: National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment- and livelihoods. Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented. Output 2.4: Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development. Output 3.4: Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress. Output 3.5: Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence. Output 4.2: Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence.											
Project title and Aids Project Number: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chitragong Hill Tracts, ID: 06087638											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	FINAL	DATA COLLECTION METHODS and RISKS
Output 1 Strengthened community land, resource and	1.1 Percentage of small and marginal farm households in target communities improved food security through agricultural production.	Survey data	TBD		0	36%	40%	54%	80%	80% of households against the baseline	Survey (Frequency annual)

¹⁶ The indicators are included from Country Programme Document 2017-2020.

¹⁷ A person is in severe multidimensional poverty if they are deprived in 50 percent or more of 10 weighted indicators that constitute the global Multidimensional Poverty Index b OPHI (years of schooling, school attendance, child mortality, nutrition, sanitation, water, floor, cooking fuel, assets). See <http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/> for details.

¹⁸ Score from 0.00 to 1.00. The WFP Rule of Law Index 2015 relies on over 100,000 household and 2,400 expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced in practical, everyday situations by ordinary people around the world. Performance assessed on Constraints on Government Power, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.

Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making	1.1 Percentage of communities that are able to implement prioritized and selective risk reduction actions.	database	Zero	2015	0	13%	45%	60%	90%	90% of 60 targeted communities who have local resilience plans	Survey/assessment, progress monitoring records. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	1.1.2 Number of hectares of land vegetation coverage as a result of project intervention	Monitoring record sheets	Zero	2015	4,000	9,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000 hectares	Progress monitoring records/database. (Frequency: annual)
	1.1.3 Number of households with improved fuel efficient stoves.	Beneficiary database	Zero	2015	4,971	13,257	16,371	16,371	16,371	16,371	Progress monitoring record, beneficiary database. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	2.1 Number of evidence based policy decisions made at national level.	Project documents, meeting minutes	1	2015	3	6	9	12	15	15	Review of documents and reports, progress monitoring records. (Frequency: annual)
	2.2 Number of policy papers on CHT issues endorsed by the government.	Government documents/ reports	1	2015	3	6	8	9	10	10	Government documents and project reports review. (Frequency: annual)
	2.3 Number of regional and district-level interest groups that are engaged to finding ways forward for peace second implementation.	Monitoring records, meeting minutes, photos	0	2015	1	2	4	4	4	4	Progress monitoring records and meeting minutes. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	2.4 Number of community groups that are participating in decision-making process at union and above level.	Monitoring records, photos, videos	TBD		25	50	75	100	121	121	Progress monitoring records, interview/discussion. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	2.5 Number of youth that are actively engaged in peace promotional events in an organized initiative as a result of project intervention.	CHT Institutions, reports, youth database report	334	2015	384	434	534	584	584	584	CHT institutions reports and youth database review, Progress monitoring records. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
	2.6 Number of networks/forums operational at Union and Upazila level.	Monitoring records, meeting minutes, photos	0	2015	10	20	30	40	50	50	Progress monitoring records, project reports and meeting minutes. (Frequency: annual)
	2.7 Number of local disputes resolved peacefully with the	Project database	500	2015	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	Progress monitoring records and reports, interview/discussion

3.9 Number of disputes resolved employing mediation and alternative dispute mechanisms.	National Legal Aid Service Organization records.	TBD		0	15	30	45	60	60	National Legal Aid Service Organization records. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
3.10 Number of justice sector coordination meetings for expediting justice.	Monitoring records, Meeting minutes	0	2015	18	36	54	72	90	90	Progress monitoring records, and meeting minutes. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
3.11 Number of formal justice sector actors that have increased knowledge of tribal traditional forms of justice in CHT.	Training records	0	2015	60	150	240	300	360	300	Review of training records, training evaluation. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
3.12 Number of traditional leaders that have increased knowledge on human rights and traditional justice system.	Training records, assessment data		2015	140	140	140	140	140	700	Review of training records, assessment data, participatory methods. (Frequency: annual)
3.13 Case management and documentation system introduced and practiced by circles.	Formats and registers introduced for keeping records	No formal case, management and documentation system in place	2015		3 traditional circles	3 traditional circles	3 traditional circles	3 traditional circles	1 traditional circles	Progress monitoring records. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
3.14 Number of tribal personnel in the police in the region.	District Police records	287 (women 6, 279)	2015	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Police records. (Frequency: annual)
3.15 Number of women in police in the CHT region.	District Police records	women 316, out of 7197	2015	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	District Police records. (Frequency: annual)
3.16 Number of community policing forums established/operational engaging in dialogue with police.	Monitoring records/Police data	600	2015	940	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	Progress monitoring records/Police data, meeting reports. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)
3.17 4.2.2. Existence of new and strengthened services (including legal, justice and security services) to prevent and address SGBV.	NLASO and other legal aid services organizations reports, assessment report	No	2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NLASO and other legal aid services organizations reports, Assessment reports. (Frequency: annual)
3.18 Number of women benefitting from empowered victim support services in three victim support centres in CHT.	Monitoring records/ victim support centre data	84 (Women- 38 Children-46)	2015	174	414	654	894	1134	1134	Progress monitoring records, victim support centre data. (Frequency: annual/quarterly)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Value for money	Measure the economic return and consider the return on investment of each output and the project as a whole.	Annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Mid-course correction to improve or end low value activities and scale up those with high value.	As above and individual consultants.	\$50,000
Track results progress through Results Assessment	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly/annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	\$45,000 (for five years)
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	\$18,000
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision-making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision-making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC and Partners	
Project Report	A progress report will be prepared to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	UNDP, HDCA, CHTRC	

Evaluation plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Baseline Survey	N/A	Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance. Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services. Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment.	UNDAF Outcome 1, 2 and 3	June 2017	Relevant ministries, CHT institutions, UNDP, DPs, relevant national institutions, partner NGOs, and beneficiary community.	\$ 60 000
Mid-Term Evaluation	N/A	Same as above	Same as above	June 2019	Same as above	\$ 50 000
End-line evaluation	N/A	Same as above	Same as above	June 2021	Same as above	\$ 50 000



MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Amount (USD*)
Output 1: Strengthened community food, resources and livelihood management.	Activity: Farmer field schools established and supported Target: 1,900 FFS	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh	DANIDA	4,489,000
Results Indicator 1.1 Percentage of small and marginal farm households improved food security through agricultural production.	Activity: Training to increase access to improved knowledge on innovative farming techniques by farmer field schools. Target: 47,500 farmers (50% women)	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh	DANIDA	935,000
Results Indicator 1.2 Percentage increase in yield and production (crops, livestock and fish) of beneficiary households in target communities	Activity: 433 (30% women) community members developed as farmer field schools facilitators to provide continuous support at community level.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh	DANIDA	500,000
Results Indicator 1.3 Percentage of small and marginal farm households that have improved farming skills.	Activity: 141 government line department officials (30% women) enhanced technical knowledge on farmer field schools' implementation, monitoring and backstopping, and monitoring visits by Government officers and Master trainers to the Farmer Field Schools communities.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Government of Bangladesh	DANIDA	28,000
Results Indicator 1.4 Percentage of poor households that have improved their living condition with benefiting from community development projects.	Activity: 1,500 community development committees established and supported in rural and urban areas.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Para Nari Development Groups, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions (Circles, Headmen and Karbanis).	TBC	2,500,000
Results Indicator 1.5 Number of community development committees that are taking their own decisions on local community development issues.									
Results Indicator 1.6 Number of urban poor and extreme poor households that have access to public services as a result of project intervention.									
Results Indicator 1.7									

