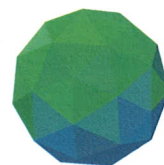




Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for nationally implemented projects
financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Project title: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity	
Country: Bangladesh	
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)	Management Arrangements : National Implementation Modality (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2020, relevant state institutions, together with their respective partners, enhance effective management of natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. CPD Outcome 3: Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups. CPD Output 3.1: Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies. CPD Output 3.2: The Government has the capacity to set up regulatory and to implement a range of pro-poor, resilience-focused green economic initiatives.	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 1.3. National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis 1.4. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains 1.5. Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: <i>Medium</i>	UNDP Gender Marker for the project output: GEN3
Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00112175	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID): 00110816
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5724	GCF ID number: FP069
Planned start date: 01 January 2019	Planned end date: 31 December 2024
LPAC meeting date: 25 October 2018	

[Handwritten signature]

Brief project description:

Climate change, manifesting in the form of intensified cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise (SLR), is accelerating saltwater intrusion into the fresh water resources of the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Climate change-induced soil and water salinity is projected to adversely impact freshwater dependent agricultural livelihoods (leading to loss of productivity or livelihoods) as well as the availability and quality of drinking water in the vulnerable coastal communities. Furthermore, given the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and their socio-economic marginalization, the climate change-induced threat to agricultural livelihoods and drinking water security of the affected coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls.

Therefore, the key objective of the proposed project is to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. GCF resources will be combined with GoB co-financing to address information, technical, financial and institutional barriers to implementing and managing resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions for the vulnerable communities in the Southwestern coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira. An estimated 719,229 people (about 245,516 direct and 473,713 indirect) will benefit from the proposed project interventions.

The proposed project will empower target communities, especially women, as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions. The project will enable those communities to address climate change risks on livelihood and drinking water security to promote synergistic co-benefits. It will enhance the adaptive capacities of these communities in the face of worsening impacts of climate-change induced salinity on their freshwater resources which in turn adversely affect livelihood and drinking water requirements. GCF resources will be invested in promoting a diversification from currently non-adaptive, freshwater-reliant livelihoods of small-scale farmers, fishers, and agro-labourers towards climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods. GoB co-financing is leveraged to support adoption and scale of these alternative, climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods through strengthened value-chains and market linkages for their long-term viability in the face of increasing salinity and extreme weather. The project also utilizes GCF and GoB resources to support investments in and management of climate-resilient drinking water solutions to secure year-round, safe drinking water supplies for the targeted communities. Access to reliable, safe drinking water enables the communities, especially women and girls in targeted households, to invest the resulting time and cost savings and health co-benefits in enhanced livelihoods and income generating and/or educational opportunities. In turn, the enhanced incomes and livelihoods will enable the communities to sustain the investments in the drinking water supply solutions in the long-term. Finally, through investments in institutional capacities, knowledge dissemination and evidence-based learning, the project will enable pathways for replication and scale of project impact to secure livelihoods and drinking water across the vulnerable districts of the southwest coast of Bangladesh. The project yields significant environmental, social (including gender), and economic co-benefits including enhanced integrity of coastal ecosystems and freshwater resources; improved gender norms and women empowerment; and increased income and health benefits, estimated at USD15 million and USD4 million respectively over the project lifetime.

The project contributes towards GoB's achievement of priorities outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its climate change strategies. The project objective speaks to the top five key near-term areas of intervention identified by the INDC to address adverse impacts of climate change¹ including: 1) Food security, livelihood and health protection (incl. water security); 2) Comprehensive disaster management, 3) Coastal Zone Management, including Salinity Intrusion control, 4) Flood Control and Erosion protection, 5) Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure. Directly aligned to six of the fourteen² broad adaptation actions prioritized by INDC, the



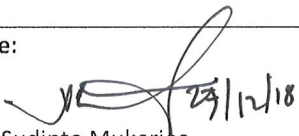
¹ The remaining are: 6) Increased Rural Electrification, 7) Enhanced Urban Resilience, 8) Ecosystem based adaptation (including forestry co-management), 9) Community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas, and 10) Policy and Institutional Capacity Building.

² The remaining are (in priority order): ii) Disaster preparedness and construction of flood and cyclone shelters; iv) Inland monsoon flood-proofing and protection; vi) Climate resilient housing; vii) Improvement of Urban resilience through improvement of drainage system to address urban flooding; viii) River training and dredging (including excavation of water bodies, canals and drains); x) Research and knowledge management; xi) Adaptation on local-level perspectives, etc.; xii) Adaptation to climate change impacts on health; xiii) biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and xiv) Capacity Building at Individual and institutional level to plan and implement adaptation programmes and projects in the country.

project is implementing improved EWS, supporting climate resilient infrastructure, Tropical cyclones and storm surge protection, stress-tolerant variety improvement and cultivation, and Capacity Building at Individual and institutional level to plan and implement adaptation programmes and projects.

The proposed project is prioritized for inclusion in the country's GCF Country Work Programme, currently under development and is part of UNDP's Work Programme as an Accredited Entity of the GCF. The project is designed through extensive stakeholder consultations, including with civil society, bi-lateral donors, and communities, which informed the project design. The current design of the project was reviewed as per GoB's internal process led by the NDA, involving relevant government ministries, civil society, and representatives of key donors³. The NDA has issued a no-objection letter.

FINANCING PLAN	
GCF grant	USD 24,980,000
UNDP TRAC resources	-
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 24,980,000
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing (cash and in-kind) administered by other entities, non-cash co-financing administered by UNDP)	
Government of Bangladesh (cash)	USD 7,000,000
Government of Bangladesh (in-kind)	USD 1,000,000
(2) Total co-financing	USD 8,000,000
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 32,980,000

SIGNATURES		
Signature:  Monowar Ahmed Secretary Economic Relations Division	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year: 27/12/2018
Signature:  Secretary Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: 27. 12. 2018
Signature:  Sudipto Mukerjee Resident Representative, a.i. UNDP-Bangladesh	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 27/12/18

Disbursement: Government is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FAA (and in particular Clause 8 and 9.02 of the FAA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance and understands that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting such requirements and such compliance.

³ Including: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, and USA.



I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Table of Contents.....	4
II.	Development Challenge	5
III.	Strategy.....	7
IV.	Results and Partnerships	10
V.	Project Management	19
VI.	Project Results Framework.....	23
VII.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.....	29
VIII.	Governance and Management Arrangements	33
IX.	Financial Planning and Management	38
X.	Total Budget and Work Plan	41
XI.	Legal Context	65
XII.	Risk Management	65
XIII.	Mandatory Annexes:	67
	Annex A: GCF Funding Activity Agreement.....	68
	Annex B: GCF Board approved GCF Funding Proposal.....	83
	Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties.....	84
	Annex D: Letters of co-financing.....	85
	Annex E: Timetable of project implementation.....	87
	Annex F: Procurement plan	90
	Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team	107
	Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental and Safeguards screening procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR).....	108
	Annex I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan	109
	Annex J: Gender Analysis and Action Plan	110
	Annex K: UNDP Risk log.....	111
	Annex L: LOA with the government (in case DPCs are applied).....	124
	Annex M: Capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment	129
	Annex N: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report	130



II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Country Background:

Geographical context and climate change related vulnerabilities

The hydro-geophysical features of Bangladesh significantly contribute to its high vulnerability to climate change induced disasters. While the country's landmass constitutes only 7 per cent of the combined catchment area of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river basin system, this region must drain over 92 per cent of rainfall runoff generated in the combined GBM catchment, within a period of four and a half months (June to mid-October)⁴. Bangladesh is predominantly flat and low-lying⁵ and apart from hilly regions in the northeast and southeast, it is mostly less than 10m above sea level (ASL). It is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world affected by floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges, and droughts. It is highly vulnerable to cyclonic disasters⁶, with coastal areas frequently hit by cyclones. Floods remain the key natural disaster; approximately 25 per cent of the country is flooded each year and a severe flood occurs every 4-5 years, sometimes inundating up to 60 per cent of the country.

The coastal zone is especially vulnerable to climate change, extreme events and their impacts on the salinity of soils and availability of freshwater. It encompasses a total of 19 districts along a 710-kilometre coastline and is home to 38.52 million people⁷. The coastal zone ranges between 1-2 m ASL and 4-5 m ASL in the southeast and this low-lying, flat topography, combined with a dynamic morphology, significantly contributes to its vulnerability to sea level change; small rises in sea level combined with high tides and/or storm surges lead to more frequent seawater flooding and salinization of soils and freshwater, as well as increasing saltwater intrusion into groundwater resources. Climate change is also expected to further increase salinity levels through increases in temperatures and associated evaporation/drying, particularly towards the end of the dry season. It is less clear how rainfall changes will affect surface salinities; potential increases during the core of the monsoon season may provide a local source of freshwater, whereas river flows are largely dependent on rainfall in the Himalayas/India and Nepal, with releases by upstream barrages controlled through international treaties. The coastal zone, furthermore, constitutes 32 per cent of the country and 28 per cent of the total population⁸. The southwest region of the coast has an estimated 2.5 million poor (including 1.4 million ultra-poor), many of whom suffer an acute shortage of potable water, a scarcity of fresh water for agriculture, and experience significant changes in coastal aquatic ecosystems, threatening a range of livelihoods.

Climate change impacts are not gender-neutral and many of the consequences of climate-induced impacts are more severe for women and adolescent girls, and other socio-economically marginalized groups, given their specific livelihood circumstances, their socio-political isolation perpetuated by unequal power dynamics, and related information asymmetry and constraint in decision making processes⁹. Women and girls importantly lack access to productive resources, as well as decision-making power, and this has impacts on their health, food security, and safety. Constraints in accessing natural resources, and additional socio-cultural barriers limiting participation and movement outside the household sphere, are worsened by phenomena such as flooding, drought and erratic rainfall. Overall reduction of agricultural livelihoods and the prevalence of maladaptive livelihoods have marginalized women further due to loss of land and fewer on-farm and post-harvest employment opportunities. Migration of men due to cyclones and asset losses have increased the burden of household care and livelihood tasks for women.

Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups (Adaptation only)

An estimated 2.5 million poor people live along the southwest of Bangladesh, already suffering from shortage of drinking water, scarcity of water for agriculture, and significant changes occurring in the coastal aquatic ecosystems.

⁴ Ahmad, & Rasheed, 1994, 'Resources, Environment and Development in Bangladesh with Particular Reference to the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Basins', Academic Publishers, Dhaka;

⁵ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/bgdnc2.pdf>

⁶ Ali, A. 1999. Ghurnijhar (Cyclone), Bangla Academy, Dhaka. 19PP

⁷ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2011. Population and housing census report 2011. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka.

⁸ Islam, M. R., and Ahmad, M., 2004, Living in the coast: problems, opportunities and challenges. Program Development Office for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan Project. Water Resources Planning Organization. Dhaka, Bangladesh

⁹ Alam, K., Fatema, N., & Ahmed, W. B. 2008. Gender, climate change and human security in Bangladesh. Dhaka

Climate change induced salt water intrusion has also compounded the issues of water quality and accessibility among the coastal communities. The World Health Organisation recommends that adults and children, including pregnant women, should have no more than 2g/day of sodium (5g/day salt)¹⁰, whereas in southwest Bangladesh studies have shown average levels of sodium of 3.4 g/ day, up to 7.7 g/day¹¹. Additionally, women who source their drinking water from shallow tube wells have the highest levels of sodium, corresponding to an estimated salt intake of 5-16g/day during the dry season. Many groundwater sources have become unsafe and unreliable with projected rainfall variability expected to worsen water scarcity during the dry season. Cyclones have also damaged water supply infrastructure— tubewells and ponds— with many ponds becoming saline due to inundation. Many coastal communities also rely on surface water—pond based or rain water harvesting – solutions but continue to face challenges with accessing year-round safe and reliable drinking water.

The spread of diarrheal diseases, cholera and dengue fever as an aftermath of a coastal flood event often leads to loss of employment. Ethnic and religious minorities are particularly vulnerable, given their marginalization from social and political processes. The main minority groups are Hindu households (up to 30 per cent of the population in the target districts) and the Indigenous group, known locally as ‘adivasi’, belonging to the Munda tribe. These groups are often subjected to severe discrimination, repression, and exclusion and experience additional constraints in accessing potable water, as well as employment. Overall, indigenous groups are also more heavily on the environment and natural resources for their living, making them doubly vulnerable to changing climatic conditions and water scarcity.

Financial, economic, social and institutional needs

While Bangladesh has made considerable progress over the past decades in growing the country’s economy, which is shifting from an agro-economy into a mixed economy, the exposure to climate change risks and impacts on its economy will continue to undermine the development gains invested in by GoB, donors, and communities. The agricultural sector employment remains high with many rural poor populations dependent on the sector for their livelihoods. About 50 million people, or 31.5 per cent of total population, are still poor, with one a quarter in extreme poverty. Coastal zone constituting 28 per cent of the total population has a slightly higher percentage of the population living below the absolute poverty line compared to the country as a whole (52 per cent vs 49 per cent).

Despite GoB’s significant financing, climate change is increasing the burden of the GoB as invested development gains are repeatedly jeopardized by the sudden-onset climate change events such as cyclones as well as slow-onset SLR and saltwater intrusion. External and public-sector financing is, therefore, critical to address the financial needs of the country and the coastal communities. According to the BCCSAP (2009) estimate, overall, more than USD1 billion is needed to address the additional stresses and risks brought on by climate change in the coastal region of Bangladesh.

The fiscal constraints of relevant ministries addressing water and livelihood insecurity and the related gendered impacts impede their ability to fund the additional costs associated climate change. For instance, MoWCA has limited financial capacity to address incremental costs associated with reducing climate change vulnerabilities of extremely poor women and children. Consequently, they are unable to allocate money for additional investments to climate proof their investments, by introducing resilient livelihood support and training from their own budget allocations. MoWCA has a baseline budgetary commitment in the two target districts for the next 6 years of approximately USD25 million, though this is earmarked to provide grants to women to address development needs. Similarly, DPHE has a total annual budget of USD 69.60 million to address basic water and sanitation supplies to rural and urban areas. DPHE has an allocation of USD10 million over the next 6 years in the two districts to provide water supply and sanitation systems. While there is significant coverage and drinking water provision, climate change stresses continue to render these development investments unreliable to supply safe, year-round drinking water. DPHE does not have the fiscal space to fully address the incremental costs of adaptation.

¹⁰ WHO (World Health Organization) and UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund) (2010). Estimates for the Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources and Improved Sanitation Facilities. World Health Organization and United Nations Children’s Fund, Joint Monitoring Program for water supply and sanitation, Geneva, Switzerland

¹¹ Alam, and Khan. Sodium Concentration in Potable Ground Water in Coastal Belt of Bangladesh Due to the Effect of Global Warming: A Potential Health Risk. IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT) e-ISSN: 2319-2402, p- ISSN: 2319-2399. Volume 8, Issue 6 Ver. I (Jun. 2014), PP 21-30 www.iosrjournals.org

Financial constraints are further compounded by limited institutional capacities to assess, plan for, and incorporate the evolving climate-risks into policies and programs for coastal resilience, which undermines the effectiveness of support to enable the poor to deal with worsening climate change impacts. There is limited awareness of current and predicted climate changes and technical capacity to promote adoption of resilient technologies and practices (such as saline resistant crops, hydroponics, and resilient aquaculture practices) for climate-resilient coastal livelihoods. Institutional capacities are limited to incorporate the projected climate risks and scenarios affecting freshwater resources and drinking water supply. There is nascent understanding of salinization processes, projected rainfall variability, and cyclone risks to develop effective and climate-resilient technological and community-based solutions such as rainwater harvesting at different scales, pond-based supply and filtration systems, river water-based systems, etc. Limited vertical and horizontal coordination and evidence-based learning also constraint climate-risk informed planning results in short-term responses to immediate and observed risks.

III. STRATEGY

Firstly, the project will address the barriers related to low awareness of and access to resilient livelihood practices, lack of technical and financial capacities, and limited adoption and scalability hindering the small-scale farmers, fishers, and agro-laborers to diversify to climate-resilient livelihoods and implement adaptive livelihood strategies. GCF resources, combined with leveraged GoB co-financing, will ensure that (i) communities, especially women, adopt and implement climate-resilient livelihoods; (ii) value-chains/market linkages for these alternative, resilient livelihoods are strengthened to ensure their adoption, sustainability, and scale; and (iii) communities have knowledge and capacity to continue to monitor, safeguard and adapt livelihoods and livelihood strategies to evolving climate risks. The proposed project facilitates the formation of peer-to-peer support groups (Women Livelihood Groups – WLGs) to empower women to identify, plan for, and implement climate-resilient livelihoods through awareness raising, skills development, knowledge transfer, and investments into livelihood assets. GoB resources will be directed towards enabling value-chain and market linkages development to spur adoption, sustainability, and scale of these alternative, resilient livelihoods. The proposed project will build the capacities of beneficiaries to implement climate risk reduction strategies (including through improved last-mile dissemination of EWs) and continually adapt and safeguard their livelihoods and assets as climate risks evolve. The project will, thereby, capacitate women to diversify to resilient livelihoods and implement adaptive livelihood strategies in face of worsening salinity. These investments are enabled by the time and cost savings and health co-benefits resulting from drinking water security promoted by the project.

Secondly, the project will address the barriers of limited understanding and, technical know-how and the constraints on vulnerable communities to safeguard against the deterioration of their drinking water resources due to climate change-induced salinity. Particularly, the project supports women and girls who are burdened with providing water for their families and additionally suffer from drinking water insecurity. GCF resources will be used to invest in (i) formulating and facilitating establishment of women-based, Water User Groups (WUGs) to support participatory, gender responsive planning for distribution of and access to safe, year-round water supply; (ii) implementing gender-responsive, reliable and climate-resilient drinking water solutions including rainwater harvesting systems (at household, community, and institutional scales) and pond water systems; and (ii) strengthen community-centric capacities to plan for, operate, and manage the provision of drinking water as climate risks evolve. Community and GoB resources are leveraged to ensure sustained O&M of the resilient water supply systems, including a commitment to co-manage the systems beyond the project lifetime. The Project promotes synergistic benefits between the livelihood and water user groups as the same communities will be targeted for the interventions to jointly address climate change-induced salinity risks to the community freshwater resources. Access to reliable, year-round, safe drinking water enables the communities, especially women (including those supported through livelihood interventions) and girls in targeted households, to invest the resulting time and cost savings and health co-benefits in income generating and/or educational opportunities further reducing their vulnerabilities to climate change.

Finally, GCF resources will be invested in building technical and coordination capacities of MoWCA and DPHE; facilitating knowledge generation and exchange; and establishing learning frameworks to sustain, replicate, and scale resilient livelihood and drinking water solutions for coastal communities. The project will: (i) strengthen

institutional capacities for integrating climate risks in coastal livelihoods support efforts – the MoWCA will benefit from technical capacity to support coastal communities in adaptive livelihood planning and implementation along with coordination capacities to integrate climate change and gender into cross-sectoral socio-economic activities. This will directly support the continued planning and effective implementation of the livelihood interventions in the targeted communities. It will also enable upward linkages to ensure that MoWCA, in coordination with key ministries, is able to support replication and scale of climate-resilient livelihoods across the climate change affected communities along the Southwestern coast; (ii) enhance institutional capacities for technical innovation, design and implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions – the project will support DPHE in building their technical capacity for innovation, design, and implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions for the Southwestern coast of Bangladesh. The enhanced technical capacities will ensure that DPHE is able to directly support the targeted communities and local government staff with the implementation and sustained O&M of the project investments in the light of evolving climate risks. Improved institutional capacities to assess and incorporate climate risks will also enable DPHE to replicate and scale project interventions across the southwest coast; and (iii) improve knowledge management and learning for gender-based, climate-resilient livelihood and water security – the project will promote knowledge codification and dissemination and evidence-based learning through generation of knowledge related to climate risks and gender-responsive management of livelihood and drinking water solutions and impact evaluation designed to enable systemic learning, replication and scale of project impact. The project will also foster adaptive capacities of youth (boys and girls) through targeted behavioural change and awareness raising campaigns.

The project will empower communities, especially women, as ‘change-agents’ to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions in the face of worsening climate change impacts on their freshwater resources. The paradigm shift is to move away from focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities across multiple stakeholders to sustain and scale up adaptive responses to safeguard livelihoods and water security. Community-centric awareness, skills building, value-chain and market linkages support can promote a transformational switch from current, non-adaptive livelihoods to climate-resilient livelihoods that can, in turn, reduce the vulnerabilities of the extreme poor against future climate change risks. Climate-resilient water technologies, such as rainwater harvesting and pond water systems, provide the communities with a means to shift away from their dependence on ground-water to surface water systems that can address seasonal variability and cope with slow- and sudden-onset changes. Within the same communities, the benefits of the livelihoods and water security are synergistic and can mutually reinforce the resilience of the populations in coping with climate change-induced salinity impacts on their freshwater resources. Strengthened capacities across the government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and private sector to incorporate climate change risks into implementation and management of livelihood and drinking water solutions are critical support long-term adaptive capacities of the coastal communities. Strengthening MoWCA’s capacity to integrate gender and climate change into policies and programs particularly improves social targeting and climate-risk informed development across other sectors.

Building on best practices and coordination with key initiatives: The proposed project builds on various best practices and lessons learned from past and on-going efforts related to coastal development and resilience in Bangladesh, with a particular focus on livelihoods, drinking water, climate resilience, and disaster management. These include best practices from efforts such as: ActionAid and partner NGO supported projects on women-led emergency response, livelihoods, and water, CIDA funded RVCC project (CARE implemented), USAID Food For Peace (FFP) projects, Oxfam¹² project in southwest coast, DFID funded Chars Livelihood Project (CLP), EU-funded LoCAL project¹³, the Government of Netherlands supported Blue Gold program, GIZ supported REEEP project, Danish government funded Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project, and UNICEF-funded rural water supply projects. Project also builds on experiences of many CSOs/NGOs such as ActionAid, An Organization for Socio Economic Development (AOSED), Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Bangladesh Centre for Advanced studies (BCAS), BRCS, CARE, Centre for Participatory Research and Development (CPRD), Initiative for Right View (IRV), Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS), Rain Forum, and Rupantar.

¹² Oxfam (2012) “bangladesh_NEW.pdf” Retrieved from: <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what-we-do/countries-we-work-in/bangladesh>

¹³ CCCA+, EU. Retrieved from: <http://www.gcca.eu/multi-country%20programmes/local-climate-adaptive-living-facility-local>. Access date: July 2017

In addition to building on these past and on-going efforts, the project has been designed in coordination with and to complement the following ongoing and planned initiatives:

The **Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)**, jointly managed by Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and various NGOs, has been engaged in large-scale public awareness and capacity development activities for pre-disaster preparedness at the household and community levels. The success of the CPP is largely attributed to the robustness of the Early Warning System (EWS), the issuance of warnings through a unified signalling system, and the dissemination of information through approximately 62,000 volunteer groups. The proposed project will coordinate with the CPP to equip and train women and girl volunteers from targeted households to support gender-responsive dissemination and use of EWSs for safer lives and livelihoods.

O’Harian drinking water project (implemented by LEDARS) has initiated two projects to enhance adaptive livelihood capacity and income of target beneficiaries. To reduce climate induced migration, the project is introducing integrated water resource management models through excavated mini ponds and canals in paddy land, establishing deep tube-wells, and supporting households to preserve the daily use of waste water for dry season cropping. The project also increases awareness of the beneficiaries on how to maximise use of their conserved rainwater, what varieties are growing in less water, which varieties can grow in brackish water, introduce tools and techniques for adaptive agriculture. **USAIDs Nobo Jatra project** works in 40 Unions including in Kaliganj in Satkhira District and Dacope in Khulna District³⁷. The project is designed to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability for 856,116 households in 4 Unions and includes activities related to Installation of water systems and to promote livelihoods of the poor. It will establish Climate Smart Agriculture plots and engage with local producer groups. It will activate or reactivate Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WASH) Committees and community support groups and engage in behavioural change communication activities. The project will install 1-2 water options and 23-25 sanitation options per village. Water interventions mainly focus at the community-level whilst sanitation more at the household level. The proposed project is coordinating with both these initiatives on targeting and coverage to address supply gaps (see Section C.3 on ‘Targeting’). The project also aims to coordinate with these efforts during implementation on institutional capacity building efforts to support systematic, climate-risk informed planning and implementation of these solutions.

GoB started implementation of the Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) with support from EU-SIDA-UNCDF-UNDP. The project will be implemented in seven districts of which 5 districts (Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Bagruna and Bhola) are in the coastal area and it will support climate and disaster proofing rural infrastructure and household-based adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures. The project will invest around USD1.5 million in the Khulna District to climate-proof small-scale rural infrastructure and households. The project will build on the experience of LoGIC in strengthening vulnerable communities’ capacities, local government institutions and civil society organizations for planning. Therefore, the actions at various levels will bring about climate change adaptation by scaling up through local government institutions incorporating high quality accountability and participation of the most vulnerable people.

GIZ’s planned “Solar Powered Drinking Water Supply in Selected Coastal Areas of Bangladesh” is conceptualized as a GCF project to support GoB in addressing the high demand and insufficient supply of drinking water. The project would include technologies such as PSF, RO, and Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) and is expected to meet the water demand of approximately 0.16 million households. Discussions with GCF have led to identifying potential complementarities (in technologies and target areas) that will also be taken into account as both projects advance.

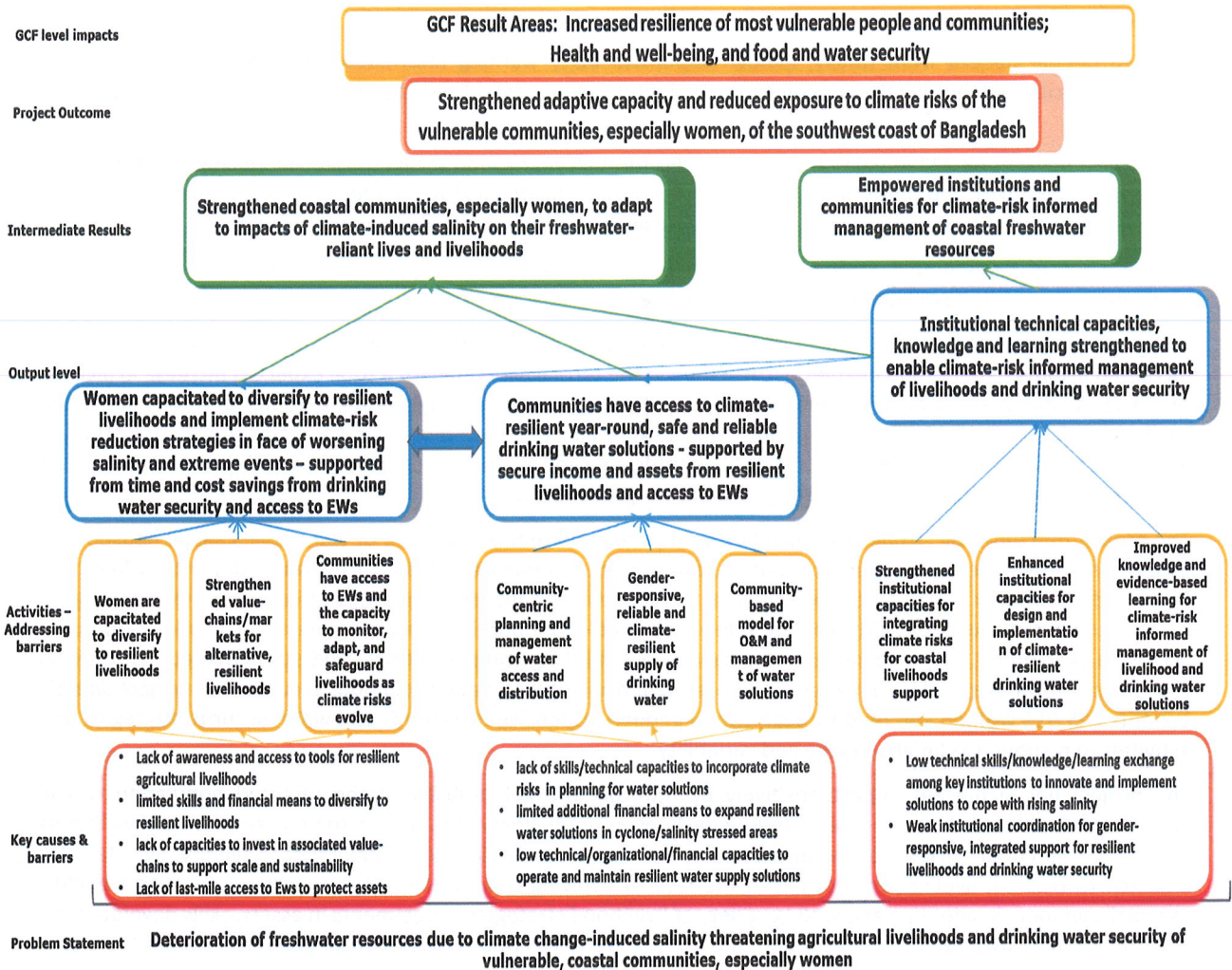
The National Resilience Programme (NRP) is a joint programme implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Programming Division of the Planning Commission. Considering growing government annual development budgets, its extensive portfolio of social safety nets and the likelihood of declining international aid, the NRP does not just aim to implement local risk reduction activities at scale but will provide strategic support to enhance government capacity to do so through its own structures and programmes. Among its key focus areas is enhancing women’s leadership in disaster management and developing capacity for gender-responsive disaster risk reduction. This will include capacity development of Disaster Management Committee Members and women volunteers in particularly vulnerable areas to act as local change agents for gender equality

and responsiveness in disaster response, early warning, preparedness and recovery initiatives. The NRP will also include activities building up the resilience skills and providing livelihood support of women in climate hotspots, and work with MoWCA to use the learning from these activities to build MoWCA capacity for adaptive social safety programming and skills development programmes. The proposed GCF project will coordinate with NRP on EWs and policy and coordination capacity building activities for MoWCA.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

The objective of the proposed project is to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. The Fund level impacts of the project are increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities and increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security of the coastal communities, especially women, in Bangladesh. The GCF Results Framework outcome that this project fits under is *strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks of the vulnerable communities, especially women, of the southwest coast of Bangladesh*. Recognizing the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and the layered socio-economic marginalization that leads to their increased vulnerability, the proposed solution will empower target communities, especially women, as ‘change-agents’ to plan, implement, and manage resilient drinking water solutions and livelihoods in the face of worsening impacts on their freshwater resources. The paradigm shift is to move away from a focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities across the system to design, implement, manage, and evolve adaptive responses to safeguard livelihoods and drinking water security.

The project is underpinned by the Theory of Change depicted below.



Impact Potential

Mitigation / adaptation impact potential

The project will contribute to following GCF Fund-Level Impacts for adaptation: (i) “increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions” through the promotion of climate-resilient, sustainable and diversified livelihoods for 25,425 women in targeted coastal districts (Fund-Level Impact A1.0) and (ii) “Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security” for vulnerable coastal communities through provision of year-round, safe and reliable drinking water supply benefiting 136,110 people. Overall, the project will benefit 719,229 direct and indirect beneficiaries in vulnerable coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira (about 16.25 per cent of the total population of the two districts) with 245,516 people directly benefiting from the project interventions in building resilience across water and livelihoods through household, community, government, and partner capacities. The interventions will provide indirect benefits to 473,713 people to the nearby communities in the targeted Wards and other unions in the 5 Upazilas through integration of climate change concerns into planning and implementation of the mandated agencies as well as the pathways established for replication to other communities through knowledge and learning mechanisms.

Specifically: 25,425 women will directly benefit from the interventions to switch to (or phase in) climate-resilient livelihoods with associated 500 people benefiting from capacity building and support to value-chain and market actors.

245,516 people benefit from timely, gender-responsive early warning information and climate risk reduction strategies, facilitated through the women and girl volunteer groups established by the project at each of the targeted wards.

The project benefits 68,327 females and 67,783 males through year-round access to safe and reliable drinking water improving their health and safety, and significantly decreasing the unpaid time burden of women in regards of water collection and thereby creating opportunities for education and/or enhanced income generation.

525 number of Government staff benefit from improved capacities for climate-risk informed planning and implementation of resilient solutions for water and livelihood security.

The project support to women groups for climate resilient livelihoods options in aquaculture and agriculture yields increased income benefits and enables participation in the formal economy, for a total expected increase in income of USD15 million (over the full life of the project). By providing an alternate higher quality source of water, salt intake by the population in the target communities will substantially decrease deaths and averting quality adjusted life years (the rainwater harvesting technologies have sufficient capacity to provide for basic drinking water needs even in times of low precipitation), for net benefits measuring USD4 million.

The project outcome will strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce exposure of vulnerable coastal households, especially women, to climate change induced salinity risks and impacts on their freshwater-dependent lives and livelihoods through a switch to climate-resilient livelihoods for enhanced capacities of communities, focusing on women and those adolescent girls who are solely responsible for household income generation; gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions; and strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning for climate-resilient drinking water and livelihoods security. The project directly benefits 245,516 women and men through use of gender-responsive livelihoods and water security strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability.

The project has significant impact positively by reducing the vulnerability of the targeted population whose agricultural livelihoods have been affected by declines in productivity and, in some cases, loss of livelihoods entirely (of agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture) due to increasing climate-change induced salinity. By catalysing a switch to resilient livelihoods, resilient in the face of evolving climate risks, the project supports households, especially women, in adopting and scaling variety of livelihood strategies. Investments in assets, skills development, and capacities for awareness and continuous monitoring of the livelihoods create robust adaptation benefits yielding enhanced incomes and resulting in reduced vulnerabilities to climate change. Group- and community-based interventions across the resilient livelihood value-chains promote economies of scale and sustainability of the impact beyond the project. The project also invests in risk reduction strategies for the targeted communities by empowering women and girls to access and use EWs to safeguards their lives and livelihood assets. Women and girl volunteer groups, established per ward, will be capacitated to disseminate actionable, gender-responsive EWs, supported by participatory preparedness activities for the communities. Specifically, 245,516 people benefit from timely, gender-responsive early warning information. About 25,425 women directly benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including in fisheries, aquaculture, and agriculture).

The project has significant impact on increasing the drinking water security of the extremely poor populations and enhancing their health and safety, especially for women and girls who are disproportionately affected by limited access to safe and reliable drinking water. The project invests in 13,308 household level RWHs, 228 community-scale RWHs, and 19 institutional-scale RWS, and 41 pond based solutions to support year-round supply of water (estimated 180 days). Gender-responsiveness, accessibility and social acceptance, projected demand and climate change risks have been taken into account to ensure that the solutions are inclusive, targeted, and viable in the long-term to safeguard drinking water security as climate risks evolve. The project builds the capacities of over 600 WUGs and LGI and DPHE staff to enhance community ownership and adaptive management of the drinking water solutions, with enabling support from local, sub-national, and national institutions, including on O&M, to ensure sustained impacts beyond the project lifetime. These climate-resilient solutions will benefit HHs, including those supported

through adaptive livelihood investments and lacking existing drinking water coverage, with improved health, safety, and time and cost savings that can be invested in income generating or educational opportunities (particularly for women and girls). The project benefits 68,327 females and 67,783 males with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water.

The project builds the technical capacities of MoWCA in assessing climate risks and adaptation scenarios for climate-risk informed coastal livelihood planning and integrating gender and climate change concerns across policies and programs for coastal development. An estimated 405 government staff will be trained to support climate risk and livelihood scenarios and tool-kit for design and implementation of livelihood interventions among the vulnerable districts of the Southwest coast. The project also invests in innovation and implementation capacities of DPHE through training on climate risks and drinking water needs and building technical capacities of the DPHE staff (R&D wing) for innovation and design of climate-resilient water solutions across the coast, in coordination with technical institutes. An estimated 120 DPHE staff would be trained to effectively support climate-risk informed management of sustained drinking water supply and security for coastal communities. Impact potential beyond the project is catalysed through investments in knowledge codification and dissemination; targeted learning to build adaptive capacities of young girls and boys; and monitoring and evaluation to promote evidence-based planning and implementation of solutions for coastal communities in the face of a changing climate. A 'Replication Roadmap' is developed to assist GoB in identifying needs and financing mechanisms to replicate and scale the project impact. The project benefits 525 government staff (local, regional, and national) with capacities to implement gender-responsive, climate-resilient solutions for water security and livelihoods for coastal communities.

Paradigm Shift Potential

Potential for scaling up and replication

The paradigm shift for the project is to move away from focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities for sustainable, long-term adaptive responses to safeguard water security and livelihoods. Awareness, enhanced livelihood asset base, skills building, value-chain and market linkages will promote a transformational switch from current, non-adaptive livelihoods to climate-resilient livelihoods that can, in turn, reduce the vulnerabilities of the extreme poor against future climate change risks. Climate-resilient water technologies provide the communities with a means to shift away from their dependence on ground-water to surface water systems that can address seasonal variability and cope with slow- and sudden-onset changes. Institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning builds capacities across a variety of stakeholders for evidence-based implementation of adaptive solutions and creates an enabling environment to support communities, particularly, women as 'change-agents' for climate action.

The proposed project integrates sustainability strategies and pathways for replication and scale to catalyse impacts beyond the project lifetime. GoB aims to build on this project to replicate and scale resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions to the other vulnerable coastal districts prioritized for Phase II.

Potential for knowledge and learning

The project enhances institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning to support GoB in increasing the resilience of its coastal communities to evolving climate risks through gender-responsive, community-centric approaches. Output 3 of the project codifies knowledge related to climate-risks and scenarios for livelihoods and water, technological solutions and implementation tools, and training modules for livelihood and water security (generated under Activities 3.1 and 3.2). It also codifies best practices, lessons learned, and an evidence-base generated by the community-centric interventions, focused on women, under Outputs 1 and 2. A web-portal, co-hosted by MoWCA and potential partners, would support wide reach of the knowledge and learning facilitated by the project. MoWCA's capacity for institutional coordination would also be enhanced to support integration of gender and climate change, in coordination with Minister of Environment and Forest (MoEF), into cross-sectoral policies, plans, and investments. ToT approaches will be implemented to institutionalize knowledge and technical skills across MoWCA, DWA, DPHE and LGIs, with support from Department of Environment (the technical agency deals with scientific part of the Climate Change in Bangladesh).

The project promotes peer-to-peer learning among communities to invest in adaptation solutions and risk reduction strategies by enhancing knowledge, awareness, and capacities of WLGs, value-chain actors, WUGs, LGIs and



volunteer teams for dissemination of EWs. PPIs serve as a knowledge exchange and learning platforms to support scale up climate-resilient livelihoods and catalyse private sector engagement.

Finally, the gender-responsive approaches to adaptation solutions and knowledge generated will be a significant asset for Bangladesh as well as to other south Asian countries. The knowledge and learning mechanisms can promote the project as replicable model for gender and climate change adaptation action in least developed countries.

Sustainable Development Potential

Environmental co-benefits

Maladaptive livelihoods, in particular, the poorly regulated large-scale switch to shrimp farming in the coastal districts of Bangladesh has had serious impacts on mangrove integrity, and has further exacerbated the salinization of soil. The environmentally sustainable adaptation measures financed by GCF will have the added benefit of changing baseline practices for the better. Recognizing that these development pathways in response to changing environmental conditions must be regulated and controlled to maintain ecosystem integrity, the project takes a proactive approach to shifting livelihood strategies while also building community and institutional capacity in sustainable agricultural and aquaculture practices. The crab-farming livelihoods will make use of existing shrimp farms, modified according to international best practice in aquaculture to control for salinity seepage, while building the capacity of local government institutions to control unregulated expansion of farms. The introduction of plant-based improved feed, and research into Integrated Multi-trophic Systems (IMS) where a polyculture system of crab farmed with aquatic weeds to uptake waste, will be used for improved management of effluents. The project therefore presents an opportunity to improve the environmental management of small-scale clustered aquaculture interventions in terms of using sustainable polyculture systems, siting farms to minimize impact, effluent and water quality management, salinity seepage, fish/crab feed quality and sustainability and biosafety protocols, which currently present significant challenges in the coastal districts. The ensemble of these techniques will provide a significant opportunity to improve environmental management of small-scale aquaculture at the local and national levels.