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Amount (USD)
Number of rural and urban youths that have increased capacity in alternative livelihood skills.	Activity: Improved access for 15,000 urban poor and extreme poor to public services.		X	X	X	X	UNDP, Para Nan Development Groups, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions.	TBC	2,000,000
Results Indicator L.8 Percentage of households in targeted communities are better able to reduce loss of productive days and loss of stock and crops due to climate and environment induced hazards.	Activity: Support for 48,000 households through community development projects and credit schemes especially for livelihoods development.		X	X	X	X	UNDP, Para Nan Development Groups, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions.	TBC	2,000,000
Results Indicator L.9 Percentage of communities that have completed community climate vulnerability assessments through a participatory way.	Activity: 2,000 youths – both men and women – will receive livelihood skills development training.		X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies, Traditional institutions, vocational institutes, training institutes, NGOs.	TBC	400,000
Results Indicator L.10 Percentage of communities that have local resilience plans as a result project interventions.	Activity: Participatory climate change vulnerability assessment conducted through participatory way identifying communities most exposed to climate change impact and resilience plans development.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Forest departments, Hill district councils, Regional Council.	DANIDA	558,495
Results Indicator L.11 Percentage of communities that are able to implement prioritized and selective risk reduction actions.	Activity: 100,000 watershed x 3) communities developing and implementing local resilience plans.		X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Hill District Councils, Regional Council.	DANIDA	1,791,063
Results Indicator L.12 Hectares of land under vegetation coverage	Activity: 20 micro watersheds created under community management.		X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Forest Department, Hill District Councils, Regional Council.	DANIDA	587,889
Results Indicator L.13 Number of households with improved fuel efficient stoves.	Activity: 100 villages common forest boundaries determined with improved capacity of village common forests development contributions to manage these assets.	X	X	X	X		UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional institutions, Forest Department, Hill District Councils, Regional Council.	USAID	1,500,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Supplemental (Output 1) Output 2: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making. Results Indicator 2.1 Number of evidence based policy decisions made at national level. Results Indicator 2.2 Number of policy papers on CHT issues endorsed by the government. Results Indicator 2.3 Number of regional and district-level interest groups that are engaged in finding ways forward for peace accord implementation.	Activity: Vegetation coverage increased in reserve forest areas.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional Institutions, Forest Department, Hill district councils, Regional Council.	USAID	Grants, Mobilization, meetings, seminars, workshops, grants, monitoring.	4,000,000
	Activity: Support to rural women in accessing energy efficient cooking stoves and reducing their consumption of firewood and kerosene.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional Institutions, NGOs.	SABRC	Community mobilization, meetings, training.	1,550,000
	Activity: A thorough study on energy supply and alternative energy options for CHT conducted.	X					UNDP, Local government bodies and Traditional Institutions, PDJ, Universities, NGOs.	TBC	Contract with expert organization, meetings, workshop.	160,000
Output 3: Increased participation and influence to shape decision-making. Results Indicator 3.1 Number of evidence based policy decisions made at national level. Results Indicator 3.2 Number of policy papers on CHT issues endorsed by the government. Results Indicator 3.3 Number of regional and district-level interest groups that are engaged in finding ways forward for peace accord implementation.	Activity: High level national platform to engage policy makers convened on subjects of the further implementation of the peace accord, platform meeting twice annually.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, civil society organizations.	TBC	Workshops, dialogue and conferences.	150,000
	Activity: Evidence based policy papers produced to identify and address bottlenecks for consolidation of the peace accord's provisions.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA with CHTRC, training, workshops.	300,000
	Activity: Parliamentary Caucus supported in developing a strategy to set parliamentary agendas and engage in cross party cooperation.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Parliamentary Caucus.	TBC	Contractual services/grants support, workshops, seminar visits.	150,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Pending Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Results Indicator 2.4 Number of community groups that are participating in decision-making process at union and above level.	Activity: Regional and district level interest groups formed to develop consensus on ways forward for sustainable peace and development.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, civil society organizations.	TBC	Services through NGOs, CSOs and formation of citizen committees	150,000
Results Indicator 2.5 Number of youth that are newly engaged in peace promotional events in an organized initiative as a result of project intervention.	Activity: Regional and district level advocacy and campaign tools developed, campaigns organized (3 per annum).	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils.	TBC	Contractual services/ workshop, event, campaign	100,000
Results Indicator 2.6 Number of networks/forums operational at Union and Upazila level.	Activity: Small grants for innovative ideas on promotion of local confidence building in CHT.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, CSOs	TBC	Contractual services/ LoA, training, workshop, event, campaign, visibility products	250,000
Results Indicator 2.7 Number of disputes resolved peacefully with the support of trained local volunteer facilitators.	Activity: Support to community groups with increased access to participation in decision-making at local level.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, VCF communities, Civil society organizations.	TBC	Services through NGOs, community mobilization, training, workshop, events	125,000
Results Indicator 2.8 Number of local women volunteers actively contributing to society.	Activity: 10: Support VCF network for experience sharing and participation in decision-making process).	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Para Development Committees, Para Nari Development Groups, VCF communities, Civil society organizations.	TBC	Services through NGOs, community mobilization, training, workshop, events	150,000
	Activity: Support youth engagement in improved social cohesion through sports for peace initiatives, debate and youth camps, and cultural exchange programme.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, CHT Regional Council	TBC	Contractual services/ LoA, training, workshop, event, campaign, visibility products	300,000
	Activity: Regional networks and forums created at union and upazila level to engage in dialogue and identify community priorities.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Civil society organizations and Local administration	TBC	Contractual services/ LoA, training, workshop, event, campaign, visibility products	100,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULTS INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Amount (USD -)
Output 3: Democratic governance strengthened with responsive institutions and effective services	Activity: 1000 trained local volunteer facilitators from among the elected local government representatives and traditional leaders qualified with training and mentoring support.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Civil society organizations and Local administration, local law enforcement agency.	TBC	150,000
	Activity: Volunteer networks including youth networks will be convened to carry out collective action schemes for improvements to the community.	X	X	X	X		UNDP, Hill District Councils, CHIT Regional Council, Civil society organizations.	TBC	300,000
Sub-Total (Output 3)									
Results Indicator 3.1 Number of amendment, rules and regulations drafted with UNDP support.	Activity: Needs assessment and roadmap for harmonization of rules and regulations to rationalize remits of service delivery bodies in the region completed and adopted.	X	X	X			UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads.	TBC	150,000
Results Indicator 3.2 Number of officials of MASCBTA, CHTRC, HCCs, CHTDB and traditional leaders with enhanced knowledge on decentralized governance systems.	Activity: Technical assistance to the Ministry for Chitragong Hill Tracts Affairs to convene inter-ministerial level platform to devise a roadmap for rationalization.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads.	TBC	200,000
Results Indicator 3.3 Level of public knowledge and confidence of the functions and services provided by the hill councils and local government offices.	Activity: Working technical groups supported including ministries and hill tracts' institutions to draft and agree rules and regulations for each body and organizational charters with staffing structures.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle offices and Upazila and Union Parishads.	TBC	150,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description Amount (USD)
Results Indicator 3.4 Number of resolved land disputes through land commission.	Activity: Technical support to assist local authorities design and manage an SDG monitoring framework and dashboard.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Municipalities, Upazila Parishad and Union Parishad.	TBC	Contracted services, consultants, grants and training workshops and conferences 200,000
Results Indicator 3.5 Transparent and open land registers designed and operational managed by Hill District Councils through UNDP support.	Activity: Trainings, equipment and exposure visits to decentralized governance systems provided for MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDCs, CHUDs, traditional leaders, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils.	TBC	Training, exposure visits to decentralized governance systems 300,000
Results Indicator 3.6 3.6.1 A.2.1 Number of men and women with access to legal aid service through UNDP support.	Activity: Expansion of A2i initiative providing digital services and public policy solutions in the region.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle Offices, Municipalities, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads.	TBC	Consultants, grants, IT support, IT equipment, training and workshops 100,000
Results Indicator 3.7 3.7.1 B.2.1: Number of non GBV cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system through UNDP support.	Activity: Training and support modules to assist CHTs implement and apply monitoring frameworks based on the revised rules and regulations transparently.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries, Circle Offices, Municipalities, Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads.	TBC	Consultants, training, and workshops 200,000
Results Indicator 3.8 3.8.1 B.1.1 Number of GBV cases receiving judgment in the first instance through UNDP support.	Activity: Technical assistance to the land commission to create a transparent land arbitration mechanism to resolve land disputes in CHT.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Land Commission, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries.	TBC	LoA with LC and TA 120,000
Results Indicator 3.9 Number of justice sector actor coordination meetings for expediting justice.	Activity: Building capacity of headman managing land.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Land Commission, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries.	TBC	LoA with Circle/HDCs 200,000
Results Indicator 3.11	Activity: Capacity building for hill district councils to effectively manage land.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Land Commission, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Relevant ministries.	TBC	LoA with HDCs 150,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description Amount (USD)
Number of formal justice sector actors that have increased knowledge of tribal traditional forms of justice in CHT.	Activity: Expansion of the National Legal Aid Service Organization to promote its services in the region including support for violence against women victims.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh.	TBC	LoA with NLASO 200,000
Results Indicator 3.12 Number of traditional leaders that have increased knowledge on human rights and traditional justice system.	Activity: Support to non-GBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Local CSOs, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Supreme Court.	TBC	Contractual services for legal aid support, training, workshop, exposure visit 150,000
Results Indicator 3.13 Case management system including doctrine making/recording established and in practice.	Activity: Support to GBV cases through NGO-supported legal aid organization	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Supreme Court, traditional institutions, Local civil society organizations.	TBC	Contractual services for legal aid support, training, workshop, exposure visit 200,000
Results Indicator 3.14 Number of tribal personnel in the police in the region.	Activity: Human resource capacity building and awareness raising of mediation and alternative dispute resolution that incorporates options for traditional justice platforms.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, Traditional Institutions.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, exposure visit, publication, knowledge materials 200,000
Results Indicator 3.15 Number of women in the police in the region.	Activity: Justice sector stakeholder coordination committee convened to jointly identify key challenges and solutions in the region for the justice sector and clarify mandates of different courts.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Councils and Hill District Councils, Law Ministry, Supreme Court.	TBC	Contractual services /LoA training/ workshops 100,000
Results Indicator 3.16 Existence of new and strengthened services (including legal, justice and security services) to prevent and address SGBV.	Activity: Knowledge products, guides and sensitization for court officials promoting traditional forms of local justice. Translators of mainstream justice guidelines produced.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, National Legal Aid Service Organization, Government of Bangladesh, Regional Council and Hill District Councils, JATI, Supreme Court.	TBC	Contractual services /LoA/Training/ workshops/ knowledge products 150,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description, Amount (USD)
	Activity: Learning and sensitization schemes to increase awareness of local traditional forms of justice for the formal judiciary.	X	X	X			UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, knowledge products 100,000
	Activity: Traditional leaders trained with increased knowledge of human rights issues.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, publication, knowledge materials 150,000
	Activity: Support for the documentation/identification of traditional laws/customs.	X	X	X	X		UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, publication material 150,000
	Activity: Support for effective case management and documentation of traditional justice system.	X	X	X	X		UNDP, Traditional Institutions, Hill District Councils, NGOs.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, IT equipment and support 200,000
	Activity: Designing of mainstreaming policy at regional police level for increased recruitment and personal care for tribal police personnel.	X	X	X			UNDP, Bangladesh Police, relevant ministries.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, IT equipment and support 50,000
	Activity: Logistics support for police in CHT.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Transport, petty wages, renovation of police stations 200,000
	Activity: Public and institutional advocacy campaign to promote inclusive and gender sensitive policing in the region.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, knowledge material 50,000
	Activity: Support for establishing women standby facilities in police stations in CHT.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, infrastructure, logistics support 150,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and RESULT INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5			Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Subtotal (Outputs)	Activity: Establish a regional chapter of the women's police network to promote women interests and better working conditions within the police structures.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, workshops, meeting	50,000	
	Activity: Community policing initiatives supported to provide increased community accountability for the police.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops.	150,000	
	Activity: Support and human resource development support for an extension of the Women and Children Representation Prevention Tribunal to the region.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Regional Council, relevant ministries.	TBC	Contractual services, Consultants, Policy studies, workshops, meeting, advocacy knowledge product	250,000	
	Activity: Support three victim support centres provide shelter for women victims of violence.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Hill District Councils, Bangladesh Police.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, infrastructure, logistic support, operational cost, training, workshops, knowledge material	200,000	
	Activity: Public campaigns to promote change behaviour and rights awareness of violence against women. Includes 13,000 trained violence preventers and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, Non-Government Organizations, UN WOMEN, civil society organizations.	TBC	Contractual services/LoA, training, workshops, advocacy knowledge material, campaign, website maintenance	150,000	
Subtotal (Outputs)											750,000
Total (Outputs)											750,000
Grand Total (Outputs)											750,000