Current small-scale traditional methods of crab aquaculture depend on wild stocks of crab fry for profitability and sustainability, and these resources have already been greatly depleted. The indiscriminate collection of crab fry from mangroves has serious impacts on biodiversity and can lead to human wildlife conflicts in the Sundarbans Protected Forest, threatening species of critical importance, such as the Bengal Tiger. Reliance on the mangrove for wild fry also encourages mangrove deterioration through unregulated aquaculture expansion and use of mangrove trees for fuel wood. In order to promote a switch from the current dependence on wild crab stock, the project has included the infrastructure for crab hatcheries, which will produce all of the fry necessary to support crab farming livelihoods supported by the project. The hatcheries will also be among the first commercial scale hatcheries in Bangladesh and will provide the foundation for scale-up to eliminate reliance on wild stocks in the long-term. The climate-resilient livelihoods support at the community level will include appropriate environmental awareness and environmental protection measures at the implementation level for beneficiaries, as well as build institutional capacity in environmental management of small-scale aquaculture, and mangrove conservation regulation and enforcement, and the switch to hatchery stock through the development of appropriate codes of practice. Finally, the promotion of aqua geaponics systems and hydroponics systems, and the use of low input cultivation of homestead gardens, plantations and sesame, will also have significant environmental benefits and will include training in sustainable cultivation techniques and integrated pest control to reduce community reliance on pesticides and fertilizers.

In regard to the water provision interventions, RWH systems have been selected based on their appropriateness for the local context, both environmentally and socially, and promoting their use in the coastal districts of Bangladesh, will have significant and transformative environmental benefits, given that it will help to shift communities away from over-extracted and contaminated ground water resources to surface water solutions. Since the primary source of drinking water currently within the target districts is groundwater extraction, and although there is insufficient information on the quality and quantity of groundwater aquifers, current research indicates that groundwater aquifers are becoming increasingly saline, and unsuitable for potable water use. As such, the use of purification technologies such as reverse osmosis and desalination would be required to provide good quality drinking water. However, these types of water treatment solutions have significant economic, environmental and social costs, due to very high energy demands and operating costs, and further risk polluting groundwater aquifers (from brine

discharge). Therefore, among the alternatives considered, the proposed solution with GCF financing is for RWH systems, which will be transformative in reducing this reliance. As highlighted above, the proposed RWH solution at the institutional, community and household levels and pond-based solutions, is a win-win-win economically, environmentally and socially, and has community buy-in (including willingness to pay for the O&M costs). These solutions are transformative for Bangladesh that has previously relied only upon small (2,000 litre) rainwater harvesting tanks, and extraction of contaminated and increasingly scarce ground water. The Environmental and Social Risk assessment has taken the range of risks associated with both the water provision and livelihood interventions into account, and the Environmental and Social Management Framework has been developed for this project, to both avoid and mitigate these risks, promote enabling regulation and policy, and build capacity to enhance the environmental benefits of the project.

Social and gender co-benefits

The project has been structured to focus mainly on women and adolescent girls with all project activities addressing gendered climate resilience from the community level up to the institutional level. The interventions not only address immediate barriers to women's resilience and unequal access to resources and climate resilient livelihood options for extreme poor women and adolescent girls, but also take a multi-dimensional approach by addressing additional institutional constraints, knowledge gaps and capacities. Investing in better access to water, not only aims to address women and girls' burden of unpaid work, and the disproportionate impacts on the health of women and girls in the face of salinity ingress and extreme weather events, but developing mechanisms for women's community management of essential resources and livelihood assets, aims to transform the role of women in their communities, at the intra-household level and at the community level. These interventions will thus be gender-transformative in changing women's role in water management and climate-resilient livelihoods, but also transforming the norms within communities around women and girl's agency, mobility, and productivity. Livelihood interventions have been designed to not only recognize women's central importance in ensuring household nutritional security, but also their growing role in aquaculture value chains, drawing on lessons learned from similar interventions to address barriers and challenges. The project will be careful to target only those adolescent girls as direct beneficiaries that have been married early and are solely responsible for household income, so as not to create an incentive for adolescent girls to pursue secondary education. The central importance of livelihood diversification and the adaptive capacity of the livelihoods options supported in the target districts, has also been refined by applying a barriers and opportunities analysis with a gender lens, and aims to strike a balance between interventions which account for women's preferences and existing social constraints due to cultural norms and beliefs, while providing transformative opportunities for women to more meaningfully and fully participate in climate resilient value chains.

The project interventions will help to transform existing gender norms around women's capacity to manage resources such as drinking water, as well to work in certain roles within the fisheries value chain. In Bangladesh, there is also a pressing need to address underlying gender norms and constraints, which contribute to women's vulnerability, as well as help to ensure that women have the basic assets, training and decision-making power to better face the increasing risks of climate change. Importantly, the development of the rainwater harvesting tanks will provide free safe drinking water to not only extremely poor and vulnerable people but to the broader population. This will lessen the impact on local areas through reduced public health impacts such as sickness from drinking unsafe water and the disproportionate impacts on women, such as hypertension. This will result in an increase in productivity through a reduction in illness-related downtime.

Economic co-benefits

The economic co-benefits of the project include increased income benefits, increased assets, job and enterprise creation, and benefits of enhanced productivity from improved health. The project support to 1017 women's groups (25,425 women) for climate resilient livelihoods options in aquaculture and agriculture yields increased income benefits and enables participation in the formal economy, for a total expected increase in income of \$15 million (over the full life of the project). Project support increases the economic assets of the women and their households and spurs enterprise-development in the communities. The support to value-chain and market development creates income enhancing opportunities for upstream and downstream market actors and provides opportunities for job creation across the value-chains. Investments in drinking water supply also contribute to community-managed asset creation, jobs (such as caretakers for O&M), increases opportunities for private sector engagement in drinking water

provision, and improves the overall health and resilience of the beneficiary communities. The health benefits are estimated at \$4 million over the project lifetime.

The project also yields indirect economic co-benefits at the macro-level derived by the contribution to livelihood, food security and self-sufficiency in the production of fish, shrimp and crab along with agricultural outputs, potentially saving on imports. Shifting women's livelihoods to climate resilient options will reduce the likelihood of the need for social protection and social safety net pay outs. Provision of safe drinking water will reduce the potential costs of water-related illness, both for the household, and the country's health system. High salinity in drinking water leads to increased cardiovascular disease incidence and intensity. This places a distinct financial burden on Bangladesh's health system. By improving drinking water quality through rainwater harvesting systems, the incidence and intensity of cardiovascular disease in the targeted populations will decrease thus reducing the burden on the health system, freeing up government resources for other priority areas. Overall, the livelihoods and drinking water interventions will improve the socio-economic status of the coastal communities and contribute to the local economies and long-term climate-resilient development of the country.

Partnerships

The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Bangladesh, the Country Programme Document (CPD), and as policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP).

The Implementing Partner for this project is Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA). MoWCA is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP, in agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, will provide implementation support (support to NIM) as agreed in the letter of agreement (LOA)⁶⁵ signed between MoWCA (on behalf of the GoB) and the UNDP. UNDP will also provide oversight through UNDP Country Office in Bangladesh, and BPPS/UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit in Bangkok Regional Hub and Headquarters in New York.

UNDP provides a three-tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is covered by the Accredited Entity fee provided by the GCF. As an Accredited Entity to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including; (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of the project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

The following parties will enter into agreements with MoWCA to assist in successfully delivering project outcomes and are directly accountable to MoWCA as outlined in the terms of their agreement: Department of Women Affairs (DWA) (under MoWCA) and the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) (under Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives) will serve as the 'Responsible Parties' for the execution of the livelihood and drinking water related activities of the project respectively.

Risk and Assumption

Livelihood interventions related risks include the limited capacity of government officials and community members to plan and adopt resilient livelihoods, which is linked to the potential resource constraints or inability of beneficiaries to re-invest and self-sustain their running business (livelihood) costs, such as seeds or land lease. These potential risks will be mitigated through adequate capacity building and the matchmaking of beneficiaries with financial intermediaries. Another risk arises from limited coordination between women producer groups, value chain actors, and government decision makers that reduces the value chain and market linkage development and creates barriers to ensure free flow of goods upstream and downstream of the value chain. This risk will be mitigated through the creation of adequate organizational structures that foster sectorial network creation and facilitated regular value chain stakeholder meetings at different governmental levels.

A comprehensive Social and Environmental risk assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework are detailed in Annex.

Social risks arise from the socio-cultural context of the target districts where communal tensions between the majority Muslim populations and the minority Hindu populations have occurred. Furthermore, there is a risk of conflicts arising from beneficiary selection. Finally, previous aquaculture interventions in the target districts, and more generally in the coastal areas of Bangladesh have been subject to elite capture. Finally although the project is ultimately a gender focused intervention, there is a risk that existing social norms around gender empowerment and the perceptions of decent work for women, as well as restrictions on women's movement outside the homestead, and the related restriction on decent work will result in limited outcomes for beneficiary women, where income from livelihood generation activities ultimately remain in the control of men, despite focusing livelihoods assets and training towards women beneficiaries. There are also some risks that as gender norms are challenged, and existing power dynamics challenged, that women will become more vulnerable to violence and abuse already present in the targeted communities.

Stakeholder engagement plan

The proposed GCF project has been developed based on multi-stakeholder discussions and participation of a wide range of stakeholder groups. Under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) and Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), climate change related issues and solutions were identified and they were presented for stakeholder discussions, inputs and endorsement. Relevant stakeholders to be involved in the project implementation, M&E, and post-project O&M were also identified during the process. The targeted communities, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector were extensively engaged in the process.

Stakeholder engagement in the project implementation begins at the inception workshops, to be held upon the project initiation. Two inception workshops, at a national and regional level will be held. A national level inception workshop will be led by MoWCA, Department of Women Affairs (DWA), and DPHE, with support from UNDP. Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Local Government Division (LGD), National Institute for Local Government (NILG), Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Department of Environment (DoE), Forest Department (FD), Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Aquaculture Export and Association, Nawabeki Ganomukhi Foundation (NGF) and Bangladesh Bank along with private sector and civil society organizations will be engaged in the workshop. A regional level inception workshop will be held in Khulna and Satkhira, and led by MoWCA, DWA and DPHE, in participation with Brackish Water Center, Salinity Research Center, District Officials of DWA, DPHE, DOE, Department of Fisheries, DAE, local NGOs and fish producers.

Gender equality and empowering women

This project goes beyond simply considering gendered impacts of a climate change adaptation project and puts the Fund's Gender Policy at the centre of the project. That is, this is a gender-focused programme that will deliver project assistance by not only addressing the gendered vulnerability of women and girls, in a highly hierarchical social structure, but also addressing multi-faceted constraints to climate resilience from the household level, through the community and institutional levels. The project is aimed at extreme poor households where women are doubly marginalized, unequal, and vulnerable to climate change impacts due to their socio-economic constraints. The clear objective of the project is thus to work towards establishing social equity and justice through targeting women and girls from the most disadvantaged families, while helping to alleviate the gendered impacts of climate change through the proposed water provision and livelihood interventions.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The South-South cooperation potential of this project relies in all the data, information and experiences that will be generated that will be share in Asia and the Pacific and other regions. Project staff will participate in conferences, workshops and virtual knowledge management sessions to share information on the project and explore potential

South-South collaboration and opportunities related to climate change adaptation. The project will be able to share experiences in addressing climate change impacts on coastal communities with a focus on women empowerment.

The project will enhance institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning to support GoB in increasing the resilience of its coastal communities to evolving climate risks through gender-responsive, community-centric approaches. The project will codify knowledge related to climate-risks and scenarios for livelihoods and water, technological solutions and implementation tools, and training modules for livelihood and water security. It will also codify best practices, lessons learned, and an evidence-base generated by the community-centric interventions, focused on women.

A web-portal, co-hosted by MoWCA and potential partners, would support wide reach of the knowledge and learning facilitated by the project.

The project will also promote evidence-based learning through the establishment of longitudinal impact monitoring mechanisms for gathering valuable data and lessons to inform implementation of climate-resilient interventions for secure water and livelihoods.

Finally, the gender-responsive approaches to adaptation solutions and knowledge generated will be a significant asset for Bangladesh as well as to other south Asian countries. The knowledge and learning mechanisms can promote the project as replicable model for gender and climate change adaptation action in least developed countries.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Enterprise- and community-based climate-resilient livelihoods and value-chains: Through the investments in assets, tools, knowledge and skills development, awareness of climate-risks and capacities to continuously monitor and adapt livelihoods, the project enables ownership, co-investment, enhanced income generation, and social empowerment of the vulnerable women and marginalized households. Moreover, the group-based livelihood and value-chain development support (through WLGs) promotes a peer-to-peer support system and cost-effective investments resulting from the economies of scale. Capacity building in understanding and assessing climate risks and undertaking social auditing of the livelihood interventions empower women to assess the results of the interventions and adapt their livelihoods.

Participatory approaches and co-management of drinking water supply investments: The project proposes the formulation of WUGs and WMCs to support participatory, adaptive planning for water access and distribution and O&M support that can be managed at the community level, backstopped by O&M support by DPHE. Participatory mapping, vetting, and siting of drinking water supply systems in consultation with the communities will promote buy-in, building on site-specific consultations undertaken during project design.

GoB co-financing leveraged for ownership and sustained impact: The project has leveraged USD8 million co-financing from GoB to support investments in technologies and capacities for communities and institutions to safeguard livelihoods and water security of the targeted coastal communities. GoB resources will support skills transfer including business skills development, value-chain development and market linkages, and access to finance for the resilient livelihoods promote by the project. They will also support continued monitoring and implementation of adaptive livelihood strategies through participatory social auditing for the livelihoods.

Project and post-project operations and maintenance: O&M of the project established infrastructure will be undertaken through a community-centric tiered support system, with backstopping by GoB. In case of O&M of livelihood assets, beneficiaries will be fully responsible for maintaining tools and equipment provided by the project, with technical assistance from local support staff and BFRI (for aquaculture). Beneficiary investments are facilitated by enhanced income generation supported by the interventions as well as the support for access to finance. For the water supply infrastructure, the project establishes a three-tiered O&M system that involves a fee-contribution and training for WUGs on upkeep and maintenance and GoB co-financing for both the minor repairs through staffed technicians in each WMC and for major repairs/part or full system replacements during the project. Community and GoB financing will be fully responsible for post-project O&M. This model of O&M and co-ownership and management will maximize the likelihood of continued operational and financial viability of project investments beyond the project implementation period.

Incentivizing private sector engagement: The proposed project catalyses private sector engagement in the adoption and up-scaling of climate-resilient livelihoods and value-chains. Output 1 support to enterprise- and community-

based livelihoods through initial upfront investments into assets and tools to switch to resilient livelihoods and skills development for financing and marketing facilitates economies of scale to attract private sector investment. Value-addition and value-chain linkages will crowd-in upstream and downstream value-chain and market actors (including for further investments in crab hatcheries, production and processing). Project facilitates public-private platforms (PPIs) at the Upazila level to broaden the market access and create linkages across value-chain actors to support the financial viability and sustained scale of alternative climate-resilient livelihoods. The collateral expansion of the WLGs, business skills, and value-chain development will also enable access to finance. The proposed project will also build awareness of the FIs in understanding climate risks and financing resilient livelihoods for long-term financial viability of project interventions. Private sector engagement is nascent in the provision of drinking water for the extreme poor communities. With the institution of a fee-based model and co-management of water supply systems, there is a potential to create community-based enterprises that would co-invest in capital costs and distribute water at a cost.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost-effectiveness and efficiency

Project investments have been designed to leverage existing initiatives and take advantage of lessons learnt through past experiences, in order to provide cost-effective solutions and address recognized barriers to implementation.

The selection of climate-resilient and sustainable community livelihoods was done after detailed surveys and assessments for each location and livelihood group, based criteria which assess their resilience to the ongoing and expected impacts of climate change (particularly elevated salinity levels), the added value they provide to incomes, how well they link to existing markets, and ability to access finance where necessary. Importantly, a cost-benefit analysis was applied to each livelihood and identified the total cost and benefits of each production cycle, including potential total revenues, profit margins and cost-benefit ratios. Switching to climate-resilient livelihoods has a transformative impact not only on the beneficiary households but also on the surrounding communities, whose overall resilience is strengthened with project support to resilient production, value-chain, and markets. The project support to group-based, enterprise development, with focus on women, yields sustained income benefits as well as jobs across the value-chain.

Drinking solutions will be implemented in collaboration with the local government and the private sector, with direct involvement of community groups. These solutions have been carefully surveyed and assessed for each location, ensuring that drinking solutions are sustainable and cost effective. The criteria for drinking-water supply solutions included preferences to preserve and protect what already exists (i.e. ponds from increasing storm surges) and to bring existing potable sources nearer to vulnerable populations. The project will support O&M of the technology and three-tier, community-centric O&M mechanism, and establish a link between O&M service providers. Both community and government contributions are leveraged to ensure long-term viability of the interventions, thereby enhancing the benefits resulting from the investments. Moreover, the benefits of the livelihoods and water interventions accrue to the same communities (with significant overlap between the beneficiary HHS) ensuring that the benefits are synergistic and promote cost-effectiveness of the interventions.

Project management

The project will be governed by a Project Steering Committee (or Project Board). The Committee will consist of a group of representatives responsible for making consensus-based strategic, policy and management decisions for the project. Further, it will oversee the project implementation; review compliance with GoB, UNDP and GCF requirements; and ensure implementation of the management plan for the risks identified. The Committee will be responsible for the approval of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), budget allocation and revisions when required. It will meet once every six months and/or upon a call by the National Project Director (see below) if urgent strategic decision is to be made.

The PSC will be comprised of:

- An Executive (role represented by National Implementing Partner) that holds the project ownership and chairs the Board. The Executive will be Secretary who is the Chief Accounts Officer of MoWCA;
- A Senior Supplier representative providing guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, compliance with donor requirements, and rules pertaining to use of project resources. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP in its capacity as GCF AE;
- Senior Beneficiary representatives from DWA and DPHE who ensures the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries;
- The National Project Director (NPD), nominated by MoWCA, is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs.
- Other representatives will include Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Agricultural, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Environmental and Forest, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, BFRI, Bangladesh Bank, National Designated Authority, BRDB, Sanchy Bank, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Social Development Foundation (SDF).

The PSC will be supported by the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be responsible for preparing the quarterly work plan, quarterly progress report, annual work plan and annual progress report. It will supervise the overall project implementation and day-to-day management of the project. The PMU will be led by the NPD and his/her responsibilities will follow NIM/National Execution manual as mentioned below. The AWP will be the main management instrument for the implementation of the project. The RPs will prepare their AWPs with well-defined result indicators, using the standard format UNDP programmes, which will be approved by the PSC. The human resource and procurement needs are integral part of the AWP. Through the AWP, the NPD and DNPDs of the RPs may request UNDP to provide various technical and operational support, which may include procurement and recruitment done by UNDP. These will be directly spent by UNDP and be included into the quarterly and annual financial and narrative reports sign off by NPD.

The PMU, comprised of technical and operational support teams, will be responsible for development and implementation of all programme component of the project. The PM will implement the project with the support of the two teams. The Technical team will work on (i) development of programme standards, (ii) provide technical guidance to implementation team at the field level and contractors and NGOs, (iii) implement policy research, dialogue and advocacy component of the project, (iv) guide implementation of and monitor social, gender, and environmental safeguards plans, (v) implement knowledge management and communications activities; and (vi) monitor project progress and support project M&E. The Operations team will manage finance, general administration, internal auditing and risk management functions of the project. UNDP will play the Project Assurance Role in line with the requirements outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) signed with GCF. This includes management of funds, programme quality assurance, fiduciary risk management, timely delivery of financial and programme reports to GCF and other requirements as per the AMA.

The MoWCA will enter into specific "Letter of Agreement" (LoA) with relevant agencies for the implementation of the project. UNDP will manage the funds from GCF, and will disburse quarterly in advance against agreed work plans, to a project account managed by the MoWCA, DWA, and DPHE. The MoWCA will deliver reporting, auditing and M&E requirements of the government to UNDP, in line with UNDP requirements.

The DWA and DPHE will nominate Deputy NPDs from its Senior Officials to assist the NPD in the implementation. These directors will be accountable to the Secretary of their respective ministries and the NPD. These positions are not remunerated by GCF resources but are Government financed positions.