Note: USD 7.3 million (DKK 50 million) from Government of Denmark for Agriculture and Food Security, and Climate Change Resilience interventions, and USD 1.55 million from SAARC Development Fund (SDF) for Economic Empowerment of Women through Energy Access in CHT are under pipeline and agreement not signed with

UNDP yet. However, DKK 50 million allocation for UNDP is mentioned in the framework agreement between government of Kingdom of Denmark and GoB for 2016-2021. Programme and development effectiveness costs will be charged to the project as defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'G' followed by a diagonal line.A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a long, sweeping horizontal line that curves upwards at the end.

LEGAL CONTEXT

This document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP, signed on 25 November 1986. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner." This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of the Executing Agency or an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

RISK MANAGEMENT

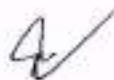
1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[for the Supplemental Provisions]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried,
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
 2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.
 3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/ag_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
 4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
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5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.



ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report
2. Social and Environmental Screening Template [English] [French] [Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.
3. Risk Analysis. Use the standard Risk Log template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Log for instructions.
4. Capacity Assessment: Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment).
5. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.
6. Joint UN Programmatic Framework for CHT 2015-2020



Risk log³⁸

Risk		Identified	Assessed	Priority	Responsible
Types of risk: Environmental, Financial, Operational, Organisational, Political, Regulatory, Strategic, Other					
1	Political instability in the region with an increase in political and community confrontation	May 2015	Political and operational	P=2 I=2	Contingency plans for political protests such as hotels have been put in place. Trust building network and early warning system will be scaled up regionally to mitigate potential escalation points and impact of any violence during these incidents. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
2	Lack of political will to further implement the peace accord provisions leads to increased tensions between communities in the region.	July 2015	Strategic	P=3 I=1	High level political engagement in partnership with the Ministry for Hill Tracts Affairs will assist set a long term agenda at inter-ministerial level. Development of key milestones to be achieved setting out a timetable and investment in a diverse range of key drivers of change will provide continuity in output delivery. Consultation with actors in the design of the project has encouraged increased shared and political ownership of the outcomes. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
3	Increases in inter community tensions resulting in violence	July 2015	Operational	P=3 I=3	Contingency plans for political protests such as hotels have been put in place. Local volunteer facilitator network and an early warning system will be scaled up regionally to mitigate potential escalation points and impact of any violence if these incidents. Monitoring of events to assess risk will be conducted.
4	High level participatory platforms still over issues such as electoral framework and land compensation.	July 2015	Strategic	P=2 I=3	Clear agenda setting will ensure the demands within the subject transfer blocks remain feasible and realistic and open to all key stakeholders.
5	Harmonization ceases inclusion creep of local government bodies.	July 2015	Regulatory	P=2 I=3	Clear roadmap and overview of mandates of working groups drafted to ensure clear parameters for mandates of local and peace accord bodies are established.
6	Intercommunal disputes between regional political parties undermine consensus building	2014	Political	P=2 I=3	Platforms are designed to have a strong community led voice engaging with local decision-makers and providing increased demand side pressure for consensus to be maintained.
7	Reputational risk to the United Nations on a national level.	2014	Strategic and organisational	P=2 I=4	Clear monitoring at national and regional levels to ensure project inputs are aligned to outputs and outcomes and the Rights Up Front approach is being employed in programming activities. Annual reviews of performance and value for money planned.

³⁸ To be reviewed and finalized during the inception phase.

Activity	Date	Type	Impact & relevance	Notes
8	2014	Political	P-1 P-1	Transparency and public opinion policies established early to ensure public accountability. A broad spectrum of stakeholders including the Ministry for Chitragong Hill Tracts Affairs will be represented on the steering committee.
9	July 2015	Strategic	P-1 P-4	Selection of subject transfer blocks and clear and consistent campaign strategies will provide popular format relating public policy issues to community lives.
10	July 2015	Strategic and political	P-2 P-1	Human rights monitoring as part of the United Nations' Rights up Front policy will inform all project-based decisions and be subject to regular review.
11	February 2015	Operational	P-4 P-4	Engagement is being undertaken at official levels with relevant parties to ensure obstacles on access to the region for interventions are removed for the future.
12	January 2016	Operational	P-3 P-3	Inter-ministerial platforms and engagement with key actors including the prime minister's office should assist coordination between actors.
13	July 2015	Political	P-3 P-4	Inter-ministerial platforms and engagement with key actors including the prime minister's office should assist review of the land commission and other key pieces of legislation.
14	March 2014	Environmental	P-2 P-2	Early recovery and response plan will be developed to ensure any natural disaster does not adversely affect implementation. Actions building resilience will directly benefit communities.
15		Financial	P-1 P-3	The project will have a framework to include ex ante controls and regular internal and external auditing tools that includes the Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate of the Auditor General Office. UNDP will be included in major procurement processes. In accordance with its Legal Framework and Anti-Fraud Policy, UNDP has recourse to the Office of Audit and Investigations that conducts independent investigations in cases of alleged corruption.

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○●	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): • 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence. • 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change. Evidence: The theory of change with explicit assumptions explaining how the project will contribute to higher level changes and changes to happen is described in the project document. The project strategies also describe how the expected results of the project will be achieved. Please refer to the attached project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1.	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	
2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project): • 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas²; an Issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true to select this option) • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true to select this option)	3	2
	1	
	Evidence	

¹ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

² sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RAP. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan. Evidences The project is aligned to the four thematic areas (SP Outcome 1, 2, 3, and 4) of the 2014-17 strategic plan. The strategic plan indicators are also included in the project's Results and Resources Framework (RRF). The project also responds to three areas of development work² as specified in the Strategic Plan. Please refer to the Results Framework in the attached project document.							
RELEVANT							
3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.) The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) (<u>all</u> must be true to select this option) 2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. (<u>both</u> must be true to select this option) 1: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project. Evidence: The project will implement in all 26 Upazilas and 121 Unions across the three Hill Districts of CHT region. The communities and beneficiaries for project support will be selected from the excluded and/or marginalised populations from both rural and urban areas by following specific guidelines/criteria. The working areas and communities will be selected through the involvement of local Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCC), local Upazila Parishad and traditional leaders as mentioned in the project document. Similarly, the excluded and/or marginalised households will be selected by the respective Para Development Committee (POC) following some specific criteria considering project context. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1, or select not applicable.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Select (all) targeted groups (drop-down) Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		Select (all) targeted groups (drop-down) Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Select (all) targeted groups (drop-down) Evidence							
4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives. 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives. 1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence. Evidence: The knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of CHTF were reviewed and utilized in the development of this project document that documented through results assessments/evaluations, lessons learned workshops and project review missions arranged by the development partners in regular intervals. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							

¹ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequalities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option) 2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option) 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered. Evidence: A gender analysis was conducted in 2013 by commissioning external research organization. The gender strategy of the project will be guided by the UNDP Global Gender Policy, which is based on two-pronged approaches to achieving gender equality as mentioned in the project document. The RRF includes the indicators with gender disaggregated data to collect results contributing to gender equality. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	1	Evidence	
3	1				
Evidence					
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option) 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified. 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. Evidence: The works to be performed through whom have been clearly specified in the multi-year work plan and RRF as well. The name of the national and other partners have also been specified in the multi-year work plan. South-south cooperation have been considered for the Government and CHT institutions' officials including traditional leaders to decentralised governance system as well. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	Evidence	
3	2				
Evidence					
SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS					
7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option) 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	2	1	Evidence	
2					
1					
Evidence					

Evidence: In previous phase of the project, UNDP, in partnership with ILO, supported the Parliamentary Caucus- a nonpartisan, cross-party grouping Parliament members to implement constitutional and legislative protections for tribal peoples. With UNDP's technical assistance the Parliamentary Caucus drafted a law to protect the rights of the tribal people, and capacitated to advocate on human rights violations against tribal peoples and for full implementation of the CHT Accord, among others. The project will continue to provide support to this areas including access to legal services in the next phase of the project. Through UNDP's education intervention in previous phase of the project, over 20,000 children gained access to rights of basic quality education as per the CHT Accord. In next phase, the project will continue advocacy for the nationalization of those school to ensure basic education services for the children in the under-served areas. The project will support the Ministry of CHT Affairs, 3 Hill District Councils and CHT Regional Council to increase access to information for the community people particularly the services offered by them.							
*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1.							
8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option). 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. Evidence: The project conducted a social and environmental impacts assessment by using the UNDP's social and environmental screening checklist to measure the relevant adverse impacts of the project interventions as specified in this project document. Moreover, the project will also ensure assessment of social and environmental impacts and risks during formulation stage of all infrastructure projects by using the social and environmental screening checklist.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							
*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1.							
9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. (If yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.) Evidence: Please see the attached completed checklist.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No</td> </tr> </table>	No					
No							
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING							
10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true to select this option) 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1		Evidence	
3	2						
1							
Evidence							

• 1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. Evidence: The project has a strong results framework with SMART results-oriented indicators relating to the project's theory of change as specified in the project document. Each indicator has reliable data sources, data collection methods with frequency. The baselines and targets of the indicators except few indicators those will be established in first year of the project implementation. The gender sensitive and sex disaggregated indicators are also included where appropriate. <i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i>							
11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes (3)</td> <td>No (1)</td> </tr> </table>	Yes (3)	No (1)				
Yes (3)	No (1)						
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition, individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i>. • 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. Evidence: The project's National Steering Committee will meet on annual basis and provide policy guidance on the implementation of the programme as stated in the project document. The roles and responsibilities of Project Board have also been clearly explained in the project document. <i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1	Evidence		
3	2	1					
Evidence							
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document. Evidence: Please refer to the project document (p.52) <i>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Evidence</td> </tr> </table>	3	2	1	Evidence		
3	2	1					
Evidence							
EFFICIENT							
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No (1)</td> </tr> </table>	No (1)					
No (1)							

Evidence: The theory of change analysis and project strategies have explored about how the expected results will be achieved with the resources available. Within UNDP national level or area based pilot projects covering urban poverty and justice and security reform will create synergies internally across UNDP activities strengthening coordination of actors to support increased access to community poverty alleviation actions and justice that is supported by community policing models. Please refer to the project document (p.5, 6, 7 and 12).		
15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery)? Evidence: The project ensures clear links up with on-going projects and initiatives related to Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Village Common Forest (VCF), implemented by UNDP in the three Hill Districts of CHT areas.	Yes (3)	No (1)
16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget. Evidence: The activities with funding sources have been specified in the multi-year work plan. Please refer to the work plan in the project document (p.40)	3	2 1 Evidence
17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. Evidence: The budget is prepared considering all project costs that are attributable to the project based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	2	2 1 Evidence
EFFECTIVE		
18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. (Both must be true to select this option) 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments. 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered. Evidence: The previous programme implemented by UNDP in the same intervention areas was undertaken following direct implementation modality (DIM) with the partnership of Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) and other relevant local government institutions in the CHT in consideration of CHT context and post-conflict situation. As a result of the implementation of previous programme, many progress have been achieved in	3	2 1 Evidence

various sectors such as local governance, community empowerment and economic development, local development, capacity enhancement of the CHT institutions, basic services (education, health, and agriculture) and others as per peace accord. However many more things are to be done in next period. Now in order to make the achievements sustainable and enhance GoB ownership and implement various activities within the government system in line with the government 7th Five Year Plan for CHT, the implementation modality in combination of both DECOS and NEX have been chosen. The capacity assessment of the Ministry of CHT Affairs and Hill District Councils were conducted in previous years. The HACT micro assessment was also conducted for each of three HDC. The HACT micro assessment for MoCHTA to be conducted in May/June before implementation of new project starts. <i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</i>	
19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination? 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions. 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions. 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project. Evidence: The concept note of the project was shared and discussed with all the relevant stakeholders including community traditional leaders while developing the project document. Their comments and feedback were also incorporated in the document. Later on, the full project document was shared and discussed with the CHT institutions, local governance institutions, community traditional leaders and all other relevant stakeholders for finalization of the project document.	3 ☒ 1 ☐ Evidence
20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation? Evidence: The project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure that valid and realistic data are collected appropriately to assess progress of the indicators against the expected targets. Lesson learned will also be collected through a systematic process on regular basis. Please refer to the RIF (p.25) in which 4 percent of total project budget are allocated for monitoring and evaluation activities.	No ☐ (1) ☐
21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. Management response: The gender markers for all outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3 for the ongoing phase implemented by UNDP in the same areas of CHT region. However, for the new project, the gender markers will be conducted as soon as the project is approved. <i>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"</i>	Yes ☒ (3) ☐ Evidence
22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level. 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project. Evidence: The project has a multi-year work plan mentioning budget with the time frame for implementation. However work plan will be revised later as needed in discussion with the Government, UNDP and development partners considering programme requirement, if needed.	3 ☒ 1 ☐ Evidence

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		3	2	1
23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):	3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. Evidence: The project document was developed in close consultation with national implementing partner (The Ministry of CHT Affairs-MoCHTA) and MoCHTA has agreed with the project document as well.	3	2	1
24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):	3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions. Evidence: The capacity assessments of national partners and Hill District Councils were conducted in previous years (attached). The project has specified the activities to be undertaken for strengthening the capacity of national and CHT institutions to manage their mandated roles and responsibilities as per the CHT Accord.	3	2.5	2
25. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.) to the extent possible?	Evidence: As the Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) will be the main implementing partner, the project will use national systems as much as required particularly in streamlining the monitoring and evaluation with government system, and for procurement, both government and UNDP procedures will be followed as and where needed.	2	1	No (1)
26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?	Evidence: The phase-out plan and sustainability of the intervention is explained in the sustainability and scaling up section of the project document.	2	1	No (1)

Annex [#]. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit* for guidance on how to answer the 5 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts
2. Project Number	00087538
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Describe the project's approach to integrating the overarching principles to strengthen social and environmental sustainability.

With the aim to ensure human security, sustainable peace, and good governance in CHT, the project will work with communities, institutions and has targeted interventions on justice.

At the community side, the project builds an enabling environment for participation of individuals and increasing their capacity to articulate voice on decision-making platforms, in order to shape and make decisions that impact on their lives. Networks of interest formed at community level (urban and rural) are able to negotiate to influence regional and national government policy direction. Increased civic participation and engagement amongst communities will provide the basis for social actions to build social capital and citizenship awareness, and deepen their participation in local government decision making.

With institutions the project supports increased ability of institutions to respond to local priorities and problems, strengthening local authorities and Regional and Hill District Councils in the delivery of services and enhancing transparency and accountability in delivering services will build stronger bridges between institutions and population. Transparency will be supported through various interventions, including A2I scheme promoting innovative digital services.

Improved transparent and effective land management systems and improving service delivery in justice and security sectors will bring confidence among CHT population and will build safer and secure communities. Regional access to justice and law and order will be widened and the police will have better confidence building tools. Inclusive police recruitment will increase diversity of police. Coordination between formal and informal traditional justice sectors, deepening the availability of legal aid and access to formal and alternative dispute services. Increased consistency and comprehension of formal justice sector agencies of informal justice will be developed to promote sensitive justice approaches that applies justice at the lowest level. State legal aid schemes will be rolled out. Capacity of Civil Society and NGOs will be strengthened to offer legal assistance and medication facilities.