The DPHE and DWA will be technically and operationally supported by dedicated staff of PMU based in respective project offices set up by each RP. Work of these staff will be supervised by DNPDs on a day-to-day basis and will report to the PM. They will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities, monitor and supervise quality of the work by contractors, suppliers and NGOs, prepare annual work plan and prepare reports for PMU.

Field-level execution

At the district and sub-district level, the officials of the DWA and DPHE will support day-to-day implementation of the project activities undertaken by PMU. DWA and DPHE will work closely with the Local Government Division (LGD) which has its offices at the district level to monitor the functioning of Local Government Institutes (LGIs). The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the engineering arm of LGD to support all LGIs in Bangladesh in all engineering-related rural and urban infrastructures development e.g. roads, culverts, markets, and small irrigation infrastructure. DPHE is the main technical agency of LGD to support all LGIs in fulfilling their responsibilities in relation to drinking water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The Union Parishad (UP) Act of 2009 is the main legal basis of the LGIs to operate. UPs consist of a chairman, nine members, and three women members, elected through direct local votes. They govern their functions through 14 standing committees to deal with, agriculture and other development works, cottage industries and co-operatives, women and children welfare, culture and sports, fisheries, livestock and rural water supply and sanitation.

The RPs will enter into contractual agreements with competent engineering companies and NGOs specialized in implementing livelihood projects and drinking water solutions. The selection will be based on a competitive process approved by the Board. The LGIs will be closely engaged in co-management and oversight of the project interventions. The livelihood interventions for the women livelihood groups are supported through the engagement of the UP staff and the Women Standing Committee. The drinking water related interventions are co-managed with the support of the ward level, Water Management Committees and the UP level Watsan Standing Committees. The implementing contractors and NGOs will work under the supervision of the committees and with technical monitoring by the staff of DPHE, DWA, and PMU.

Construction and operational arrangements: Contractual services will be procured by the RPs to construct and commission all the water supply systems proposed under the project. DPHE will enter into agreements with all Unions to transfer assets to Unions post-construction. The proposed drinking water infrastructure will be established in public land and does not entail any use of private land. The infrastructure in institutions will be primarily owned by school/ college and they will register that as their asset; however, as the community will also use (consent has been established during preparation of the project) the infrastructure, the infrastructure will be registered as an asset by the Union Parishad for co-management including for operation and maintenance. The community-scale RWH systems and the pond-based systems will be owned by the Union Parishads. As such, the communities have right of access to the water and land. This is established and working practice in Bangladesh.

For the value-chain facilities, the crab hatcheries, MoWCA will sign an MoU with the Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) for the upgrading of the existing facilities and will outline the roles and responsibilities of each parties under the MoU. BFRI is the official fisheries, aquatic resources and aquaculture research agency, with experience in operating hatcheries for the aqua-cultural sector. Its primary aim is to assist fisheries development by conducting and coordinating nationwide research efforts, standardizing techniques to maximize production and improve resource management, identifying and cultivating new production opportunities and providing trainings and disseminating important skills and technologies to relevant actors within the fisheries sector.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁴ and the relevant GCF policy.

Disclosure of information

¹⁴ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/



Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁵ and the GCF Disclosure Policy¹⁶.

Carbon offsets or units

As outlined in the AMA agreement between UNDP and the GCF, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, the Implementing Partner will ensure that any greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g. in emissions by sources or an enhancement of removal by sinks) achieved by this project shall not be converted into any offset credits or units generated thereby, or if so converted, will be retired without allowing any other emissions of greenhouse gases to be offset.

¹⁵ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹⁶ See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2020, relevant state institutions, together with their respective partners, enhance effective management of natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.</p> <p>CPD Outcome 3: Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups.</p> <p>CPD Output 3.1: Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to respond to and ensure resilient recovery from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies.</p> <p>CPD Output 3.2: The Government has the capacity to set up regulatory and to implement a range of pro-poor, resilience-focused green economic initiatives.</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</p> <p>Output 1.3.1 (Resilience): National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis</p> <p>Output 1.4.1 (Sustainable Planet): Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 (Poverty): Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth</p> <p>Output 2.3.1 (Resilience): Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict</p> <p>Output 3.1.1 (Poverty): Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilisation, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities</p> <p>Output 3.3.1 (Resilience): Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies</p> <p>Output 3.6.1 (Gender): Women's leadership and participation ensured in crisis prevention and recovery planning and action</p>					
<p>GCF Paradigm shift objectives: Increased climate-resilient sustainable development</p> <p>The paradigm shift for the project is to move away from focus on short-term responses and technology-led interventions towards community-centric solutions that build ownership and capacities for sustainable, long-term adaptive responses to safeguard water security and livelihoods. Awareness, enhanced livelihood asset base, skills building, value-chain and market linkages will promote a transformational switch from current, non-adaptive livelihoods to climate-resilient livelihoods that can, in turn, reduce the vulnerabilities of the extreme poor against future climate change risks. Climate-resilient water technologies provide the communities with a means to shift away from their dependence on ground-water to surface water systems that can address seasonal variability and cope with slow- and sudden-onset changes. Institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning builds capacities across a variety of stakeholders for evidence-based implementation of adaptive solutions and creates an enabling environment to support communities, particularly, women as 'change-agents' for climate action.</p>					
SDG indicators	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups 5.4.1 proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location. 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small	0.698 [HDI Female] TBD	0.7 Male [10% more than baseline] Female [10% less than baseline]	0.72 Male [15% more than baseline] Female [15% less than baseline]	Government remains committed in climate change as a national priority despite changes in the political regimes. Paris Agreement remain politically sustained. The commitment of 100b USD from 2021 remain realistic and the different climate funds are delivering to meet the Paris Agreement.	

<p>UNDP Strategic Plan IRRF Indicators</p>	<p>island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p> <p>13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Government remains committed in climate change and disaster risk reduction as national priorities despite changes in the political regimes.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3.1.2 Existence of new development, risk reduction and recovery intervention(s) that are informed by multi-hazard and other risk assessments</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4.1.1 Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises utilizing supplier development platforms for inclusive and sustainable value chains.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Private sector's interest sustained and increase in climate change related investments, especially on adaptation and green jobs.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1.1 Existence of targets for low emission and/or climate-resilient development in: a) Development plans and strategies</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1.1 Existence of targets for low emission and/or climate-resilient development in: a) Development plans and strategies</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Government remains committed in climate change and disaster risk reduction as national priorities despite changes in the political regimes.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1.1 Existence of data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1.1 Existence of data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The effort of whole of Government on National Resilience Statistics is continuing beyond UNDP initiatives.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.1.1.3 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1.3 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>43,000</p>	<p>60,000</p>	<p>GoB's investment on climate change remain at least 8% of the public investment and private investment increase.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.1.1 Existence of operational end-to-end multi-sectoral early warning systems (EWS) to limit the gender-differentiated impact of: a) Natural hazards c) Economic crises d) Other risk factors (slow onset changes: salinities)</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.1.1 Existence of operational end-to-end multi-sectoral early warning systems (EWS) to limit the gender-differentiated impact of: a) Natural hazards c) Economic crises d) Other risk factors (slow onset changes: salinities)</p>	<p>a) Yes c) No d) No</p>	<p>a) Yes c) No d) No</p>	<p>a) Yes c) Yes d) Yes</p>	<p>Government remains committed in climate change and disaster risk reduction as national priorities despite changes in the political regimes.</p>
<p>Indicator 3.6.1.1 Proportion of women in leadership positions within prevention and recovery mechanisms</p>	<p>Indicator 3.6.1.1 Proportion of women in leadership positions within prevention and recovery mechanisms</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Government's commitment to reduce gender inequality and promote women leadership policy sustained.</p>

FUND LEVEL IMPACT: A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security					
Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	Total Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; Number of beneficiaries relative to total population; disaggregated by gender	57,737 ¹⁷	136,110 ¹⁸	245,516 direct ¹⁹ , 473,713 ²⁰ indirect;	- Community-buy in and adoption of livelihoods. - Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems
Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security	Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, etc.); Number of males and females with year - round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	0 ²¹ 737 ²² people with year-round access to safe drinking water	19,069 ²³ women (of which 50.2% are female) 136,110(of whom 68,327 are women)	719,229 Total (50.2% female) (around 16.25% of the total population the two districts ²⁴) 25,425 ²⁵ women 136,110 ²⁶ (of whom 68,327 are women)	Uptake of training and capacity building by community and women on water management and climate-resilient livelihoods. Uptake by government institutions of capacity for climate-risk informed management of livelihood and drinking water solutions.

¹⁷ Aggregate based on the baseline value for the water interventions and EWs (conservatively chose the higher of the two numbers)

¹⁸ The aggregate of mid-term beneficiaries was used (the superset of the number of beneficiaries under livelihoods, water, and EWs – to avoid overlap).

¹⁹ Direct beneficiaries consider the aggregated coverage of people targeted through the livelihood interventions, water interventions, and early warning systems (25,425 * 4.4 = 83,904 + 600 value chain actors: 30,025 beneficiaries for livelihoods; 136,110 for water, and 245,516 for EWs). To aggregate the three constituent beneficiaries of direct water provision and livelihood interventions, a conservative approach was chosen. In the wards from Zone 2 for water provision, where 50 per cent of the ward is targeted for water supply, the aggregate direct beneficiary number is taken as the highest of the water and the livelihood targets. Based on this, the total direct beneficiary number for just the water and livelihood interventions is 178,075 people. When considering the 100 per cent coverage of the ward population through the EWs interventions the aggregate total direct beneficiaries of Output 1 and 2 are 245,516 people, of which 50.2 per cent are women. The target is cumulative of the baseline.

²⁰ Indirect beneficiaries include (i) water users- including the existing baseline population with functioning water supply as the quality and quantity of their water supply could be improved (depending on water source, for example saline intrusion into groundwater could decrease when the extraction rate decreases) – 57,737 (see FN 16) ; and (iii) EWs beneficiaries – which include 80 per cent of the remaining population of the non-targeted wards of the targeted 39 unions (which is 719,229 people) as the project builds capacities of the Union level DMCS to support last-mile dissemination of EWs to the remaining wards. Aggregate, this is 80 per cent (see FN 83) of the total population of 899,036 of the targeted 39 unions minus the direct beneficiaries (719,229-245,516=473,713).

²¹ Currently none of the targeted beneficiaries in the selected wards are practicing resilient livelihoods.

²² The baseline for the existing safe drinking water supply is based on the people supplied by non-saline drinking water sources (e.g. deep tube wells rather than shallow tube wells) that provide year-round access of at least 2 LCPD drinking water to 23 per cent of the households in the target wards.

²³ The mid-term beneficiary figure of 19,069 is based on a conservative estimate of 75 per cent of the total target beneficiaries of 25,425 (see footnote 9 for more details on the computation of the total direct beneficiaries for livelihoods). Despite, the total target number of women will have received assets, tools, and inputs to start an alternative, resilient livelihood by mid-term, only 75 per cent will be considered due to the continued training the women receive throughout the entire project cycle and the perceived time it will take the women to develop capacities to sustainably and independently continue their livelihoods and access finance.

²⁴ The number of beneficiaries are the same for the mid-term and target and included. The project is expected to establish all infrastructure and provide access to year-round safe water by mid-term.

²⁵ The total direct and indirect beneficiaries is 719,229, which is 16.25 per cent of the population of the two targeted districts, which is (based on the 2011 BBS census data and a 4.4 people per household average): 4,427,662 people

²⁶ The target population for the livelihood interventions were identified based on current livelihood practices in the selected wards. The distribution of women and households currently engaged in non-adaptive livelihoods, e.g. fisheries, agriculture, agriculture day labourers (which ranged between 15-70 per cent of the entire ward population), were targeted as being direct beneficiaries. This led to an identified need to form 1017 women livelihood groups of 25 women to provide 25,425 women (1017*25=25,425) with alternative, adaptive livelihoods.

PROJECT OUTCOMES:		57,737 ²⁷	136,110 ²⁸	245,516 direct ²⁹ (50.2% of whom are female).	Community-buy in and adoption of livelihoods. Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems Uptake of training and capacity building by community and women on resilient livelihoods and water management. Uptake by government institutions of capacity for climate-risk informed planning and management of livelihood and drinking water solutions.
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks					
PROJECT OUTPUTS:					
1. Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities	Number of women in targeted wards with improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods	0 ³⁰	19,069 ³²	25,425 ³⁴ women	Uptake of training and capacity building by women/ women groups on resilient livelihoods
	Number of males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information Social audit protocols established and operation across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods	49,103 ³¹ No social auditing protocols available for climate resilient livelihoods	122,758 people ³³ (50.2% female) Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 15 unions	33 (50.2% female) Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions	245,516 ³⁵ (50.2% of whom are female). Social auditing protocols developed and operational across 39 unions

²⁷ Aggregate based on the baseline value for the water interventions and EMS (conservatively chose the higher if the two numbers)

²⁸ The number of beneficiaries at mid-are the same for the mid-term and target. The project is expected to establish all infrastructure and provide access to year-round safe water by mid-term. The estimation of 136,110 was made as follows: The first step for calculating the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions was to subtract the baseline from the number of households in the ward to determine the water supply gap. The second step was to multiply the number of households without existing functioning drinking water supply in each ward by the zone factor of either 50 per cent or 100 per cent to obtain the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions in each ward. The zone factor is 100 per cent for Zone 1 (Paikghacha and Assasuni upazila) as there is no overlap with other planned donor-funded interventions and 100 per cent of the households in the identified vulnerable wards are targeted as beneficiaries for potable water provision. The zone factor is 50 per cent for Zone 2 (Dacope, Shyamnagar, and Koyraupazila) as 50 per cent of the water supply gap in these upazila will be covered by other projects. The female ratio was estimated at 50.2 per cent based on the PRA process and census data.

²⁹ See FN 74

³⁰ Currently none of the targeted beneficiaries are practicing resilient livelihoods.

³¹ The existing EMS in the unions through male-based organizational structures (CPP program) currently effectively reaches 20 per cent (49,103 people) of the total population of 245,516 in the targeted wards (245,516*0.2=49,103people). While cyclone warnings currently reach around 80 per cent of the population, the ability to fully understand the significance of the warning was found to be 20 per cent (Roy et. al, 2015).

³² The mid-term beneficiary figure of 19,069 is based on a conservative estimate of 75 per cent of the total target beneficiaries of 25,425 (see footnote 9 for the calculation of target beneficiaries). Despite, the total target number of women will have received assets, tools, and inputs to start an alternative, resilient livelihood by mid-term, only 75 per cent will be considered due to the continued training the women receive throughout the entire project cycle and the perceived time it will take the women to develop capacities to sustainably and independently continue their livelihoods and access finance.

³³ The formation of one women and girls volunteer group with 15 people per ward (with three subgroups of 5 people each) will gradually build up its capacity throughout the project lifetime. Thus, a conservative 50 per cent coverage of the total ward population of 245,516 is considered by mid-term (245,516*0.5=122,758).

³⁴ The target population for the livelihood interventions were identified based on current livelihood practices in the selected wards. The distribution of women and households currently engaged in non-adaptive livelihoods, e.g. fisheries, agriculture, agriculture day labourers (which ranged between 15-70 per cent of the entire ward population) were targeted as being direct beneficiaries. This led to an identified need to form 1017 women livelihood groups of 25 women to provide 25,425 women (1017*25=25,425) with alternative, resilient livelihoods.

³⁵ The total beneficiary numbers of the last-mile EWs through women and girl volunteer groups will reach the entire ward population of the 101 selected wards of 245,516 people through mock exercises and information provision. Target is cumulative of the baseline.

<p>2. Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions</p>	<p><i>Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe drinking water</i></p> <p><i>Total Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational</i></p>	<p>57,737³⁶ people with year-round access to safe drinking water</p> <p>0</p>	<p>136,110³⁷ (of whom 68,327 are women)</p> <p>7,000</p>	<p>136,110³⁸ (of whom 68,327 are women)</p> <p>13,596³⁹</p>	<p>Completed infrastructure and sustained maintenance for water supply systems.</p> <p>No major disaster occurs in the project locations that may delay the installation of the rainwater harvesting tanks and pond treatment systems.</p> <p>Sufficient rainfall can be collected in the rainwater tanks to help achieve water security.</p> <p>Raising the embankment of the ponds prevents the ponds from becoming saline.</p> <p>Community cohesion and O&M capacities and commitments.</p> <p>DPHE and LGI are adequately mobilised to back up O&M</p>
<p>3. Strengthened institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security</p>	<p><i>Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender).</i></p> <p><i>Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change</i></p>	<p>0⁴⁰</p> <p>No integration of gender and climate change through MoWCA into other sectoral policies/programs</p>	<p>250⁴¹ (of whom 30 % are women)</p> <p>MoWCA's capacity enhanced through development of 'gender and climate change action plan' to support integration into other sectoral policies/programs</p>	<p>525⁴²</p> <p>Integration of gender and CC into at least 2 sectors through MoWCA</p>	<p>Skill building trainings do not result in Accelerated turn-over of staff.</p> <p>The host departments allow their staff to be away for skill building for sustained period of time</p> <p>MoWCA/DWA successfully uptake training and knowledge.</p> <p>Willingness by other relevant Ministries to integrate gender and CC into design and implementation of programmes.</p>

³⁶ In general, 100% people have access to some form of sources of drinking water. An estimated 61% people have access to some quality water sources (but not year round), and only 23% of the people have access to year round quality drinking water. (Source, BBS 2011, DPHE 2016 and PRA survey 2017). The coverage that qualifies as year-round, safe drinking water in each of the targeted Unions is treated as 'baseline' in the project logframe. The baseline for the existing safe drinking water supply is based on the people supplied by non-saline drinking water sources (e.g. deep tube wells rather than shallow tube wells) that provide year-round access of at least 2 LCPD drinking water to recipients. The baseline does not include water sources that are being used but are saline. Current baseline is 13,122 HHs (13,122 * 4.4 = 57,737) in the target wards out of a total of 56,298 households as measured through the PRA process. This is equivalent to 23 per cent of the households in the target wards.

³⁷ The first step for calculating the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions was to subtract the baseline coverage of year-round non-saline drinking water from the number of households in the ward to determine the water supply gap. The second step was to multiply the number of households without existing functioning non-saline drinking water supply in each ward by the zone factor of either 50 per cent or 100 per cent to obtain the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions in each ward. The zone factor is 100 per cent for Zone 1 (Paikghacha and Assasuni upazila) as there is no overlap with other planned donor-funded interventions and 100 per cent of the households in the identified vulnerable wards are targeted as beneficiaries for potable water provision. The zone factor is 50 per cent for Zone 2 (Dacope, Shyamnagar, and Koyra upazila) as 50 per cent of the water supply gap in these upazila will be covered by the development projects being undertaken by World Health and Oh Horizon. The female ratio was estimated at 50.2 per cent based on the PRA process and census data.

³⁸ The first step for calculating the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions was to subtract the baseline coverage of year-round non-saline drinking water from the number of households in the ward to determine the water supply gap. The second step was to multiply the number of households without existing functioning non-saline drinking water supply in each ward by the zone factor of either 50 per cent or 100 per cent to obtain the number of target direct beneficiaries for water supply interventions in each ward. The zone factor is 100 per cent for Zone 1 (Paikghacha and Assasuni upazila) as there is no overlap with other planned donor-funded interventions and 100 per cent of the households in the identified vulnerable wards are targeted as beneficiaries for potable water provision. The zone factor is 50 per cent for Zone 2 (Dacope, Shyamnagar, and Koyraupazila) as 50 per cent of the water supply gap in these upazila will be covered by the development projects being undertaken by World Health and Oh Horizon. The female ratio was estimated at 50.2 per cent based on the PRA process and census data. The target is incremental of the baseline.

³⁹ Estimated 13,308 household RWH systems; 228 community-scale RWH systems; 19 institutional-scale RWH systems; and 41 pond embankments.

⁴⁰ None of the institutional staff would be trained on the project introduced/supported climate risk modeling, planning tools, or mainstreaming of these strategies into their planning, monitoring, and implementation at the beginning of the project.