Briefly describe how the project will improve gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed in all programmes. Gender segregated targets, indicators, and detailed programme implementation guidelines will further ensure equal participation of women in programme activities and equal benefits for both men and women from the project. Moreover the project will support women to actively participate in decision making processes and dialogues that significantly affect their lives at all levels (from family up to national level).

Gender specific interventions include comprehensive legal aid support for marginalized women victims of violence (GBV) and establishment of a regional chapter of the women police network to promote women's interest, building capacity on inclusive and gender sensitive policing, women friendly facilities at local police stations, victim support centers and so on.

The project will advocate for establishing Family Courts in CHT because a large number Bengali inhabitants living in the region are deprived from services, while IP/tribal communities are able to seek justice from the customary laws and traditional leaders. Moreover the national programme Mani-Q-Shishu Nirjaton Domsan (Suppression of Violence against Women and Children) Tribunals which have not yet been established in the region, will be supported to expand to CHT by the project. It is expected that violence against women and girls will significantly reduce due to improved governance, mass awareness and social cohesion in CHT through development support in line with CHT Accord. The traditional justice system plays a vital role in dispensing social justice in CHT with confidence of tribal communities on the system. Therefore, it is important to strengthen the customary social justice system in line with global gender and human rights standards with proper documentation of cases.

Briefly describe how the project will enhance environment sustainability.

The proposed project is expected to make a positive long-term contribution to the environment, particularly through enhancing protection of forests including Reserved Forests (RFs), Protected Forests (PFs) and other forests such as Mauza forests/Village Common Forests (VCFs) and associated watersheds, thereby reducing forest degradation and deforestation. The proposed project interventions will mitigate risks and enhance soil and water conservation by improving forests management and environmental governance, and conservation of biodiversity will be achieved through holistic community approach. Climate resilience of both forest ecosystems and landscape community will be strengthened with the development of improved tools to assess risks and strategies to offset and adapt to climate change, followed by local resilience plans and building actions to reduce climate change vulnerability and risk. Climate resilience and adaptive capacity will be strengthened as the proposed project comprehensively aims to improve the management and response abilities of relevant institutions including Village Common Forest Committees at para level, traditional institutions at village, union and upazila levels, and Hill District Councils, and also government line departments including Forest Department. Communities and farmers will, through Farmer Field Schools, adapt sustainable and climate adaptive land use and farming technology. Assistance will also be provided so that women in CHT have energy efficient cooking stoves with environment, health, social and economic benefits. Advocacy and networking will be done so that policy makers, financiers, suppliers and end-users have improved knowledge, awareness and capacities on benefits. Women friendly market opportunities will be explored for improved cooking stoves and other energy efficient technologies as alternative energy options suitable for CHT.



Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Notes: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 3 and 5 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Notes: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization? <i>Select one (see SISP for guidance)</i>	QUESTION 5: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Level of Significance (1-5)	Low Risk Moderate Risk High Risk	Comments
Risk 1: The peoples in CRT live in remote locations; natural disasters such as droughts and flash floods may affect their livelihoods, resulting in food insecurity.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	In CRT people mostly rely on mixed agriculture, and drought might cause crop failure on hill slopes. Crop production losses may be due to top soil loss as a result of variation of rains.
Risk 2: Slow process of CRT Award execution leads to political violence and manmade political instability.	I = 1 P = 1	Moderate	Partial execution of CRT award does not guarantee full engagement of CRT community in all development process.
Risk 3: The Village Common Forests are still in the process of being formally recognized; community user rights are necessary for the sustainability of the forest ecosystem.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	Due to the sensitivity of the topic the process of ensuring community rights might take longer than expected.
Risk 4: The size and quality of some VCFs are at risk due to external pressure (change of land use and scarcity of natural resources).	I = 2 P = 1	Low	Stakeholder consultations will be held regularly and policy levels dialogues will be taken up.
(Add additional rows as needed)			Building institutional capacity of VCF management committees, traditional system and Hill District Councils will improve the natural resource management and strengthen the VCFs.

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorisation, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			Comments
Check all that apply			
Principle 1: Human Rights	☐		All citizens are equally enjoy the accessible justice, peaceful environment.
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐		CHTF has gender mainstreaming
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐		Mouza Forests/VCFs are better managed, including biodiversity protection, sustainable use by local community and secured resiliency of ecosystems and watersheds.
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐		Address the climate change and mitigation, COVA are planned and will address in community planning.
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐		No unhealthy activities are with the project activities.
4. Cultural Heritage	☐		Local knowledge and best practices are aligned with development activities.
5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐		No displacement and Resettlement.
6. Tribal Peoples	☐		Local tribal peoples are environmentally adopted. No tribal people will be affected.
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐		Natural Forests are well managed and make the environment clean through protection of forests and maximized production, more income from per unit of land use.

Final Sign Off

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



SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

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

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an tribal person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

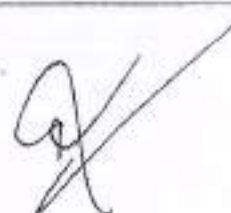
	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or tribal peoples or local communities?	No.
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: If restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No.
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No.
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No.
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, <u>plantation development</u> , or reforestation? The proposed project involves limited homestead gardening plantation of indigenous and fruit trees. For these activities suitable and resilient tree species, carefully selected based on local knowledge, will be distributed to the most vulnerable households to whom training on plantation and nursery development will be imparted. Homestead gardening is ensured in the project along with selection of beneficiaries through a participatory community approach linked to the intervention for improved diversified livelihoods for the VCI dependent communities.	Yes.
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No.
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No.
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No.
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No.
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No.
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No.
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No.
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No.

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). (The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.)

Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No.
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No.
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No.
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No.
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No.
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No.
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No.
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No.
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No.
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No.
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No.
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No.
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No.
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁹	No.
5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No.
Standard 6: Tribal Peoples	
6.1 Are tribal peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes.
6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by tribal peoples?	No.

⁹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of tribal peoples (regardless of whether tribal peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the tribal peoples are recognized as tribal peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No.
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the tribal peoples concerned?	No.
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by tribal peoples?	No.
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of tribal peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No.
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of tribal peoples as defined by them?	No.
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of tribal peoples?	No.
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of tribal peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No.
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No.
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No.
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No.
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No.
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No.





Accelerating Sustainable Development
in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

**PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR
SUPPORT TO THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
(2015-2020)**

Final



OVERVIEW

TITLE	Achieving Sustainable Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
DURATION	7 years	
GOALS	IMPACT GOAL:	
	Inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, and confidence building gains.	
KEY STAKEHOLDERS	THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH:	
	- Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) - CHT Regional Council - Hill District Councils - Local government at Upazila and Union level - DCs and UNGOs	- Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs - Ministry of Home Affairs - Line Departments for principal transferred subjects - Forest Department - Ministry of Land
	THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH:	
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO).	
	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (addictive):	
	European Union (EU), Canada, Denmark, Japan, Sweden, USAID	
EXPECTED RESULTS AND AREAS OF FOCUS	Other institutions (to be confirmed):	
	Academic and knowledge-based institutions, Civil society, and Media (national and local)	
	EXPECTED RESULTS:	AREAS OF FOCUS:
	Pillar 1: Sustainable livelihoods and food security.	- Enhancing nutrition, dietary diversity and household food security through sustainable agricultural development and behavioural change communication. - Management of natural resources and risks, and strengthen households and communities resilience to cope with shocks and stresses. - Livelihood improvement through development of off-farm income generating activities and market strengthening.
	Pillar 2: Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices.	- Hill District Councils have adequate capacity and resources to plan and implement social development plans and services. - Communities, in particular, women and children, benefit from increased and equitable coverage of quality social services and key practices. - Government institutions and communities participate effectively in planning, managing and monitoring social services.
	Pillar 3: Improved governance and social cohesion.	- Rule of law and equitable justice ensures human security for all people of the region. - Transparent and responsive CHT and Local Government institutions manage CHT affairs. - Women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building.

INTRODUCTION

This Programmatic Framework sets out a basis for comprehensive programming of United Nations (UN) and Development Partners in the three districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), from 2015 in partnership with the Government. It builds on existing development work and expands support for livelihood development, effective coverage of basic services and confidence building. It states key principles and strategies for development support in CHT to be agreed by development partners and government. It will be followed by the development of a series of specific funded programmes.

The framework details development efforts in the CHT region that both support the CHT to retain its distinct characteristics while enabling its people to be better integrated into the national economy, particularly as Bangladesh is poised to achieve a Middle-Income Country (MIC) status by 2021. At the same time it will support the role of Bangladesh as an internationally recognised model for management of a post-conflict situation, in the implementation of the 1997 CHT Accord. The UN will support the Government of Bangladesh at both the national and the CHT level to ensure sustainable development gains are achieved.

The purpose of this Programmatic Framework is to:

- Provide the basis for a broad-based dialogue and achieve consensus on the next phase of support.
- Indicate priority areas for the UN and Development Partners to address based on identification of persisting obstacles to equitable development and confidence building.
- Unite the UN system and Development Partners behind a common vision and purpose in CHT for the coming years, bringing the full technical capacity of the UN system and partners to bear, with the full support of the government.
- Present the guiding principles, in line with the government policies, which will be observed by UN agencies and Development Partners in collaborating effectively in CHT.

The concept note recognizes the successes of programmes to date delivered by various agencies and development partners, and emphasizes the importance of learning lessons from past programmes and of coordinating future activities.

What is NEW about this new programmatic framework?

Firstly, it attempts to be inclusive of all communities as it addresses new and remaining challenges of development in CHT. The region will change dramatically over the coming years, as investments are made in infrastructure in both a rural and the urban setting. At the same time there is 'unfinished business' for development outcomes and confidence building is still to be fully achieved.

Secondly, it supports sustainable development in the CHT – both environmentally, through a stronger focus on the ecosystems, and social development, with a strong focus on the development of systems and institutions. This will include progressive degrees of national execution of the programme.



Thirdly, it improves the **efficiency and effectiveness of support** by attempting to draw on the full range of capacity of all relevant agencies of the UN, and of the Development Partners.

Finally, it will help address areas where the government has taken on international commitments, and demonstrate that progress has been made.

The proposal is structured around three main pillars, which will be the basis for the development of time-bound programmes and projects, namely:

- Pillar 1 – Sustainable livelihoods and food security.
- Pillar 2 – Effective and equitable coverage of basic services and practices.
- Pillar 3 – Improved governance and social cohesion.

The guiding principles for the assistance to CHT will be based on:

- Promoting equity through focusing on vulnerable groups across all communities, in both rural and urban areas.
- Increasing emphasis on accountability.
- Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Encouraging innovation and new solutions to development challenges.
- Strengthening communities' resilience to chronic and sudden shocks and stresses.
- Ensuring data and evidence as basis for programme.

In addition, development partners have emphasized the following:

- All interventions must build on local and government institutions and strengthen them in a way which can be sustained after funding is complete.
- All interventions must include realistic exit strategies, where external funding is provided.

The Programmatic Framework has been drafted by the United Nations Task Team on CHT, drawing on consultations with a large range of stakeholders. It outlines the proposed programmatic framework for support delivered through the United Nations System for the region. It acknowledges that additional support is being provided outside of this framework and the subsequent assistance will be designed and delivered in a manner fully coordinated with other actors.

CONTEXT OF THE CHT: SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is located in the south east of Bangladesh and consists of three districts: Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati. The region is home to 11 different ethnic groups, in addition to the Bengali population, and has a population of 1.6 million (1 percent of the national population). Each ethnic group retains a distinct language, culture, tradition, and justice system. Furthermore, CHT is geographically distinct from most parts of plain land Bangladesh, characterized by very steep, rugged mountainous terrain and dense jungle areas. Some communities are hard to reach by road or river transport.

Social development indicators in CHT are consistently below the national average. While Bangladesh has made steady gains in social development in recent years, the results are not evenly distributed. All three districts of CHT fall in the 20 underperforming and deprived districts identified for UN Development Assistance in Bangladesh 2012-2016 (UNDAF). Even among these 20 districts, the CHT districts are at the bottom for most of the indicators.

Lack of adequate infrastructure and human resource for health care, education and other services has been identified as one of the major bottlenecks affecting effective coverage of basic services. Large scale vacancies and chronic absenteeism are cited as obstacles to service delivery across board.

Some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as hunger and poverty reduction – while they may have been achieved for the region as a whole – have not reached equally to the whole community of CHT. In addition, while the Accord has made a dramatic difference to stability in the region, there have still been sporadic episodes of inter-communal violence (the most recent in 2013, 2014 and again in 2015). Also some of the conditions of the Accord have been slow to deliver anticipated benefits to the whole of the community living in CHT.

The region is still marked by the 25 years of conflict surrounding issues of identity, local control of resources, land ownership and rights. The conflict formally ended with the signing of the CHT Accord between the government and the region's main militant group, Jana Sanghati Samiti (JSS) in 1997. The Accord was recognized as a significant breakthrough and political achievement raising high expectations for development opportunities for the people of CHT. Relevant government institutions have been established in the region to support the process of confidence building, including the Regional Council and the three Hill District Councils (HDCs). However, some core parts of the Accord remain unimplemented or partially implemented, including those related to land ownership, elections and transfer of subjects, and confidence remains fragile.

Key challenges remain in the areas of sustainable livelihood, law & order and security of the population. Therefore, completing the implementation of the CHT Accord with the strengthening of local institutions and political processes to empower people and safeguard human security for all in the CHT.

The government, CHT institutions and communities have each made strong requests for the UN and Development Partners to assist in supporting those unserved by essential social services and other development efforts. They have also noted the risks to social cohesion which result from leaving parts of the community un-served.

In this context, implementation of programmes by the UN presents three major advantages for the Government of Bangladesh: (i) perceived political impartiality, essential for development of even-handed programmes in a post-conflict context; (ii) the technical expertise of the agencies, gained both within Bangladesh and elsewhere; and (iii) the specific skills relating to institution building in sensitive situations.



PRIORITIES 2015-2021

Working in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the UN and Development Partners have been supporting development and confidence building in the CHT for many years. Looking forward, the new programmatic framework will address the following priorities:

1. Food security and livelihoods.
2. Expansion of social services.
3. To Support and complement CHT governance Institutions.

These were the key priorities in the 6th Five Year Plan of the Government of Bangladesh, and also have been incorporated in the 7th Five Year Plan.

The programme brings together the Government of Bangladesh CHT Institutions and the local community, Development Partners and UN agencies behind a common vision on achieving development of CHT.

The framework will address the new and remaining challenges in CHT. This will involve a slightly different focus compared to previous work. For instance, it covers efforts to ensure human development – as previously – but with a new emphasis on promoting sustainable development, providing for development today without compromising future opportunities. New deliverables include improved management of natural resources, promotion of sustainable intensification of agricultural practices, and coping mechanisms to reduce the impact of shocks and stresses.

The new programmatic framework will also address the under-nutrition as an entry point for support to achieving sustained household food security, across a range of activities.

It also attempts to scale up the delivery of a range of social services (education, health etc.) and retains a strong community focus, while targeting individuals and households remaining below the poverty line in rural or urban setting.

Finally, considerable effort is devoted to ensuring support to victims of terrorist activities and communal disharmony, effective and accountable police services, and mechanisms for reducing incidences of violence. Surveys conducted over recent years have shown that this is a major preoccupation of all ethnic communities in CHT.

All of this is needed, particularly given the region is expected to change considerably over the coming years, with significant planned infrastructure investment.

One of the ways to ensure delivery to all communities is to make sure that programmatic support enables the HDCs, Local Government (Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads and Municipalities) and other government institutions of the CHT to deliver for development, through area-based programmes targeting the pockets of poor and vulnerable in CHT based on agreed criteria.

The operational strategy of the programme includes the following key components:



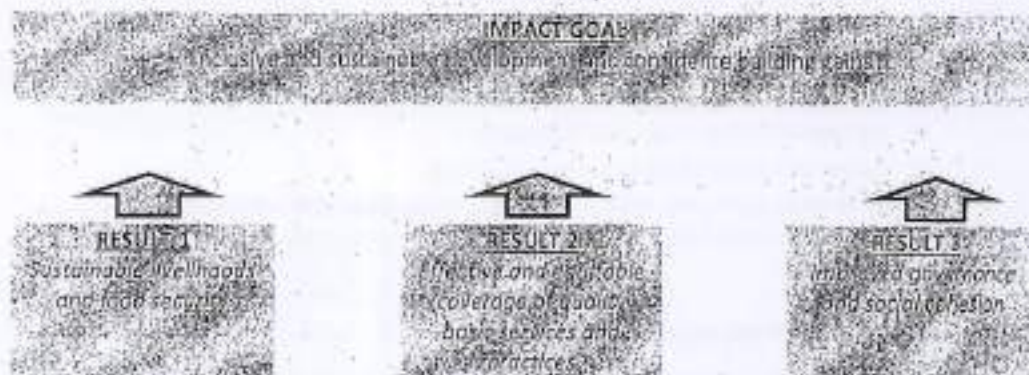
1. *Develop capacities of people and institutions*; the assistance develops capacities of people and institutions so they are able to support and participate in inclusive and sustainable development interventions and in building inter-communal confidence.
2. *Promotion and respect for human rights*; all programme interventions must be inclusive of all communities living in the region, ensure gender equality in programme delivery and results, and give appropriate attention to the distinct characteristics of CHT.
3. *Improve effectiveness of the overall institutional set up*; programmes will support one CHT institutional framework that incorporates all subjects transferred to the HDCs (and should include finance, to ensure that the transfer of responsibilities can be carried out in practice).