⁴¹ By the mid-term of the project about half the bath trainings would be completed and staff would have been trained on the development of the scenarios/modeling/planning tool kits/gender action modules, etc. (see implementation Timetable)

⁴² By the end of the project 405 number of MoWCA/DWA and 120 number of DPHE staff would have undergone both initial and refresher trainings and engaged in the development, monitoring, and implementation of the livelihoods and water solutions.

	Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications	0	1500	3000 ⁴³	
--	--	---	------	--------------------	--

⁴³ Based on targeting 150 students each in 10 highschools across the unions (grades 8,9,10) and 150 non-school going boys and girls among the targeted HHs across 10 unions. Mid-term target aims for reaching half the targeted youth.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with relevant GCF policies.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Workshop Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. Environmental and social management plan, gender action plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

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

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

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

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Annual Project Report and the UNDP ROAR.

Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country, and support any ad-hoc checks or ex post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies and the related arrangements agreed to in the Accreditation Master Agreement. Upon request, project audit reports (s) will be shared with the GCF (the donor).

Additional GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E;
- e) Identify how project M&E can support national monitoring of SDG indicators as relevant;
- f) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender action plan; and other relevant strategies;
- g) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the periodic audit; and
- h) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The inception report must be submitted to the GCF within six months of project start (i.e. project effectiveness). The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Annual Project Report (due 1 March each year of project implementation): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report. The APR will include reporting of: environmental and social risks and related management plans, gender, co-financing and financial commitments, GCF 'conditions precedent' outlined in the FAA, amongst other issues. The annual project report will be due for submission to the GCF in the first quarter of each year for the duration of the project. The last APR will be due for submission within 3 months after the project completion date.

The Annual Project Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

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

Interim Independent Evaluation Report: An interim independent evaluation report will be completed by 30 September 2021. The findings and responses outlined in the management response to the interim independent evaluation will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's duration. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final interim evaluation report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and approved by the Project Board.

Final Independent Evaluation Report: A final independent evaluation report will be completed by December 2024. The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Final Independent Evaluation Report is due for submission to the GCF within 6 months after the project completion date.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan, and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

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

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

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁴⁴ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 20,000	N/A	
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	USD 100,000	None	December 2018
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework <i>(including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc...)</i>	Project Manager	Per year: USD 10,000	N/A	Annually
GCF Annual Project Report	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit	None	None	Annually as per FAA
Audit of Implementing Partner as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 6,666	N/A	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	Per year: USD 5,000	N/A	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 3,000	N/A	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 4,000	N/A	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	Per year: USD 4,000	N/A	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	3,000	N/A	<i>Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.</i>
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per year: USD 2,000	N/A	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ⁴⁵	N/A	Two per year
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF Unit	None ⁴⁵	N/A	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF Unit	N/A	N/A	To be determined.

⁴⁴ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

⁴⁵ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ⁴⁴ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Interim independent evaluation and management response (add additional lines if more than one interim evaluation is required)	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF Unit	USD 100,000	N/A	Add date(s) specified in Schedule 4 of the FAA
Final independent evaluation and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF Unit	USD 150,000	N/A	Add date specified in Schedule 4 of the FAA
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP Country Office	USD 10,000	N/A	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 417,666</i>	<i>add</i>	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

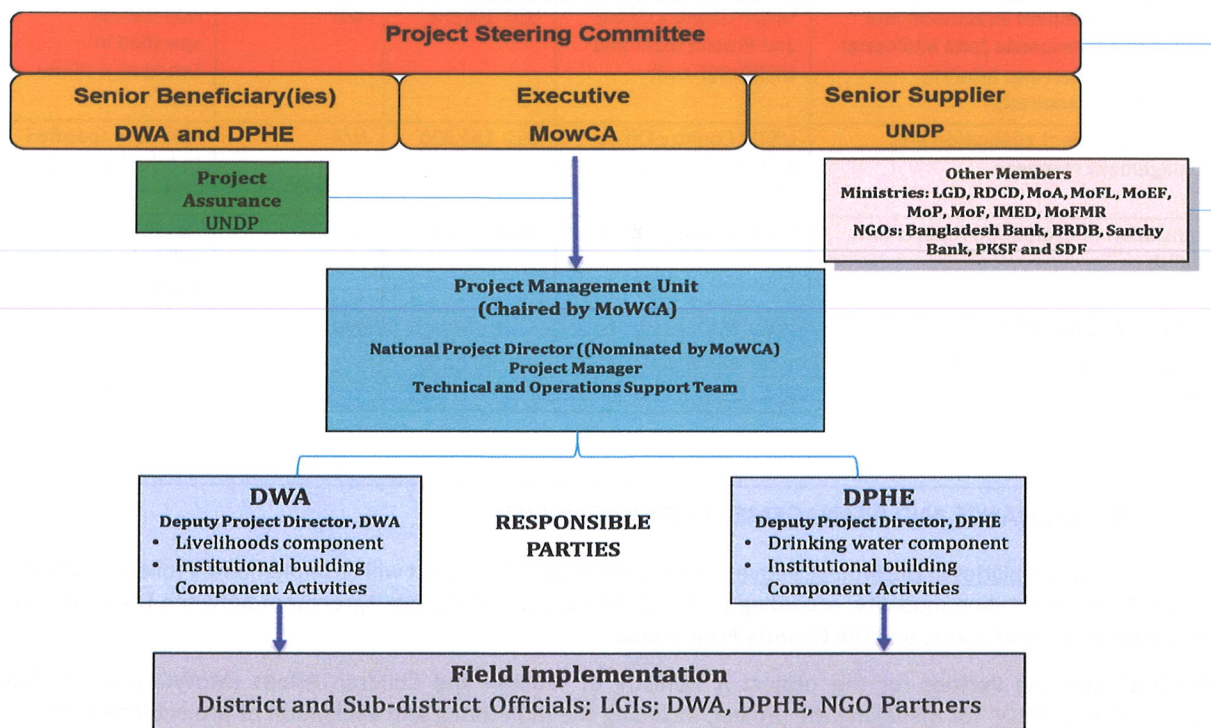
Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of *Bangladesh*, and the Country Programme.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA). MoWCA is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP, in agreement with the Government of Bangladesh, will provide implementation support (support to NIM) as agreed in the letter of agreement (LOA) signed between MoWCA (on behalf of the GoB) and the UNDP. UNDP will also provide oversight through UNDP Country Office in Bangladesh, and BPPS/UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit in Bangkok Regional Hub and Headquarters in New York.

The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

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

The project organisation structure – as outlined in Schedule 3 of the FAA - is as follows:



Governance Arrangements: The project will be governed by a **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**. The PSC will consist of a group of representatives responsible for making consensus-based strategic, policy and management decisions for the project. The PSC also is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. It will meet once every six months and/or upon a call by the National Project Director (see below) if urgent strategic decision is to be made.

The PSC will be comprised of:

- An Executive (role represented by National Implementing Partner) that holds the project ownership and chairs the Board. The Executive will be Secretary who is the Chief Accounts Officer of MoWCA;
- A Senior Supplier representative providing guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project, compliance with donor requirements, and rules pertaining to use of project resources. This role will be fulfilled by UNDP in its capacity as GCF AE;
- Senior Beneficiary representatives from DWA and DPHE who ensures the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries;
- The National Project Director (NPD), nominated by MoWCA, is responsible for overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs.

- Other representatives will include Local Government Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Agricultural, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Environmental and Forest, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, BFRI, Bangladesh Bank, National Designated Authority, BRDB, Sanchy Bank, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Social Development Foundation (SDF).

Implementation and Management Arrangements

The PSC will be supported by the Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be responsible for preparing the quarterly work plan, quarterly progress report, annual work plan and annual progress report. It will supervise the overall project implementation and day-to-day management of the project. The PMU will be led by the NPD and his/her responsibilities will follow NIM/National Execution manual as mentioned below. The AWP will be the main management instrument for the implementation of the project. The RPs will prepare their AWP with well-defined result indicators, using the standard format UNDP programmes, which will be approved by the PSC. The human resource and procurement needs are integral part of the AWP. Through the AWP, the NPD and DNPDs of the RPs may request UNDP to provide various technical and operational support, which may include procurement and recruitment done by UNDP. These will be directly spent by UNDP and be included into the quarterly and annual financial and narrative reports sign off by NPD.

National Project Director: Using established practice under NIM (aka National Execution – NEX), GoB will designate a National Project Director (NPD) who will be a Senior Official from MoWCA and not below the rank of Joint Secretary. The NPD will be responsible for setting out overall direction, strategic guidance, and timely delivery of project outputs. The major roles of the NPD will be the following:

- Coordinate the DNPDs DWA and DPHE to ensure that the objectives of the programme are met;
- Coordinate project's components using coherent approach for synergy in implementation, calling the meetings of the PSC and implement decision made by the committee;
- Carry out advocacy based on evidence generated by the project - for government decision-making;
- Submission of AWP, narrative reports, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation to the PSC;
- Ensure that the project is implemented in coordination other development partners whose support is critical to achieving the outcomes of the programme
- Supervise the work of the Project Manager and other staff at PMU.

The Project Manager (PM), recruited by UNDP, will manage the implementation of the project under the supervision of NPD. UNDP will recruit all staff of the PMU responsible for day-to-day operations and the management. This arrangement has been in place with a high degree of effectiveness in approximately 30 of UNDP's ongoing projects in Bangladesh.

The PMU, comprised of technical and operational support teams, will be responsible for development and implementation of all programme component of the project. The PM will implement the project with the support of the two teams. The Technical team will work on (i) development of programme standards, (ii) provide technical guidance to implementation team at the field level and contractors and NGOs, (iii) implement policy research, dialogue and advocacy component of the project, (iv) guide implementation of and monitor social, gender, and environmental safeguards plans, (v) implement knowledge management and communications activities; and (vi) monitor project progress and support project M&E. The Operations team will manage finance, general administration, internal auditing and risk management functions of the project. UNDP will play the Project Assurance Role in line with the requirements outlined in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) signed with GCF. This includes management of funds, programme quality assurance, fiduciary risk management, timely delivery of financial and programme reports to GCF and other requirements as per the AMA.

The MoWCA will enter into specific "Letter of Agreement" (LoA) with relevant agencies for the implementation of the project. UNDP will manage the funds from GCF, and will disburse quarterly in advance against agreed work plans,

to a project account managed by the MoWCA, DWA, and DPHE. The MoWCA will deliver reporting, auditing and M&E requirements of the government to UNDP, in line with UNDP requirements.

Deputy NPDs at DWA and DPHE: The DWA and DPHE will nominate Deputy NPDs from its Senior Officials to assist the NPD in the implementation. These directors will be accountable to the Secretary of their respective ministries and the NPD. These positions are not remunerated by GCF resources but are Government financed positions. The role of each Deputy Project Director is to:

- Assume financial and results accountability of the respective component and resources, including FAPAD audit;
- Ensure that the project is well coordinated with the programme as a whole, by formally meeting with the NPD; ensure the PSC endorsed the annual work plan and meet with PMU and PSC to jointly review progress once per quarter/by annual;
- Exercise overall technical, financial and administrative oversight of the project they are responsible for;
- Ensure timely submission of work plans, financial reports and narrative reports to the NPD; and
- Supervise work of sub-project staff and consultants.

The DPHE and DWA will be technically and operationally supported by dedicated staff of PMU based in respective project offices set up by each RP. Work of these staff will be supervised by DNPDs on a day-to-day basis and will report to the PM. They will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities, monitor and supervise quality of the work by contractors, suppliers and NGOs, prepare annual work plan and prepare reports for PMU.

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

As an Accredited Entity to the GCF, UNDP delivers the following GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services: (i) day to day project oversight supervision covering the start-up and implementation; (ii) oversight of project completion; and (iii) oversight of project reporting. A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	<p>1. Project start-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of Full Funding Proposals, prepare all the necessary documentation for the negotiation and execution of the Funding Activity Agreement (for the project) with the GCF, including all schedules • In the case of readiness proposals, if needed assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal • Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts • Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report 	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	<p>2. Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend annual Project Board Meetings • <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the conditions of the FAA and disbursement schedule (or in the case of readiness the approved readiness proposal) • <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP annual project report</u>: review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the Readiness Framework Agreement. • <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • <u>Interim Independent Evaluation Report</u>: Initiate, coordinate, finalize the project interim evaluation report and management response • <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • <u>Performance management of staff</u>: where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism. 	
<p>Oversight of project completion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response • Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response • Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting • Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF • Return of any un-spent GCF resources to the GCF 	<p>10%</p>

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality assurance of the project interim evaluation report and management response Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports Quality assurance of the GCF annual project report Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports 	20%
	TOTAL	100%

The proposed project will empower target communities, especially women, as ‘change-agents’ to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions. The project will enable those communities to address climate change risks on livelihood and drinking water security to promote synergistic co-benefits.

Enabling effective and sustained participation of private and public-sector actors: The project invests in communities, especially women, as ‘change-agents’ to ensure ownership and sustained engagement. WUGs are capacitated to invest in livelihoods, after an initial period of capital cost support, and their scale-up through group-based skills support and development. Engagement and technical support for value-chain actors and networking linkages for market and financial access also incentivize community-based enterprise development and markets for alternative, climate-resilient livelihoods. The project will crowd-in private sector investment into value-addition facilities such as crab hatcheries with project financing easing the barriers for investment and enhancing the productive capacity of women groups. Supported by PPIs (comprised of WUGs, Value-chain actors, LGIs, MoWCA) at the Upazila level, this will leverage sustained private sector participation across market actors and FIs. The project also enables community buy-in and ownership of the drinking water supply investments under Output 2. By participatory mapping and formulation of WUGs and WMCs, the project creates community-centric structures that institutionalize drinking water solutions beyond a HH-level intervention. Improving the technical capacity and knowledge of the communities, especially the women groups, in adaptive water distribution planning, O&M of water solutions, and climate risk reduction strategies will ensure their sustained engagement. A fee-based model for access to and O&M of the drinking water solutions will be sustained underpinned by these capacities and secured impact of drinking water security for these communities, potentially creating the environment for nascent enterprise-based models for drinking water provision. Furthermore, the strengthened institutional capacities among government, including local extension staff (WSCs, Watsan standing committees (WatSCs), LGIs) and sub-national and national MoWCA and DPHE staff (such as ToT based technical training for planning and operations, knowledge and skills related to climate risk management, implementation tools, and capacities for O&M of water and livelihood solutions) enables sustained engagement of public sector institutions. GCF resources also leverage GoB co-financing for sustained commitment to secure water and livelihoods for the coastal communities during and beyond the project.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 32,980,000*. This is financed through a GCF grant of *USD 24,980,000*, *USD 8,000,000* in parallel co-financing by the Government of Bangladesh. UNDP, as the GCF Accredited Agency, is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of the execution of GCF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Project_Financing

Component	Outputs	Financing institution			
		GCF	Government	UNDP	Total (US\$)
		Grant	Grant	Grant	
Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks of the vulnerable communities, especially women, of the southwest coast of Bangladesh	OUTPUT 1	8,501,953	2,980,148	-	11,482,101
	OUTPUT 2	9,894,381	4,087,135	-	13,981,516
	OUTPUT 3	3,726,846	298,588	-	4,025,434
	Project Management Cost	2,856,820	634,129	-	3,490,949
Grand total		24,980,000	8,000,000	-	32,980,000

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the GCF disbursement schedule. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-GEF Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually.

Disbursement Schedule⁴⁶:

The following disbursement schedule is indicative and is subject to fulfilment the conditions set forth

Disbursements	GCF Proceeds (USD)	Indicative expected month and year of disbursement
Disbursement 1	4,735,682	17 January 2019
Disbursement 2	12,998,129	17 January 2020
Disbursement 3	2,137,600	17 January 2021
Disbursement 4	2,065,594	17 January 2022
Disbursement 5	1,811,448	17 January 2023
Disbursement 6	1,231,547	17 January 2024
Total	24,980,000	

Direct Project Services as requested by Government: services provided to government directly under NIM. The UNDP Country Office will also deliver a pre-determined set of project-specific execution services at the request of the Government. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the [UNDP's Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology](#). The letter of agreement for these direct project costs is included in Annex L to this project document, detailing technical support services and administrative support services (i.e. project staff and HR management, finance processing and procurement of goods and services).

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 10% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among the budget account categories within the same project output. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

⁴⁶ A revised indicative Disbursement Schedule will be provided by the Accredited Entity as Condition for Effectiveness of the FAA

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF Unit.

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

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.⁴⁷ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁴⁸.

In addition, the following GCF requirements must be followed: As stated in Clause 9.03 of the Funding Activity Agreement included in Annex^[1], the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

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

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

⁴⁷ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

⁴⁸ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

^[1] 23.04 of the AMA states: “ In relation to a Funded Activity that is a grant financed in whole or in part with GCF Proceeds, if any part of such grant is used to purchase any durable assets or equipment used to implement the relevant Funded Activity (such as vehicles or office equipment), upon completion of the Funded Activity or termination of the relevant FAA in accordance with its terms, the Accredited Entity shall take such steps in relation to such assets or equipment which it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the Fund and the terms of the applicable SBAA.”

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID):	00112175	Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID):	00110816
Award Title:	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity		
Business Unit:	BGD10		
Project Title:	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity		
PIMS no.	5724		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)		

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	AID	Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes
1	Climate resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities	1.1	Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	GCF	71300	Local Consultants	307,275	29,700	29,700	25,245	23,760	17,820	433,500	1.1A
						61100	Salary costs - NP staff	11,217	14,956	14,956	12,712	11,964	8,973	74,778	1.1B
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	62,643	83,524	83,524	70,996	66,820	50,115	417,622	1.1B1
						74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	-	160,000	1.1C
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	137,650	11,700	11,700	5,850	5,850	5,850	178,600	1.1D
		72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	2,180,052	145,309	145,309	145,309	145,308	-	4,796,030	1.1E, 1.1E1, 1.1E2				
		61100	Salary costs - NP staff	7,478	14,956	14,956	13,460	11,964	11,964	74,778	1.2A				
		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	41,762	83,524	83,524	75,172	66,820	66,820	417,622	1.2A1				
		75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	3,254	410	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,041	12,120	1.2B				

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	AID	Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes							
2	Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions	2.1	Participatory, site-specific mapping, beneficiary selection, and mobilization of community-based management structures for climate-resilient drinking water solutions	Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE)	GCF	71300	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	79,078	105,438	105,438	105,438	26,359	-	421,750	1.2C							
							Local Consultants	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000	1.3A								
							Salary costs - NP staff	11,217	14,955	14,955	12,712	11,965	8,974	74,778	1.3B							
							Contractual Services - Individ	62,643	83,524	83,524	70,996	66,820	50,115	417,622	1.3B1							
							Training, Workshops and Conference	23,230	87,774	157,190	118,190	113,845	76,774	577,003	1.3C							
							Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	79,077	105,437	105,437	105,437	26,362	-	421,750	1.3D							
							Total Output 1 GCF						3,050,577	2,855,949	892,351	803,655	599,976	299,446	299,446	8,501,953		
							Total Output 1 People's Republic of Bangladesh (Bangladesh)					Bangladesh co-financing		1,005,321	1,178,201	313,604	201,173	161,029	120,820	2,980,148	GoB1	
							Total Output 1							4,055,898	4,034,150	1,205,955	1,004,828	761,005	420,266	11,482,101		
								2.2	Implementation of climate-resilient drinking water solutions (at		GCF	71600	Local Consultants	11,138	14,850	14,850	12,623	11,880	8,910	-	74,250	2.1A
													Travel	2,801	-	-	-	-	-	2,801	2.1C	
													Training, Workshops and Conference	40,585	-	-	-	-	-	40,585	2.1D	
Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	221,490	181,440	161,280	161,280	40,318	-							765,808	2.1E								
Travel	1,783	713	-	-	-	-							2,496	2.2A								
						74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	10,696	-	-	-	-	10,696	2.2B								

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	AID	Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes		
			HH, community, and institutional scales)			72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	22,461	8,330,402	-	-	-	-	8,352,863	2.2C		
						71600	Travel	1,230	1,450	1,450	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	8,368	2.3A	
		Community-based, climate-risk informed Operation & Maintenance (O&M) and management of the resilient drinking water solutions	2.3		GCF	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	138	248	248	248	248	248	1,375	2.3B		
	75700					Training, Workshops and Conference	67,596	74,088	74,088	74,088	70,589	70,589	431,038	2.3C			
		Total Output 2 Bangladesh			Bangladesh co-financing	72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	86,934	23,998	23,998	23,998	23,998	22,587	22,587	204,102	2.3D	
							466,850	8,627,188	275,913	273,686	147,015	103,727	9,894,381				
						Bangladesh co-financing		Bangladesh co-financing costs for Output 2	25,954	3,364,383	178,133	178,133	176,607	163,925	4,087,135	GoB2	
								Total Output 2	492,804	11,991,571	454,046	451,819	323,622	267,652	13,981,516		
	3	Strengthened institutional capacities knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security	3.1	Strengthen MoWCA's technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods	Department of Women Affairs (DWA) & Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE)	GCF	71200	International Consultants	60,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	3.1A
							71300	Local Consultants	54,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,000
61100							Salary costs - NP staff	9,942	13,256	13,256	11,267	10,605	7,952	66,278	3.1C		
71400							Contractual Services - Individ	30,393	40,524	40,524	34,446	32,420	24,315	202,622	3.1C1		
71600							Travel	-	46,800	-	-	46,800	-	93,600	3.1D		
75700							Training, Workshops and Conference	-	237,106	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	337,106	3.1E		
72100							Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	77,332	77,332	73,582	51,080	48,077	48,077	375,480	3.1F		
		3.2	Strengthen DPHE		GCF	71200	International Consultants	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	40,000	3.2A			

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	AID	Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes
			capacities for climate-risk informed innovation and management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast			71300	Local Consultants	30,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	48,000	3.2B
						61100	Salary costs - NP staff	9,942	13,256	13,256	11,266	10,605	7,953	66,278	3.2C
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	30,393	40,524	40,524	34,446	32,420	24,315	202,622	3.2C1
						72800	Information Technology Equipmt	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	3.2D
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	40,000	40,000	35,000	15,000	-	130,000	3.2E
						72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	213,080	209,082	51,082	51,082	48,077	48,077	620,480	3.2F
						71300	Local Consultants	-	-	-	-	49,500	40,500	90,000	3.3A
						61100	Salary costs - NP staff	22,967	30,622	30,622	26,029	24,498	18,372	153,110	3.3B
						71400	Contractual Services - Individ	64,540	86,054	86,054	73,146	68,844	51,632	430,270	3.3B1
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	10,000	10,000	-	65,000	45,000	130,000	3.3C
			72100	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	70,000	66,000	76,000	131,000	172,000	515,000	3.3D				
								707,589	1,045,556	499,900	483,762	673,846	316,193	3,726,846	
								82,664	88,468	39,218	33,335	31,374	23,529	298,588	GoB3
								790,253	1,134,024	539,118	517,097	705,220	339,722	4,025,434	
4	PMU	4.0	PMU	Ministry of Women and	GCF	71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	100,000	-	150,000	250,000	PMU1

OID	GCF Output / Atlas Activity	AID	Activity	Responsible Party (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Notes		
				Children Affairs (MoWCA)		71400	Contractual Services - Individ	237,266	235,019	235,019	233,171	219,291	190,860	1,350,626	PMU2		
						71600	Travel	72,000	81,000	81,000	72,000	72,000	-	-	450,000	PMU3	
						72200	Equipment and Furniture	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	PMU4
						73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	29,320	63,456	63,456	63,456	63,456	63,456	63,456	63,456	346,600	PMU5
						74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	54,097	54,097	-	-	-	-	-	108,194	PMU6
						74500	Service to Projects - GOE	22,080	17,664	17,664	17,664	17,664	17,664	17,664	17,664	110,400	PMU7
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	20,000	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	71,000	PMU8
						74100	Professional Services - Int	-	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000	PMU9
										510,666	469,436	469,436	504,491	390,611	512,180	2,856,820	
								117,031	100,815	108,420	107,983	99,940	99,940	634,129	GoB4		
								627,697	570,251	577,856	612,474	490,551	612,120	3,490,949			
								4,735,682	12,998,129	2,137,600	2,065,594	1,811,448	1,231,546	24,980,000			
								1,230,970	4,731,867	639,375	520,624	468,950	408,214	8,000,000			
								5,966,652	17,729,996	2,776,975	2,586,218	2,280,398	1,639,760	32,980,000			

(Handwritten marks)

Budget Note

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Output 1: Climate resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities										
GCF	1.1A	Local Consultants	Undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning	4,000	10	Persons	6	Months	240,000	433,500
			Consultant to develop livelihood profiles (across 5 Upazailas)	4,500	5	Persons	2	Months	45,000	
			Resilient Livelihoods local consultant (across 5 Upazailas)	450	5	Persons	66	Months	148,500	
			Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 14.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	14.66%	% time contract time	74,778	
			Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU)							
			Project Coordinator (6.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	34,000	
			M&E Specialist (11% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	36,667	
			Safeguard specialist (33% of total contract of \$240,000 over 4 years)	240,000	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	80,000	
			KM Expert (11% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	15,278	
			Regional Project Manager (6.66% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	20,000	
	1.1B1	Contractual Services - Indivd	Resilient Livelihood Expert (33% of total contract of \$82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	27,500	417,622
			M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	50,417	
			Safeguard officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	
			Gender empowerment officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	
			2 Consultants (Aquacultures, Agricultures) short-term support (33% of total contract of \$240,000 for 600 days)	120,000	2	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	80,000	
			Market development officer (OP1) (33% of total contract of \$82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	27,500	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			<i>IT officer (6.66% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)</i>	110,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	7,333	
			<i>IT Assistant (6.66% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)</i>	41,250	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	2,750	
			<i>Support Staff x 2 (6.66% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)</i>	19,250	2	Persons	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	2,567	
	1.1C	Miscellaneous Expenses	50% of Costs to support monitoring of aquaculture livelihoods (coordinating with BFRJ) - twice a year for 4 years (time, travel, logistics) - another 50% to be supported by co-financing	20,000	2	Times	4	Years		160,000	160,000
			Undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning (workshop with travel costs (5 workshops in 5 Upazilla)	800	5	Workshops	5	Upazillas		20,000	
			Development of livelihood profile (1 workshop/ ward)	100	1	Workshop	101	Wards		10,100	
	1.1D	Training, Workshops and Conference	Community mobilization/ women group formation for livelihoods planning and implementation (1017 groups)	100	1	Workshop	1017	Groups		101,700	178,600
			50% of costs technical assistance and skills transfer and development for producers on adaptive livelihoods and value-chains - across 39 unions - (One 3 days basic training + Two 1 day refresher)	150	8	Workshops	39	Groups		46,800	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for activity 1.1								
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Crab Fattening (starter set)	3,358	176	Groups				591,018	
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Crab Nursery	4,463	4	Groups				17,852	
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Crab	5,601	18	Groups				100,818	
	1.1E	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Aqua feed processing (25 women)	6,417	61	Groups				391,463	4,119,488
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Homestead gardening	1,323	189	Groups				249,996	
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Hydroponic	4,023	410	Groups				1,649,542	
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Sesame	6,729	114	Groups				767,098	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			Procurement of inputs for resilient livelihood - Plant Nursery	6,704	45	Groups				301,701	
			Grievance Redress Mechanism	50,000	1	Contract				50,000	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for activity 1.1 include costs listed in A-F								
		A	Sub-district Market and Capacity Building facilitator	700	3	Persons	66	Months		138,600	
		B	Horticulture Consultant	200	1	person	60	Days		12,000	
		C	Agricultural Consultant	200	1	person	60	Days		12,000	
	1.1E1	D	Fisheries Consultant (1.1 - 1 for Crab, 1 for Fish)	200	0.5	person	300	Days		30,000	478,792
		E	Leasing of motorcycle (for service provider, NGO, facilitators)	1,555	40	vehicles				62,192.00	
		F	Service provider (e.g. NGO) Project Officer (1/3 cost for 39 facilitators)	117	40	Persons	48	months		224,000	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for activity 1.1 (1/3 cost of NGO Operating expenses listed in G-X)								
		G	Service provider (e.g. NGO) Project manager (x5) spread to OP1 and 2	100	3	Person	66	month		19,800	
		H	Service provider (e.g. NGO) costs: Furniture (100 set) [total 8 offices, total staff no-110+40=160, all staff will share the sets] [1 set comprises of 1chair, 1table, 1 small file cabinet] spread to OP1 and 2	500	50	Sets				25,000	
		I	File cabinet [large size for central and district office]	250	5	Sets				1,250	
		J	Service provider (e.g. NGO) costs: laptop Computer with licensed software (16) [for regional manager (1), monitoring manager (1), monitoring officer (5), Communication and Documentation Officer (1), Project Coordinator (2), Project Manager (5), Finance Manager (1)]	1,200	8	Laptops				9,600	197,750
		K	Service provider: Modem (16 modem)	60	4	sets				240	
		L	Service provider: Printers (8)	300	4	Printers				1,200	
		M	Service provider: Motor cycle running (fuel) & maintenance costs	40	50	vehicles	54	Months		108,000	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)			
			Service provider: Consumables - office supplies & stationeries (Partner)	100	5	District offices	66	Months			33,000				
			Service provider: Other services (tel/fax, heating, maintenance) Partner	75	5	District offices	66	Months			24,750				
			Other services Communications (Partner)	75	5	District offices	66	Months			24,750				
			Recruitments Costs	500	5	Events					2,500				
			Local transportation of service provider (NGO) management QA within field locations	100	350	visits					35,000				
			Service provider: Supervisor (QA and M&E) (5 persons for 5 upazillas)	400	2.5	Persons	60	Months			60,000				
			Service provider: Project coordinators (x5 NGOs)	800	2.5	Persons	66	Months			132,000				
			Service provider: Administration & Finance manager (20% of time)	160	2.5	Persons	66	Months			26,400				
			Service provider: Executive director of NGOs (7% of time)	84	2.5	Persons	66	Months			13,860				
			Service provider: Account Officer (5 sub-district)	250	2.5	Persons	66	Months			41,250				
			Service provider: Support staff (5 for Upazila Offices)	210	2.5	Persons	66	Months			34,650				
			Salary costs - NP staff	1.2A		Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 14.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	14.66%	% time contract time			74,778	74,778
			GCF	1.2A1	Contractual Services - Individ	Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU)									
Project Coordinator (6.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1				Person	6.66%	% time contract time		34,000					
M&E Specialist (11% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1				Person	11%	% time contract time		36,667					
Safeguard specialist (33% of total contract of \$240,000 over 4 years)	240,000	1				Person	33.33%	% time contract time		80,000					
KM Expert (11% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1				Person	11%	% time contract time		15,278					
Regional Project Manager (6.66% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1				Person	6.66%	% time contract time		20,000					
Resilient Livelihood Expert (33% of total contract of \$82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1				Person	33.33%	% time contract time		27,500					

[Handwritten signature]

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
GCF	1.2B	Training, Workshops and Conference	M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	1	Person	50,417	12,120
			Safeguard officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	1	Person	16,806	
			Gender empowerment officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	1	Person	16,806	
			2 Consultants (Aquacultures, Agricultures) short-term support (33% of total contract of \$240,000 for 600 days)	120,000	2	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	2	Person	80,000	
			Market development officer (OP1) (33% of total contract of 82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	1	Person	27,500	
			IT officer (6.66% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)	110,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	1	Person	7,333	
			IT Assistant (6.66% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)	41,250	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	1	Person	2,750	
			Support Staff x 2 (6.66% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)	19,250	2	Persons	6.66%	% time contract time	2	Persons	2,567	
			10% of costs for supporting producers and value-chain actors on resilient value-chain development planning	10	1017	Groups			1017	Groups	10,170	
			10% of costs for establishment of PPIs and networking (through quarterly workshops; across 39 unions to help form PPIs)	50	39	Groups			39	Groups	1,950	
1.2C		Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for Activity 1.2								421,750	
			Service provider (NGO): Project Officer (1/3 cost for 39 facilitators)	117	40	Persons	48	months	40	Persons		224,000
1.3A		Local Consultants	Develop a social audit protocol and toolkits for participatory monitoring and evaluation of gender responsive adaptive livelihoods									24,000
			Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 14.66% of total contract of 510,000 over 6 years)	6,000	4	Months			4	Months	24,000	
			Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU	510,000	1	Person	14.66%	% time contract time	1	Person	74,778	
1.3B1		Contractual Services - Individ									417,622	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			Project Coordinator (6.66% of total contract of 510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	34,000	
			M&E Specialist (11% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	36,667	
			Safeguard specialist (33% of total contract of \$240,000 over 4 years)	240,000	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	80,000	
			KM Expert (11% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	15,278	
			Regional Project Manager (6.66% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	20,000	
			Resilient Livelihood Expert (33% of total contract of \$82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	27,500	
			M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	50,417	
			Safeguard officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	
			Gender empowerment officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	
			2 Consultants (Aquacultures, Agricultures) short-term support (33% of total contract of \$240,000 for 600 days)	120,000	2	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	80,000	
			Market development officer (OP1) (33% of total contract of 82,500 over 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	27,500	
			IT officer (6.66% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)	110,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	7,333	
			IT Assistant (6.66% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)	41,250	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	2,750	
			Support Staff x 2 (6.66% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)	19,250	2	Persons	6.66%	% time contract time	2,567	
			Capacity building through 101 workshops (initial, and 5 annual at all wards) for women groups and value-chain actors on climate risk reduction strategies	100	101	Groups			10,100	
1.3C		Training, Workshops and Conference	Formation of women and girl volunteer groups in 101 targeted wards	2,228	39	Groups			86,903	577,003
			ToT training on dissemination and delivery of actionable early warnings	1,000	2	Trainings	101	Groups	202,000	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			ToT based training and advocacy for DMC staff of targeted Unions, CPP, BRCS, and MoDMOR staff to ensure institutional capacities to replicate the volunteer mechanisms	1,000	2	Trainings	39	Groups		78,000	
			ToT based training (8 batch trainings) for WLGs and institutional staff (LGIs/DWA) on results monitoring of livelihoods in light of evolving climate risks	25,000	8	Batches				200,000	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution for Activity 1.3								
	1.3D	Contractual Services - Nat-G&W	Service provider (NGO): Project Officer (1/3 cost for 39 facilitators)	117	40	Persons	48	months		224,000	421,750
			\$197,750 (or 1/3 NGO Operating expenses). Please refer to 1.1E2.							197,750	
			Bangladesh in-kind co-financing costs are distributed according to the support/function (at District/Upazilla/Union/Ward levels) across the relevant outputs:								
			District women affairs officer (DWA) OP1 (5% of time)	875	2	Persons	6	Years		10,500	
			PMU - Sub-district (Bangladesh in-kind)								
			Upazilla women affairs officer (DWA) OP1 (4% of time)	500	5	Persons	6	Years		15,000	
			PMU - Union (Bangladesh in-kind)								
			Chairman (40% of total cost) (25% of time)	70	39	Persons	6	Years		16,380	
			Secretary (17.5% of total cost) (50% of time)	117	39	Persons	6	Years		27,308	
			Agriculture extension OP1 (10% of time)	450	39	Persons	6	Years		105,300	
			Fisheries extension OP1 (7% of time)	315	39	Persons	6	Years		73,710	
			Livestock extension OP1 (7% of time)	315	39	Persons	6	Years		73,710	
			50% of Costs to support monitoring of aquaculture livelihoods (coordinating with BFR) - twice a year for 4 years (time, travel, logistics)	20,000	2	Times	4	Years		160,000	2,980,148
			Development of O&M, marketing, and financing plans (at union level)	150	8	Workshops	39	Groups		46,800	
			50% of costs technical assistance and skills transfer and development for producers on adaptive livelihoods and value-chains - across 39 unions - [One 3 days basic training + Two 1 day refresher]	150	8	Workshops	39	Groups		46,800	
			10% Contingency for procurement of inputs (to account for final, participatory mapping)							586,949	
Bangladesh co-financing	GoB1	Bangladesh co-financing costs for Output 1									

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			Local consultant to develop a Codes of Practice and research for sustainable production and management of small aquaculture	6,000	3	Consultants	12	Months	216,000	
			International travel within South East Asia (for hatchery, nursery processing technology exposure and training)	4,000	4	Persons			16,000	
			90% of costs for supporting producers and value-chain actors on resilient value-chain development planning	90	1017	Groups			91,530	
			90% of costs for establishment of PPIs and networking (through quarterly workshops; across 39 unions to help form PPIs)	450	39	Groups			17,550	
			Professional Training to Hatchery Technician (for 4 technicians in 2 hatcheries: It is an international skill development training for 45 days possibility in Philippines)	5,802	4	Workshops			23,208	
			Financial market analysis, Financial service linkage workshop & Orientation on financial linkage for group leaders) for 39 Unions)	500	3	Workshops	39	Groups	58,500	
			Training and capacity building for WLGs and FIs on climate risk informed business, financial and credits 101 ward*3 times)	300	3	Workshops	101	Groups	90,900	
			Support for upgrading existing crab Hatcheries to fulfil biosecurity and environmental standards (2 establishment)	580,802	2	Establishments			1,161,603	
			Training of DWA and LGI staff to support PPI, value chains and market linkages (4 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 2 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included) - initial and refresher training	2,500	2	Times	4	Batches	20,000	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for Activity 1.2, consisting of:							
			Sub-district Market and Capacity Building facilitator (5) 1.1-1.2	700	2	Person	66	Month	92,400	
			Fisheries Consultant (1.2 - 1 for Crab, 1 for Fish)	200	0.5	person	300	Day	30,000	
Output 2: Gender-responsive access to year-round, safe and reliable climate-resilient drinking water solutions										
GCF	2.1A	Local Consultants	Water technical facilitator staff (x3) Upazilla level	24,750	3	Persons			74,250	74,250
	2.1C	Travel	Travel costs for government						2,801	2,801

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
GCF	2.1D	Training, Workshops and Conference	Consultations, in light of the selection criteria, to identify beneficiary HHs, raise awareness, and plan for distribution of access to proposed drinking water solution systems	22,976	1	Workshops			22,976	40,585
			Consultations on participatory mapping, vetting, and siting	1,783	1	Workshops			1,783	
			Consultations on facilitation/formulation of WIUGs/WMCs across 101 wards	15,826	1	Workshops			15,826	
	2.1E	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Testing of parameters (pH, TDS, TSS, EC, Color, Turbidity, TC, FC, Ammonia, Phosphate) fees for DPHE lab (potentially co-finance)	149	41	Items			6,091	765,808
			Ice box and sampling bottles (equipment/supply)	12	41	Items			508	
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution for geographical areas to support livelihoods and water (Activity 2.1)	350	40	Persons			672,000	
			Project Officer (1/3 cost for 39 facilitators)	87,210	1	Contracts	48	months	87,210	
	2.2A		Travel	Service provider: NGO travel costs					2,496	2,496
	2.2B		Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Government travel costs					10,696	10,696
				Printing for design of water supply system						
			47% of cost for site preparation and construction of 13,308 household RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements	223	13,308	Households			2,967,684	
			Service provider: NGO travel costs	22,461	1	items			22,461	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	11,877	18	Tanks			213,784	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	18,940	15	Tanks			284,094	
2.2C		Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	12,473	6	Tanks			74,838	8,352,863
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	20,132	93	Tanks			1,872,249	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
GCF			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	11,877	18	Tanks			213,784	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	18,940	55	Tanks			1,041,677	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	12,473	10	Tanks			124,730	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	20,132	13	Tanks			261,712	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 75 HH-sized/Large-sized tanks	26,175	1	Tanks			26,175	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 100 HH-very large-sized tanks	33,257	7	Tanks			232,799	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 75 HH-sized/Large-sized tanks	27,963	6	Tanks			167,780	
			Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 100 HH-very large-sized tanks	35,641	5	Tanks			178,206	
			Site preparation and construction of pond based systems with embankment raising and filtration treatment	15,233	41	Pond systems			624,542	
			Testing of parameters (pH, TDS, TSS, EC, Color, Turbidity, TC, FC, Ammonia, Phosphate)	149	288	items			42,783	
			Ice box and sampling bottles (equipment/supply)	12	288	items			3,565	
	2.3A	Travel		70% of travel costs for government	8,368	1			8,368	8,368
	2.3B	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs		Printing	1,375	1	Contract		1,375	1,375
	2.3C	Training, Workshops and Conference		Facilitation of WUGs and WMC meetings for yearly, adaptive water distribution and management planning in the face of a change	41,260	1	Contract		41,260	431,038