Three cross-cutting thematic areas will be addressed through a combination of targeted activities and mainstreaming. This includes:

- **Nutrition** – aiming to make major in-roads to reduce persistent disparities in the nutritional status of the CHT population, through a combination of proven interventions to address underlying causes. Both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions will be mainstreamed and supported across the three pillars of this framework, including in the key sectors of agriculture, health, education, water, sanitation and protection (see Figure 1).
- **Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality** – which will drive all elements of the programme, putting women first and promoting the full engagement as both beneficiaries and as leaders of CHT development and confidence building.
- **Confidence Building** – addressing continued violence and communal disharmony through preventive measures and programmes to support the victims.

APPROACH

FIGURE 1
RESULTS OVERVIEW



The three closely integrated pillars of the programme are outlined in more detail below.

RESULT 1: Sustainable livelihoods and food security

Summary

Under Result 1, assistance will promote sustainable development pathways that can tackle the connected issues of livelihoods, poverty and the management of natural resources and risks, with a focus on improving food production and income opportunities, and in doing so addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and poverty. Result 1 will concentrate on three interdependent and overlapping components: (i) sustainable agriculture and food security; (ii) managing natural resources and risks; and (iii) poverty reduction and economic development.

Expected Outcomes (indicative)

1. All people in CHT can consume adequate diets in quantity and diversity all year around:
 - Increased productivity and improved agricultural livelihood.
 - System in place to monitor food security and nutritional status.
 - Increased household food security (improvement in food consumption score and diet diversity, and reduced food deficit months).
 - Increased food security of extreme poor households.
2. All people in CHT have increased ability to prevent and cope with environmental stress:
 - Reduced environmental degradation due to production.
 - Policies and practices in place for common resource management.
 - Designated CHT government institutions and communities effectively reduce risks of and manage responses to increase resilience.
3. Households in CHT have adequate income all year for basic livelihoods needs
 - Increased profitability of the agricultural sector.
 - Increased incomes from small businesses.
 - Increased income of extreme poor households.
 - Increase in community infrastructure supporting sustainable livelihoods.
 - Wider economic linkages are established between CHT and the rest of Bangladesh.

Component 1: Sustainable agriculture and food security

Given that 70 percent of the population of CHT depend on Agriculture for their livelihood, sustainable agricultural development is given a high priority in the programmatic framework. The main area of focus will be the promotion of sustainable agricultural productivity and the improvement of food security and nutrition, including the right to food. This will be done by providing support directly to producers and ultra-poor households, and by strengthening local institutions – including strengthening farmer-extension-research linkages.



The key challenge to sustainable livelihoods in CHT is the problem of availability of water during the dry winter months. A significant part of the work needed will involve testing, adapting and disseminating new technologies suitable for the specific agro-ecological needs of CHT. The major vehicle for such work will be programmes of adaptive research and dissemination conducted through Farmers Field Schools approaches which will include also nutrition modules to boost availability and use of diverse nutrient-rich foods. Assistance of renowned government institutions like BARI, BRRI, CIMOD – a regional inter-governmental knowledge development and learning centre, and other research institutions will be taken. Efforts will also be made to enhance local production through construction of community assets to facilitate production and access.

Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) for nutrition will also form part of the support to ensure enhanced production and food security translates into improved food consumption and dietary diversity of all household members.

Component 2: Managing resources and risks

In addition to water availability in the dry winter months, degradation of the natural resources is an important challenge in the CHT. Unsustainable practices have led to deforestation, soil erosion, and siltation in water bodies. In the worst cases landslides can result. Overall, the results are biodiversity loss and damage to watersheds, with negative effects on the livelihoods of whole communities.

The main area of focus under this component will be natural resource management and community resilience building. Work will specifically cover access to resources, the trade-offs which exist between different land and water uses, and reducing risks through preventive and adaptive management actions. The UN support will be targeted on local participatory natural resource management, supported by technical know-how, and building on local best practices and knowledge on sustainable livelihood improvement for CHT.

Component 3: Poverty reduction and economic development

The main area of focus under this component will be livelihood improvement through development of skills for non-farm income generation and employment, marketing and value addition of production, and schemes to promote small scale business development and rural farm and non-farm income. The approach will be based on value chains and the use of cluster groups to link income generating activities with markets.

Overall, it will promote livelihoods development through the creation of new income and employment generation activities. The skills development programme will support poor people in urban and rural areas to access jobs and for self-employment.



RESULT 2: Effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services and practices

Summary

Under Result 2, support will reduce mortality, under-nutrition and illiteracy, promoting social development. Encouraging effective and equitable coverage of quality basic services by addressing identified bottlenecks will be a key thrust, along with promoting positive and protective. Capacity of HDCs and other local authorities will be developed through support to the Government of Bangladesh to operationalize devolution of Functions, Finance and Functionaries of the transferred subjects. The particular capacity needed is for integrated planning and monitoring based on "bottom up" planning and monitoring, building functional linkages for coordination and synergy between the functional departments under HDC and the lower tiers of Local Government institutions, capacity building of the service providers and communities.

Result 2 will concentrate on three interdependent and inter related components: (iv) National system for HDC managed services; (v) Universal Coverage of Basic Social Services; and (vi) HDC Planning, Management and Accountability.

Expected Outcomes (indicative)

1. Universal birth registration for children under 5.
2. Increased coverage of family planning services.
3. Increased coverage of the maternal and child health services.
4. Increased coverage of direct nutrition interventions.
5. Increase coverage of services for communicable and non-communicable diseases.
6. Increased completion rates of pre-primary, primary & secondary education.
7. Increased adult literacy rate.
8. Improved hygiene and sanitation.
9. Increased access to safe drinking water.
10. Decreased incidence of abuse, violence and harmful norms against children and women, including child marriage.

Component 4: National system for HDC managed services

As per the CHT Accord, 33 'subjects' are to be transferred to the HDCs. So far 28-30 departments/institutes covering 17 of 33 'subjects' have been transferred including development planning, coordination and implementation, and specific sector responsibilities such as Health and Education, which provide basic social services.



Though these subjects have been transferred, HDCs have not been able to manage these effectively as the transfer of funds, functionaries and functions are yet to follow in the full spirit of the decentralization – in turn affecting the delivery of basic services in the region. UN programming will support the Government of Bangladesh efforts to 'operationalize' the devolution of Functions, Finance and Functionaries of the transferred subjects, and build capacity at the national level and within HDCs for integrated planning and monitoring. The established norms for basic infrastructure for social services such as health and education will be adjusted to the local context of difficult terrain and low population density and fully utilize the 'para centre' as a hub for social service delivery in CHT.

Component 5: Universal coverage of basic social services

UN support to HDCs and CHT population will focus on universal effective coverage of high priority basic social services to improve the social development indicators in CHT.

An evidence-based methodology, that stresses the importance of the adoption of a holistic approach by the different stakeholders in each of the sectors, will be used to design programmes and projects under the new framework. Regular coverage gap assessment and the analysis of proven high impact interventions will inform the nature of localized support. Based on supply/demand and identified bottlenecks, local programmes of appropriate corrective actions will be implemented to improve programme delivery and effective coverage of services.

Support will include the expansion of service infrastructure such as schools and health facilities, including communicable disease testing and treatment services, advocacy for and provision of technically qualified staff, and the promotion of positive social norms, inclusive as impacting on child marriage, and communication initiatives to encourage households to adopt life-saving care and protective health behaviours. Support will also be provided to increase the delivery by skilled birth attendants, including midwives to further reduce maternal mortality, as well as to expand the coverage of family planning with particular attention to adolescents. Technical capacity of the transferred staff, and service providers locally, will be enhanced to provide integrated quality services with equity. Furthermore, efforts will be made to roll-out demand focused incentives to enhance the utilization of school services.

Services will be added to the package of early childhood education and direct nutrition services that are currently provided in the 4,000 para centres in CHT to offer holistic integrated services that meets the multidimensional needs of people, making it a social service delivery hub in the remote villages and the network expanded to cover the entire CHT.

In emergency situations – in the absence of any capable local provider (department or NGO) – UN agencies may also be involved in direct delivery of services, to mitigate further vulnerability/risk and harm. However, this will be done as an interim measure and will be accompanied by a workable plan to exit from a direct service delivery role, and hand over to local service providers.



Component 6: HDC planning, monitoring, management and accountability

UN support under this component will be focused on strengthening the capacity of HDCs and the local government institutions at the sub-district level in bottom-up planning and monitoring. Planning and monitoring units will be needed to coordinate and monitor delivery of basic social services, identifying bottlenecks and developing integrated Union, Upazila and district plans for corrective actions.