[Handwritten signatures]

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Bangladesh co-financing	GoB2	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Awareness raising and capacity building for HHs, WUGs, WMCs on climate change and disaster risk management for water solutions	150,037	1	Contract			150,037	
			Training on development of fee-based, three-tier O&M plan including identification of O&M needs, financing sources, and technical support	39,885	1	Contract			39,885	
			90% ToT based technical training on O&M and use for HHs, WUGs, WMCs, technicians, caretakers, LGIs and DPHE staff	199,855	1	Contract			199,855	
			58% of cost for procurement cost of microbial test kits for O&M training	1,601	39	Groups			62,438	
			62% of cost for procurement cost of multimeter (pH, Turbidity, TDS, EC) for O&M training	2,019	39	Groups			78,726	204,102
			Costs for service provider for Activity 2.3 (travel)	62,938	1	Contract			62,938	
			52% of cost for site preparation and construction of 13,323 household RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements	248	13308	Households			3,300,384	
			30% of travel costs for government	3,367	1				3,367	
			10% ToT based technical training on O&M and use for HHs, WUGs, WMCs, technical caretakers, LGIs and DPHE staff	16,044	1	Contract			16,044	
			42% of cost for procurement cost of microbial test kits for O&M training	1,122	39	Groups			43,777	
			38% of cost for procurement cost of multimeter (pH, Turbidity, TDS, EC) for O&M training	1,200	39	Groups			46,800	
			Procurement cost of reagents, powder, etc., for microbial test for O&M implementation	143,631	1	Contract			143,631	4,087,135
Other accessories (battery, sampling bottle, etc.) for O&M	20,519	1	Contract			20,519				
O&M implementation costs (as per the O&M plan)	110,572	4.25	Years			469,931				
Cost for service provider for Activity 2.3 (travel)	42,683	1	Contract			42,683				
Output 3: Strengthened institutional capacities knowledge and learning for climate-risk informed management of livelihoods and drinking water security										
GCF	3.1A	International Consultants	Development of climate risks and impacts and adaptation scenarios for coastal livelihoods	20,000	1	Person	3	Months	60,000	
			Development of gender responsive, adaptive livelihoods planning toolkits for implementation across southwest coast	20,000	1	Person	2	Months	40,000	100,000

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)		
3.1B		Local Consultants	Development of climate risks and impacts and adaptation scenarios for coastal livelihoods	6,000	1	Person	6	Months	6	36,000	96,000		
			Development of ToT Curriculum to understand and apply the scenario based adaptive livelihood planning.	6,000	1	Person	6	Months	6	36,000			
			Development of gender responsive, adaptive livelihoods planning toolkits for implementation across southwest coast	6,000	1	Person	4	Months	4	24,000			
	3.1C		Salary costs - NP staff	Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 13.01% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	13.01%	% time contract time	13.01%	66,278	66,278	
				Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU)									
				Project Coordinator (6.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	34,000		
				M&E Specialist (11% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	11%	36,667		
				PMU - central (Bangladesh contract)									
				KM Expert (11% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	11%	15,278		
				PMU - Regional									
3.1C1		Contractual Services - Individ	Regional Project Manager (6.66% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	20,000	202,622		
			Safeguard officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	11.11%	16,806			
			Gender empowerment officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	11.11%	16,806			
			M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	33.33%	50,417			
			IT officer (6.66% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)	110,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	7,333			
			IT Assistant (6.66% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)	41,250	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	2,750			
			Support Staff x 2 (6.66% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)	19,250	2	Persons	6.66%	% time contract time	6.66%	2,567			

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
	3.1D	Travel	Travel costs related to training for MoWCA and DWA staff to coordinate and integrate gender and CC across policy and programme for other sectors in partnership with DoE	93,600	1				93,600	93,600
			Development of ToT Curriculum to understand and apply the scenario based adaptive livelihood planning	2,106	1	Workshop			2,106	
			Train a few core staff (as pool of master Trainers) of MoWCA, DWA, Fisheries Research Institutes, Livestock Research Institutes, Agriculture Research Institutes, and Rural Development academies on application of scenario based gender responsive adaptive livelihood planning. Institutional contract - (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 4 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	35,000	2	Batches			70,000	
			Refresher of the ToT of Master Trainers Pool Institutional contract - 2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 2 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included	20,000	2	Batches			40,000	
	3.1E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Training of the government staff in respective districts and sub-districts to support field level implementation with gender responsive adaptive livelihood planning toolkits (Institutional contract - 5 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	25,000	5	Batches			125,000	337,106
			Training of MoWCA and DWA staff to advocate for gender sensitive adaptation and mitigation in policy forum like PEC, ECNEC, NDA Advisory Committee	25,000	2	Trainings			50,000	
			Training and Mentoring of coordination capacity for DWA/ MoWCA to integrate gender and climate change across other sectors - Institutional Contract	25,000	2	Trainings			50,000	
			Development of 'Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action Training Module and train existing gender focal persons in each ministry	25,000	3	Workshops			75,000	
	3.1F	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for Activity 3.1	300,480	1	Contracts			300,480	375,480
GCF	3.2A	International Consultants	Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast	20,000	1	Person	2	Months	40,000	40,000

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast	6,000	1	Person	6	Months	36,000	
	3.2B	Local Consultants	Development of database software for establishment of a regional database for mapping of water supply sources and existing/planned water supply infrastructure	6,000	1	Person	2	Months	12,000	48,000
	3.2C	Salary costs - NP staff	Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 13.01% of total contract of 510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	13.01%	% time contract time	66,278	66,278
			Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU)							
			Project Coordinator (6.66% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	34,000	
			M&E Specialist (11% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	36,667	
			PMU - central (Bangladesh contract)						-	
			KM Expert (11% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	11%	% time contract time	15,278	
			PMU - Regional						-	
			Regional Project Manager (6.66% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	20,000	
			Safeguard officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	
			Gender empowerment officer (11% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	11.11%	% time contract time	16,806	202,622
	3.2C1	Contractual Services - Individ	M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33.33%	% time contract time	50,417	
			IT officer (6.66% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)	110,000	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	7,333	
			IT Assistant (6.66% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)	41,250	1	Person	6.66%	% time contract time	2,750	
			Support Staff x 2 (6.66% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)	19,250	2	Persons	6.66%	% time contract time	2,567	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
GCF	3.2D	Information Technology Equipmt	ICT equipment and software - Development of climate risks and scenario modelling based drinking water needs in the southwest coast and development of TOR modules	30,000	1	Contracts			30,000	30,000
			Training of Trainers on climate risks and scenario modelling (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	20,000	2	Batches			40,000	
			Refresher of ToT on climate risks and scenario modelling for resilient drinking water supply for southwestern coast (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 2 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	15,000	2	Batches			30,000	
	3.2E	Training, Workshops and Conference	Workshop for sharing of database and policy provision for all stakeholders	4,000	5	Workshops			20,000	130,000
			Training of Trainers on innovation for resilient drinking water supply for southwestern coast (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	20,000	2	Batches			40,000	
			2 districts for regional database for mapping of water supply sources	20,000	1	Contract			20,000	
	3.2F	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	80% of cost for training and field based work to support implementation of climate-resilient solutions (PSF, MAR, river based solutions, RO, etc.)	300,000	1	Contract			300,000	620,480
			MoWCA will procure Service Providers (e.g. NGOs) to support last mile execution; these bundled contracts and costs for Service provider for Activity 3.2	300,480	1	Contract			300,480	
	3.3A	Local Consultants	Mainstream knowledge and tools into curriculum of BARD, RDA, NILG, etc.	6,000	2	Persons	3	Months	36,000	
			Consultant to develop roadmap for replication and scale, coordinating with donors, ministries, other accredited entities	4,500	12	Months			54,000	90,000
3.3B	Salary costs - NP staff	Technical DPC (Programme Manager, 30% of total contract of 510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	30.00%	% time contract time	153,110	153,110	
3.3B1	Contractual Services - Individ	Costs of Technical support staff/functions under the PMU have been spread across outputs (whereas admin costs are all listed under PMU)								
		Project Coordinator (13.32% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	13.32%	% time contract time	68,000	430,270	

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			WATSAN Expert (Posted in DPHE) (33% of total contract of 60,000 for 1 year)	60,000	1	Person	33%	% time contract time	20,000	
			M&E Specialist (22% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	73,333	
			PMU - central (Bangladesh contract)						-	
			KM Expert (22% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	30,555	
			PMU - HQ (Bangladesh contract)						-	
			O&M officer (DPHE) (18.72% of total contract of \$82,500 for 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	18.7%	% time contract time	15,445	
			PMU - Regional						-	
			Regional Project Manager (13.32% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	13.32%	% time contract time	40,000	
			1 Consultant (water) (2 OPI, 1 for OP2) short-term support for govt (33% of contract of \$120,000)	120,000	1	Person	33%	Day	40,000	
			PMU - Regional (Bangladesh contract)							
			Safeguard officer (22% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	33,611	
			Gender empowerment officer (22% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	33,611	
			M&E officer 1 (33% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)	151,250	1	Person	33%	% time contract time	50,416	
			IT officer (13.32% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)	110,000	1	Person	13.32%	% time contract time	14,666	
			IT Assistant (13.32% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)	41,250	1	Person	13.32%	% time contract time	5,500	
			Support Staff x 2 (13.32% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)	19,250	2	Persons	13.32%	% time contract time	5,133	
			Mainstream adaptive livelihood planning into curriculum of BARD, RDA, NILG, etc.	5,000	5	Workshops			25,000	
			Mainstream knowledge and tools for climate-resilient water solutions into BUET, RDA, Soil and Salinity Institutes, etc.	5,000	5	Workshops			25,000	
	3.3C	Training, Workshops and Conference								130,000

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			Supporting the development of community-based theatre, radio, and television programs to put across messages to communities about climate change and adaptation options (Development of drama and on - air)	10,000	2	Courses			20,000	
			Workshop on development of roadmap for replication and scale	15,000	4	Workshops			60,000	
			Institutional contract - Codification of knowledge, good practices, tools, and approaches of climate change adaptive drinking water management and adaptive livelihoods	60,000	1	Contract			60,000	
			Institutional Contract - support modules for integration into technical institutes/government institutes	30,000	1	Contract			30,000	
			Development of web portal for web-based knowledge	25,000	1	Contract			25,000	
	3.3D	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Institutional Contract - Design and Implement community-based awareness and BCC campaign for supporting water projects and end-line including climate risk and vulnerability assessments	200,000	1	Contract			200,000	515,000
			management for wider stakeholders uses	100,000	1	Contract			100,000	
			Institutional Contract - impact evaluation (RCTs)	100,000	1	Contract			100,000	
			In-kind PMU support costs for 2 positions below							
			Chairman (30% of time)	209	39	Person	6	Year	48,891	
			Secretary (55% of total cost) (50% of time)	351	39	Person	6	Year	82,134	
			50% of cost for data Collection, Entry and editing for 2 districts for regional database for mapping of water supply sources	20,000	1	Contract			20,000	
			20% of cost training and field-based work to support implementation of climate-resilient solutions (PSF, MAR, river based solutions, RO, etc.)	82,500	1	Contract			82,500	
Bangladesh co-financing	GoB3	Bangladesh co-financing costs for Output 3	Total in-kind PMU cost of \$195,188 with 1/3 charged to Output 3. Another 2/3 of the cost is charged under PMC. See list below	65,063	1				65,062.60	298,588
			PMU - Regional (Bangladesh in-kind)							
			Divisional engineer (DPHE) (5% of time)	875	1	Person	6	Year	5,250	
			PMU - District (Bangladesh in-kind)							

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			PMU - Sub-district (Bangladesh in-kind)							
			Upazilla Assistant engineer (DPHE) OP2 (7% of time)	1,085	5	Person	6	Year	32,550	
			PMU - Union (Bangladesh in-kind)							
			Chairman (40% of total cost) (25% of time)	70	39	Person	6	Year	16,380	
			Secretary (17.5% of total cost) (50% of time)	117	39	Person	6	Year	27,308	
			Sub-assistant water engineer OP2 (Watson SC) (10% of time)	450	39	Person	6	Year	105,300	
Project Management Costs										
			Final evaluation	150,000	1	Contract			150,000	
	PMU1	International Consultants	Midterm evaluation [Inter-ministerial Evaluation- IMED, MoWCA, ERD, Performance Audit, PC, FD, Agriculture, Fisheries, DPHE, LGD]	100,000	1	Contract			100,000	250,000
			PMU Cost							
			PMU - central (UNDP contract)							
			Project Coordinator (53.33% of total contract of \$510,000 over 6 years)	510,000	1	Person	53.33%	% time contract time	272,000	
			WATSAN Expert (Posted in DPHE) (66% of total contract of \$60,000 for 1 year)	60,000	1	Person	66%	% time contract time	40,000	
			M&E Specialist (22% of total contract of \$330,000 over 5.5 years)	330,000	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	73,336	
			PMU - central (Bangladesh contract)							
			Gender specialist (100% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	100%	% time contract time	137,500	
GCF			KM Expert (22% of total contract of \$137,500 over 5 years)	137,500	1	Person	22%	% time contract time	30,556	
	PMU2	Contractual Services - Individ	PMU - HQ (Bangladesh contract)							1,350,626
			O&M officer (DPHE) (81.28% of total contract of \$82,500 for 3 years)	82,500	1	Person	81.3%	% time contract time	67,055	
			PMU - Regional							
			Regional Project Manager (53.33% of total contract of \$300,000 over 5 years)	300,000	1	Person	53.33%	% time contract time	160,000	
			1 Consultant (water) (2 OPL, 1 for OP2) short-term support for govt (66% of contract of \$120,000)	120,000	1	Person	66%	Day	80,000	
			PMU - Regional (Bangladesh contract)							

Financing Source	Budget Notes	Budget Account Description	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	TOTAL (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
			<i>Safeguard officer (22% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)</i>	151,250	1	Person	22.22%	% time contract time	33,612	
			<i>Gender empowerment officer (22% of total contract of \$151,250 over 5.5 years)</i>	151,250	1	Person	22.22%	% time contract time	33,612	
			<i>Admin & accounts officer (100% contract time over 5.5 years)</i>	96,250	1	Person	100.00%	% time contract time	96,250	
			<i>Finance & Admin Associate (100% contract time over 5.5 years)</i>	165,000	1	Person	100.00%	% time contract time	165,000	
			<i>IT officer (53.33% of total contract of \$110,000 over 4 years)</i>	110,000	1	Person	53.33%	% time contract time	58,669	
			<i>IT Assistant (53.33% of total contract of \$41,250 over 5.5 years)</i>	41,250	1	Person	53.33%	% time contract time	22,000	
			<i>Support Staff x 2 (53.33% of total contract of \$38,500 for 2 staff over 5.5 years)</i>	19,250	2	Persons	53.33%	% time contract time	20,536	
			<i>Drivers x 2 (100% of contract time of \$30,250 over 5.5 years)</i>	30,250	2	Persons	100%	% time contract time	60,500	
	PMU3	Travel	PMU Travel Costs	1,500	300	Trips			450,000	450,000
	PMU4	Equipment and Furniture	Motor Vehicles purchase (1)	65,000	2	vehicles			130,000	130,000
	PMU5	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Rental vehicle	1,200	2	vehicles	69	Months	165,600	
			Motor vehicle's running (fuel, petroleum), maintenance costs, and insurance	1,275	2	vehicles	71	Months	181,000	346,600
	PMU6	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Video production	8,194	1	Piece			8,194	108,194
			Promotional Materials	50,000	2	Pieces			100,000	
	PMU7	Service to Projects - GOE	Administrative supports from UNDP related to procurement, HR and finance (DPC)	110,400	1	Contract			110,400	110,400
			Project Coordination (Periodic Progress review, Planning & Steering Committee meeting twice in a year, PIC meeting- quarterly, Advisory Committee - 2 committee, once in a year)	1,500	34	Meetings			51,000	
	PMU8	Training, Workshops and Conference	Inception workshop at District level	5,000	2	Workshops			10,000	
			Inception workshop at Dhaka	10,000	1	Workshop			10,000	
	PMU9	Professional Services - Int	Expenditure verification/Audit	40,000	1	Contract			40,000	40,000
	GoB4		Office spaces	152,125	1	Contract			152,125	634,129

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (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 [name of entity] (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

By signing this UNDP GCF project document, the Implementing Partner also agrees to the terms and conditions of the GCF Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) included in Annex and to use the GCF funds for the purposes for which they were provided. UNDP has the right to terminate this project should the Implementing Partner breach the terms of the GCF FFA.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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.

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.

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>).

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.

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.



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

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

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

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

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

UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

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

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

Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES:

Annex A: GCF Funding Activity Agreement

Annex B: GCF Board approved GCF Funding Proposal

Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties

Annex D: Letters of co-financing

Annex E: Timetable of project implementation

Annex F: Procurement plan

Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team

Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental and Safeguards screening procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan or Framework (ESMP or ESMF) as relevant

Annex I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex J: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Annex K: UNDP Risk Log

Annex L: LOA with the government in case DPCs are applied

Annex M: Capacity Assessment including HACT micro assessment

Annex N: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report



**GCF
FUNDED ACTIVITY AGREEMENT
(GRANTS)**

between

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

and

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

**FUNDED ACTIVITY: FP069 “Enhancing
Adaptive Capacities of Coastal Communities,
Especially Women, to Cope with
Climate Change Induced Salinity”**

Dated 28 August 2018

GCF/UNDP/Execution Version



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Clause 1. Definitions; AMA	2
Clause 2. The Funded Activity	4
Clause 3. The Grant; Disbursements	4
Clause 4. Accredited Entity Fee	5
Clause 5. Funded Activity Implementation	6
Clause 6. Administration of Grant by the Accredited Entity	6
Clause 7. Effectiveness	7
Clause 8. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule	7
Clause 9. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement	7
Clause 10. Additional Representations, Warranties and Covenants of the Accredited Entity	8
Clause 11. Additional Remedies to the Fund	10
Clause 12. Step-In Rights	10
Clause 13. Applicable Law; Dispute Resolution	10
Clause 14. Designated Authority; Notices	10
Clause 15. Miscellaneous	11

SCHEDULES AND ANNEX

Schedule 1. Description of Funded Activity	14
Schedule 2. Budget and Disbursement Plan	19
Schedule 3. Implementation Arrangement	44
Schedule 4. Reporting	45
Schedule 5. Implementation Plan	46
Schedule 6. Request for Disbursement	46
Schedule 7. Notice of Payment	50
Annex 1. Funding Proposal	51



Funded Activity Agreement (Grants)

This FUNDED ACTIVITY AGREEMENT (the "FAA" or this "Agreement") dated 28 August 2018 between:

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, an international organization established by the General Assembly of the United Nations pursuant to its resolution 2029(XX) of 22 November 1965 and having its registered office at One UN Plaza, New York, New York 10017, United States of America (the "Accredited Entity" or "UNDP"); and

The GREEN CLIMATE FUND, designated as an operating entity of the financial mechanism under Article 11 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and established pursuant to the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund, approved by the COP at its seventeenth session, on 11 December 2011, and is annexed to Decision 3/CP.17, possessing juridical personality in order to operate effectively internationally, having such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests and having its headquarters at Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea ("GCF" or the "Fund"),

each a "Party" and together the "Parties".

WHEREAS

- (A) The Accredited Entity and the GCF entered into an accreditation master agreement on 5 August 2016 (the "AMA"), which sets forth, amongst others, the general terms and conditions applicable between the Parties in connection with a funded activity;
- (B) In accordance with Clause 4.11 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity has submitted to the Fund a funding proposal, which is attached to this Agreement as Annex 1 (the "Funding Proposal") requesting funding for the activity described therein (the "Funded Activity" or "Project");
- (C) The NDA of the Host Country has issued the No-Objection Letter with respect to the Funding Proposal;
- (D) The Board of the Fund, by its decision B.19/12 ("Approval Decision"), approved the Funding Proposal in the amount of USD24,980,000 (twenty-four million nine hundred and eighty thousand US Dollars) subject to the fulfilment of the conditions contained in Annex XII "List of conditions and recommendations" to the Approval Decision and in the respective Term Sheet; and
- (E) In accordance with Clause 6.02 of the AMA, the Parties now wish to enter into this Agreement in order to set out the agreed terms for the implementation of the Funded Activity.