The programmatic framework is designed to support building functional linkages for coordination and synergies between the departments under HDC, between HDC, and at the lower tiers of Local Government (Upazila Parishad, Union Parishads and Municipalities) for managing social services. The Local Capacity Building and Community Empowerment programme implemented in the 20 UNDAF districts under the leadership of Economic Relations Division and the Cabinet Division has been modified for the CHT context and the same will be implemented in all the Upazilas of CHT.

One of the transferred subjects to the HDCs is the "Co-ordination of development activities of the local authorities of the district and review of implementation of their development projects". Local Government agencies (Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads and the Para committees) will be supported with improved capacity for managing services and evidence-based local level planning.

Finally, support will be provided to communities to ensure that stakeholders are aware of basic service provision available, and have the capacity to identify their needs and participate effectively in local level planning with ability to enforce accountability of service providers, including emergency response.

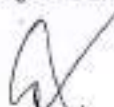
RESULT 3: Improved governance and social cohesion

Summary

The UN and its partners aim to provide comprehensive assistance for governance and social cohesion, focusing on three main areas. Firstly, programmatic support is provided to government institutions for policing and justice. Secondly, relevant CHT government institutions will be assisted to fully deliver in CHT, including for the establishment of laws, policies, institutions and processes required to operationalize the CHT Accord and govern in the region. Thirdly, the programme will support the development of institutional processes to prevent conflicts from emerging in CHT, and enabling women and youth empowerment through support to national, regional, and local networks and institutions.

Expected Outcomes (indicative):

1. Rule of law and social cohesion ensures human security for all people in the region:
 - Improved access to formal and informal justice and police services in CHT through strengthening capacity of institutions, and strengthened engagement between law enforcement agencies and communities.
 - Functioning Land Dispute Resolution Commission and HDCs have improved land management capacity.
2. Transparent and responsive CHT and Local Governance institutions manage CHT affairs:



- Support the Government of Bangladesh to build consensus on electoral process in CHT.
 - CHT governance framework harmonized (national and CHT specific laws and acts amended, unfinished rules and regulations drafted).
 - Strengthened functioning of CHT Institutions and Local Government with enhanced transparency and accountability.
 - Joint development planning and delivery of CHT Institutions to achieve the sustainable development goals (post 2015 development agenda).
3. Women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building:
- Institutional processes to promote social harmony established and functioning at national, regional, and local levels.
 - Support victims of terrorist activities and communal disharmony including establishment of a response mechanism to address terrorist activities and communal violence.
 - Addressing gender based violence.
 - Engaging women and youth effectively in inter-community confidence building processes and governance institutions.

Component 7: Rule of law and social cohesion ensures human security for all people in the region

This component will assist the Government of Bangladesh in improving access to justice in CHT by addressing both formal and traditional systems and enhancing confidence in government institutions. The formal system will be strengthened through training judges, prosecutors and lawyers and supporting the establishment of special courts by activating, with proper consultation with the local stakeholders including the traditional leaders, the *Family Court Ordinance 1985* (at present not functioning in CHT), and the *Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Daman (Suppression of Violence against Women and Children)* following the High Court directive 2008 (but never implemented). The action will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of District Judge Courts for civil and criminal disputes established following the *CHT Regulation 1900 (Amendment) Act 2003* by improving coordination with the traditional system, activating government Legal Aid Offices and services (including also Duty Councils) through the 'National Legal Aid Services Organisation' in accordance with the *Legal Aid Services Regulation 2001 (amended in 2011)*, activating Criminal Justice Coordination Committees in all three districts of CHT (started already on pilot bases by the Justice Sector Facility Project), and strengthened medico/legal examination facilities.

The traditional justice system will also be strengthened through focusing on constitution and statutory laws in work with members of the traditional institutions (Circle Chiefs, Karbāris, Headmen) to ensure that customary dispute resolution processes are in conformity with the constitution and legal framework and respect for fundamental rights. Awareness-raising initiatives will also be organized to enhance the ability of people to demand justice. The possibility to activate the Village Court model, already functioning in plain land Bangladesh, will also be explored to understand its feasibility and relevance in the context of CHT.

Major effort will be made to improve police services and address the increased violence especially on women, including expanding of Community-Police Forums in all Unions and Wards and training all police

personnel. CHT police stations will be developed into 'Model Thanas' with women-friendly facilities and victims support centres in the three districts. Further, support will be provided for the functioning of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission following the approval by the Parliament of the Amendment Bill expected in 2015 as well as land management.

Component 8: Responsive CHT and local government institutions

Under this component, assistance will be provided for the CHT institutions, notably the Regional Council, HDCs, Circle (traditional leaders), Ministry of CHT Affairs and the concerned tiers of Local Government and other relevant departments and/or line ministries of the Government of Bangladesh. This includes support for improved coordination, management capacity of services/sectors including transparency and accountability.

Capacity development will also be provided for effective functioning of the CHT institutions established with the CHT Accord and municipal, Union, and Upazila Parishads (elected local councils), including support to development coordination committees, and the strengthening of linkages and coordination between different local (including Regional and HDCs) and national levels of administration. This includes assistance for joint development planning and delivery, building on 'unfinished business' identified in the existing SDG acceleration plans, in combination with development grant scheme for community groups, community based organizations, Civil Society and CHT and Local Governance institutions.

Processes that lead to greater participation of women in social and political life, greater decision-making power and conscious actions for social transformation will be supported through the establishment of a Women Development Forum, high level advocacy policy dialogues on gender discriminatory policy issues, training to stand as women candidates in local elections, alliances of women Karbaris.

Component 9: Development of women and youth empowerment, gender equality and community participation in decision-making, contributing to confidence building

This component will assist decision-makers in developing consensus on the key issues in the CHT. The programme will also support the Government in providing support for internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and repatriated refugees as agreed in the Accord, as well as rehabilitation of ex-combatants.

The component will develop conflict management and transformation capacities at local level to prevent violence and ensure early recovery and response mechanism engaging all relevant stakeholders including women and youth. At the local level (Upazila, Union, Mouza and Para levels), informal and traditional mechanisms for the management of conflicts will be strengthened with focus on medium to high conflict prone unions. Support will be provided for activating reconciliation networks at union level and strengthening early warning system for violence prevention.

Complementing support for justice and police institutions, gender based violence (GBV) will be addressed through small grant schemes to NGOs for legal aid and GBV prevention, case follow-up, compensation, and mass awareness. The sub-component will also support advocacy campaigns by youth groups and their partnerships with the media. Gender awareness training for various stakeholders, along with

development of targeted communication materials will be the integral part of this component. Further, the component will engage women and youth effectively in confidence building processes and governance.

These interventions will empower both women and men to take control over their lives: setting their own agendas, gaining skills, building self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
USD 90-100 M	USD 80-90 M	USD 60 M
Indicative Budget – cross-cutting grants for development: USD 40 – 60 M		

MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

Guiding Principles for Ways of Working

1. National ownership is critical for sustainability and work arrangements will ensure that the capacity of government institutions is strengthened.
2. UN agencies will work together in collaboration with other partners, in the spirit of partnership. This way of working should achieve substantive integration without adding undue bureaucracy or inefficiencies.
3. Development partners provide technical advice, oversight and funding and their role will be reflected in the governance structure on that basis.
4. Given the post-conflict context, working arrangements should adhere to and strengthen implementation of the CHT Accord.

Programme Management Modality

Within the Programmatic Framework, stand-alone programmes, joint programmes or joint programming may be used to guide effective implementation and achievement of results. These will be tightly coordinated, and modalities will be selected based on the strategic nature of the intervention.

Implementation Arrangements

The programmes and projects within the framework will operate under National Implementation Modality (NIM).

Government Cost-Sharing

Government cost-sharing is expected for the programmes being developed within the Programmatic Framework. Any funds received through Government Cost-Sharing would be transferred into accounts established for national implementation or would be transferred to the relevant UN agency accordingly.

Partnership arrangements

MOCHTA will be the main government counterpart. HDCs, Local Governments and possibly other institutions will be receiving funds for implementation of local public services with the funds being transferred through national systems as feasible. The CHT Institutions will also be the focus of capacity building support and may receive grants for this purpose. Other government institutions at the national, regional, district, Upazila and Union levels will also play active roles and will be represented in the management of activities.

Development Partners will provide both financing and technical support. Their participation in the governance structure will reflect this dual role.

Coordination and Alignment with Programmatic Framework -

The UN will ensure alignment of individual programmes and projects with the Programmatic Framework in several ways. The three Pillar leads – namely FAO for Pillar 1, UNICEF for Pillar 2, and UNDP for Pillar 3 - will ensure the coordination of the work within the pillar and monitoring against agreed results. The UN Resident Coordinator will convene biannual meetings with participation of Pillar Leads and other agencies delivering within the Programmatic Framework to review results against commitments and ensure alignment with framework and overall effectiveness and efficiency of programmes. Tripartite meetings of Government of Bangladesh, the UN and contributing development partners will be organized as and when necessary to review overall progress complementing steering committees for the individual programmes and projects. The UN will put in place systems to effectively and efficiently utilize project resources.