THE PARTIES HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:



Clause 1. Definitions; AMA

- 1.01 The terms of the AMA are incorporated in, and form part of, this Agreement and pursuant to Clauses 1.02 and 1.03 of the AMA, any derogations from, deviations or modifications to the AMA in relation to the Funded Activity are set forth in this Agreement. In case of termination of the AMA, its terms as incorporated in this Agreement shall continue to apply.
- 1.02 In the event of a conflict between:
- (a) The terms and conditions in the Clauses of this Agreement and the terms and conditions of any of its Schedules or Annex, the terms and conditions in the Clauses of the Agreement shall prevail; and
 - (b) The terms and conditions in the Schedules to this Agreement and the terms and conditions in the Annex to this Agreement, the terms and conditions in the Schedules shall prevail.
- 1.03 Wherever used in this Agreement, terms defined in the AMA shall have the respective meanings therein set forth unless modified herein or the context otherwise requires. Additional terms used in this Agreement shall have the following meanings:
- (a) "Accredited Entity Fee" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Clause 4 of this Agreement;
 - (b) "AML/CFT Policy" means the Fund's Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy adopted by decision B.18/10;
 - (c) "Budget" means the costs of the Funded Activity and the breakdown thereof, as set out in Part A of Schedule 2 to this Agreement;
 - (d) "Closing Date" means the date which is five (5) years after the Effective Date (or such later date as the Fund shall establish by notice to the Accredited Entity), on which the Accredited Entity's right to receive GCF Proceeds to the GCF Account in respect of the Funded Activity will have terminated;
 - (e) "Civil Works" means all types of civil, mechanical, electrical or other engineering services (other than consulting services) as well as the supply of construction materials and equipment to be financed out of the GCF Proceeds;
 - (f) "Co-financier" means the following co-financier of the Project:
 - (i) The People's Republic of Bangladesh for an amount of USD7,000,000 (seven million US Dollars) in the form of a grant, and for an amount of USD1,000,000 (one million US Dollars) in the form of in-kind contribution;
 - (g) "Co-financing" means jointly the amounts of funding to be provided by the Co-financiers, and separately, any of such co-financing;
 - (h) "Completion Date" means the date which is no later than one (1) year after the Closing Date (except if otherwise agreed with the Fund);
 - (i) "Disbursement(s)" means a disbursement of all or part of the Grant made, or to be made, available by the Fund to the Accredited Entity, upon receipt of a Request for Disbursement and pursuant to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement;
 - (j) "Disbursement Plan" means the disbursement plan included in Part B of Schedule 2;

Two handwritten signatures in black ink, one above the other, located at the bottom center of the page.



- (k) **"Effective Date"** shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Clause 7.01 of this Agreement;
- (l) **"Eligible Expenditures"** means any reasonable costs of Goods, Services or Civil Works required for the implementation of the Funded Activity to be financed with the GCF Proceeds, in accordance with this Agreement, the AMA and the Funding Proposal;
- (m) **"Event of Default"** means, in addition to those set forth in Clause 19.01 of the AMA, any event or circumstance set forth in Clause 11.01 of this Agreement;
- (n) **"Executing Entity"** means the entity specified in Clause 2.02 of this Agreement;
- (o) **"Framework for Cash Transfer to Implementation Partners"** means UNDP's financial capacity evaluation framework to be used by the Accredited Entity to evaluate the capacity of the Executing Entity;
- (p) **"Funded Activity" or "Project"** shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in Recital (B);
- (q) **"Funding Proposal"** shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in Recital (B);
- (r) **"Grant"** means the GCF Proceeds in the amount specified in Clause 3.01 of this Agreement, as approved by the Board, which the Fund has decided to make available for the Funded Activity, which shall be exclusive of the Accredited Entity Fee;
- (s) **"Host Country"** means the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- (t) **"Implementation Arrangements"** mean the contractual arrangement(s) to be entered into and/or the administrative arrangement(s) to be established by the different parties involved in the implementation of the Funded Activity as set out in Schedule 3;
- (u) **"Implementation Plan"** means the calendar for the implementation of the Funded Activity set forth in Schedule 5;
- (v) **"Notice of Payment"** means a written notice to be provided by the Accredited Entity to the GCF, in the form set forth in Schedule 7, for the transfer of any unused funds or Investment Income, from the GCF Account to the Fund;
- (w) **"MoWCA"** means the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs of the Host Country;
- (x) **"Project Document"** means a document that the Accredited Entity enters into with the Host Country in accordance with the SBAA defining the detailed financial, procurement and implementation plans, and the respective responsibilities of the parties thereto in respect of the Funded Activity. For the avoidance of doubt, the Project Document shall serve as the Subsidiary Agreement and shall reflect the requirements of this Agreement and the AMA, as applicable;
- (y) **"Request for Disbursement"** means a request for disbursement substantially in the form set forth in Schedule 6 to this Agreement;
- (z) **"SBAA"** means Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the People's Republic of Bangladesh dated 26 November 1986; and
- (aa) **"Tax(es)"** means any tax, levy, impost, fee, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with a failure to pay or any delay in the payment of any such amounts), whether in effect at the date of execution of this Agreement or imposed thereafter).



- 1.04 Any references in this Agreement to "Clause", "Schedule" or "Annex" shall refer to a clause of, a schedule to or an annex to, this Agreement, unless otherwise specified or context requires otherwise.

Clause 2. The Funded Activity

- 2.01 The Accredited Entity shall monitor and supervise the implementation of the Funded Activity by the Executing Entity, and ensure that the Executing Entity will carry out the Funded Activity, with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with appropriate financial, economic, social, environmental and administrative practices, and shall provide, promptly as needed, the funds, facilities, services and other resources required for the Funded Activity.
- 2.02 The People's Republic of Bangladesh, through MoWCA, shall act as the Executing Entity for this Funded Activity, as further described in Schedule 3.
- 2.03 The Accredited Entity shall ensure that the obligations set out in this Agreement are observed and carried out by the Executing Entity pursuant to the Subsidiary Agreement, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the AMA.
- 2.04 Without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 2.01 above and except as the Accredited Entity and the Fund may otherwise agree, the Funded Activity shall be carried out in accordance with the Implementation Arrangements and within the timeframe set out in the Implementation Plan set forth in Schedule 5.
- 2.05 The implementation of all the activities of the Funded Activity shall be completed no later than the Completion Date and shall be subject to confirmation by the Fund based on the completion report to be provided in accordance with Schedule 4.
- 2.06 The Accredited Entity may request in writing an extension of the Closing Date and/or the Completion Date setting forth its justification for such an extension request, which shall not be unreasonably denied by the Fund following due consideration of such justification. The Fund shall approve or deny such request within thirty (30) calendar days following the Accredited Entity's request, except in case such extension needs the GCF Board approval, which may require a longer period to respond to the Accredited Entity's request. In such case, the Fund will inform the Accredited Entity of the need for GCF Board approval, within thirty (30) calendar days following the Accredited Entity's request.

Clause 3. The Grant; Disbursements

- 3.01 Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Fund agrees to make available to the Accredited Entity by or before the Closing Date, as set forth in the Disbursement Plan attached hereto as Part B of Schedule 2, an amount equal to USD24,980,000 (twenty-four million nine hundred and eighty thousand US Dollars) which shall be disbursed by the Accredited Entity to the Executing Entity in the form of a grant for the purposes of, and to assist, in financing the Funded Activity.
- 3.02 The Grant shall be transferred, in accordance with the Disbursement Plan provided in Part B of Schedule 2, to the Accredited Entity upon the fulfillment by the Accredited Entity, to the satisfaction of the Fund, of the relevant conditions precedent to Disbursement set forth in Clause 9 below. In accordance with this Clause 3.02, the Grant shall be transferred to the bank account to be notified by the Accredited Entity to the Fund in writing in the Request for Disbursement. For the avoidance of doubt, the GCF Account for the Funded Activity will be a ledger account.
- 3.03 The GCF Holding Currency for Disbursements shall be USD.



- 3.04 The Accredited Entity shall make the proceeds of the Grant available to the Executing Entity in the form of a non-reimbursable grant in accordance with the Project Document to be entered into between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity under the terms and conditions consistent with this Agreement and the AMA.
- 3.05 The Accredited Entity shall ensure that (a) the Grant will be used by the Executing Entity exclusively to finance the Eligible Expenditures, in accordance with the AMA and this Agreement, as set out in the Funding Proposal, and as further specified in the Budget; and (b) all the Eligible Expenditures shall be accrued by the Executing Entity before the Completion Date.
- 3.06 After the first Disbursement by the Fund, all subsequent Disbursements shall be subject to the expenditure of at least seventy per cent (70%) of the previous Disbursements for the Eligible Expenditures.
- 3.07 The GCF Proceeds shall not be used to finance any costs incurred prior to the Effective Date.
- 3.08 The financial reporting and accounting currency for the Funded Activity shall be USD.
- 3.09 Any Investment Income as well as any other income or gains earned on other balances held in the GCF Account shall be transferred, together with any unused funds, on an annual basis to the GCF to the account notified to the Accredited Entity following the Effective Date. The Accredited Entity shall deliver a Notice of Payment in respect of such Investment Income and unused funds no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the end of each December, and shall transfer the relevant unused funds or Investment Income to the GCF within thirty (30) calendar days of such Notice of Payment. The GCF may, upon written notice to the Accredited Entity, change the instructions for the transfer of unused funds or Investment Income.

Clause 4. Accredited Entity Fee

- 4.01 The Accredited Entity's fee in relation to the Funded Activity shall be an amount equal to nine per cent (9%) of the aggregate amount of the GCF Proceeds used to finance Eligible Expenditures (the "Accredited Entity Fee").
- 4.02 *Disbursement of the Accredited Entity Fee.* The Accredited Entity's Fee shall be paid in instalments at the time of each Disbursement. The amount of each instalment shall be equal to nine per cent (9%) of the related Disbursement. All such disbursements of the Accredited Entity fee shall be paid together with the Disbursements and deposited into the bank account referred to in Clause 3.02 above.
- 4.03 The final instalment of the Accredited Entity Fee shall be an amount equal to the Accredited Entity Fee less all previous instalments of the Accredited Entity Fee paid to the Accredited Entity under this Clause 4.
- 4.04 If, after the Completion Date, the aggregate amount of the GCF Proceeds used to finance Eligible Expenditures is less than the amount referred to in Clause 3.01, the Accredited Entity shall, on thirty (30) calendar days' written notice from the Fund, refund to the Fund the amount by which the total amount disbursed to the Accredited Entity under Clause 4.02 exceeds the Accredited Entity Fee, unless otherwise agreed by the Fund.
- 4.05 If the Fund decides to suspend Disbursements, in accordance with Clause 15.03 of the AMA or Clause 5.03 of this Agreement, the Fund may also, at its own discretion, suspend the payment of Accredited Entity Fee. Such suspension will affect only Disbursements and payments of Accredited Entity Fee not disbursed by the Fund to UNDP prior to the time the suspension is decided by the Fund.



Clause 5. Funded Activity Implementation

- 5.01 **Modifications to the Funded Activity.** For the purposes of Clause 11.03 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the Fund as soon as possible of any proposed modification to the Funded Activity which could reasonably constitute a Major Change, and seek the Fund's instructions on the necessary steps to be taken to address such event or to implement such proposed modification, which may involve seeking a new No-Objection Letter and/or new Board approval.
- 5.02 For purposes of Clause 5.01 above, a Major Change may include:
- (a) A change in the scope of the Funded Activity or use of the GCF Proceeds which would result in a substantial deviation from the intended outcomes that the Accredited Entity seeks to achieve from the implementation of the Funded Activity, including its climate and/or environmental impacts;
 - (b) An adverse impact on the ability of the Executing Entity to operate the Funded Activity;
 - (c) The requirement for an additional financial commitment from the Fund;
 - (d) A change in the Executing Entity or an adverse change in the legal status of the Executing Entity or any third party involved in the implementation of the Funded Activity that materially and adversely impacts implementation of the Funded Activity; and
 - (e) A material shortfall resulting from the suspension, cancellation, termination or not coming into effect, in whole or in part, of any Co-financing, unless adequate funds for the Project are available from other sources on terms and conditions consistent with the affected Co-financing.
- 5.03 The Accredited Entity shall, promptly, inform the Fund of any credible risks of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to a Funded Activity and promptly take steps recommended by the Fund in consultation with the Accredited Entity to address such identified risks. In those cases, the Fund may suspend the Disbursements to the Accredited Entity under this Agreement until such risks have ceased or are reduced to the level satisfactory to the Fund.

Clause 6. Administration of Grant by the Accredited Entity

- 6.01 **Permitted Reallocation.** Any reallocation of the GCF Proceeds among the Funded Activity's outputs described in Part A of Schedule 2 resulting in a variation of more than ten per cent (10%) of the previously agreed budget for the output from which the funds are to be reallocated must be approved in writing by the Fund in advance. Notwithstanding the above, any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs in Part A of Schedule 2, must be communicated by the Accredited Entity to the Fund and approved in writing by the Fund in advance.
- 6.02 **Taxation.** The tax exemptions accorded under the SBAA shall apply to Eligible Expenditures procured with the GCF Proceeds. The Accredited Entity will not withhold any amount for Taxes from any Investment Income, unused funds or any assets held in the GCF Account, to be transferred from the Accredited Entity to the Fund. The Fund shall not pay any funds in addition to the amount specified in Clause 3.01 above, including for the payment of Taxes, for and during the implementation of the Project.

Two handwritten signatures in black ink, one on the left and one on the right, positioned above a horizontal line at the bottom of the page.



Clause 7. Effectiveness

- 7.01 This Agreement shall enter into effect on the date upon which the Fund dispatches to the Accredited Entity a notice of its acceptance of the evidence specified below ("Effective Date"):
- (a) A duly authorized and executed copy of this Agreement by the Accredited Entity;
 - (b) A certificate issued by the Accredited Entity's most senior legal officer, in a form that is satisfactory to the Fund, certifying that this Agreement entered into by the Accredited Entity has been duly authorized or ratified by all necessary corporate actions, duly executed and delivered on behalf of the Accredited Entity, and is legally binding and enforceable upon the Accredited Entity in accordance with its terms; and
 - (c) An indicative disbursement schedule by the Accredited Entity indicating month and year for the Disbursement of the GCF Proceeds by the Fund to the GCF Account for the implementation of the Funded Activity.
- 7.02 If, before the Effective Date, any event has occurred, which would entitle the Fund to suspend the right of the Accredited Entity to request Disbursements under this Agreement if this Agreement had been effective, the Fund may postpone the dispatch of the notice referred to in this Clause 7 until such event (or events) has (or have) ceased to exist.
- 7.03 **Termination for Failure to Become Effective.** This Agreement and all obligations of the Parties under it shall terminate if it has not entered into effect by the date which falls ninety (90) calendar days after the date of execution of this Agreement, unless the Fund, after consideration of the reasons for the delay and following consultations with the Accredited Entity, establishes a later date for the purpose of this Clause 7. The Fund shall promptly notify the Accredited Entity of such later date.

Clause 8. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule

- 8.01 The reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the Funded Activity shall be done in accordance with Schedule 4.

Clause 9. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement

- 9.01 The obligation of the Fund to disburse GCF Proceeds in connection with the Funded Activity under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:
- (a) **General conditions for all Disbursements:**
 - (i) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed by the Fund have been spent on Eligible Expenditures;
 - (ii) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and Financial Information in accordance with the AMA;
 - (iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, within



- thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the Disbursement is requested to be made, which shall not be later than the Closing Date; and
- (iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence indicating the status and the amount of the Co-financing funds disbursed and applied to the Funded Activity's implementation activities up to the date of the request for funds made by the Accredited Entity.
- (b) ***Conditions precedent to first Disbursement:***
- (i) Effectiveness of this Agreement;
 - (ii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity;
 - (iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a completed, detailed evaluation of the Executing Entity's financial management capacity under the Framework for Cash Transfer to Implementation Partners, indicating that the Executing Entity has financial management capacity to implement the Project; and
 - (iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement (with respect to the GCF Proceeds and the Accredited Entity Fees) under this Agreement, and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person.
- 9.02 If within ninety (90) calendar days from the Effective Date, or such longer period established by the Fund in writing, the Accredited Entity has not requested the first Disbursement or the conditions precedent for the first Disbursement established in Clause 9.01 have not been fulfilled, the Fund may terminate this Agreement by giving notice to the Accredited Entity.
- 9.03 If at the Closing Date, the Accredited Entity has not requested the Disbursement of the full amount of the GCF Proceeds with at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to such date, or the Fund has not otherwise disbursed the full amount of the GCF Proceeds, the undisbursed portion of the GCF Proceeds shall automatically be cancelled and no longer available for Disbursement.

**Clause 10. Additional Representations, Warranties
and Covenants of the Accredited Entity**

- 10.01 In addition to Clause 18.01 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity represents and warrants that:
- (a) On the date of the execution of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, there are no circumstances of which the Accredited Entity is aware, including through its oversight of the Funded Activity as per the obligations of this FAA, the AMA and UNDP's own policies and practices, that may substantially interfere with the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, the AMA or with the implementation of the Funded Activity, or otherwise jeopardize the achievements of any objectives, outcomes or outputs of the Funded Activity;



- (b) On the date of the first Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement and throughout the term of this Agreement, the Subsidiary Agreement remains in effect;
 - (c) On the date of each Disbursement by the Fund under this Agreement, no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing under this Agreement and no event of default or equivalent event has occurred and is continuing under the Subsidiary Agreement; and
 - (d) On the date of execution and the Effective Date of this Agreement and the date of each Disbursement made by the Fund under this Agreement, the policies of the Accredited Entity addressing AML/CFT are substantially consistent with the principles of the AML/CFT Policy.
- 10.02 In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:
- (a) Upon request by the Fund, inform the Fund on the status of the Co-financing funds that have been disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Project activities;
 - (b) Confirm to the Fund, in the APRs to be submitted to the Fund, that the Executing Entity has allocated in its annual budget the relevant Co-financing resources for the implementation of the Project to the satisfaction of the Accredited Entity;
 - (c) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework ("IPPF"), which were provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision;
 - (d) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds will not support or finance, directly or indirectly, any activities with potential environmental and social risks that are equivalent to category A pursuant to the Environmental and Social Risks Categories to be conducted as part of the Project;
 - (e) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and promptly furnish to the Fund, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity;
 - (f) Prior to commencing any activities that have potential application of the Accredited Entity's IPPF, submit to the Fund the relevant indigenous peoples plan for such activities and also furnish evidence satisfactory to the Fund that free, prior informed written consent from the indigenous communities, as applicable, has been obtained for the purposes of the relevant activities;
 - (g) Apply, in accordance with its own policies and procedures, its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to AML/CFT in the implementation of the Funded Activity;
 - (h) In case of a change of the authorized representative to sign the Request for Disbursement, provide, together with the Request for Disbursement, evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of such person to sign the Request for Disbursement and the relevant authenticated specimen signature or such person; and



- (i) Ensure that the procurement process for the technologies in relation to the fresh water ponds identified in the Funding Proposal:
 - (i) Is clearly described and extensively supported by evidence and data collected from the selected independent consultant's site visits, literature and other reliable sources; and
 - (ii) Describes the needs and appropriate technology solutions for each relevant area in sufficient detail so as to facilitate their open and competitive procurement.
- 10.03 Pursuant to Clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the Fund, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

Clause 11. Additional Remedies to the Fund

- 11.01 **Events of Default.** In addition to Clause 19 of the AMA, the following events shall constitute an Event of Default of this Agreement:
- (a) The Accredited Entity has failed to comply, in any material respect with, or shall have failed to perform in any material respects, any of its obligations under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, misrepresentation and breach of warranties, and non-performance of any covenants;
 - (b) If an event of default has occurred under: (i) the AMA, or (ii) any other funded activity agreements entered between the Parties, pursuant to the terms of the relevant agreement; or
 - (c) The Accredited Entity has failed to timely take the necessary steps instructed by the Fund, in accordance with Clause 5.01 of this Agreement and Clause 11.03 of the AMA, to address a Major Change.
- 11.02 **Remedies/consequences of default.** If there is an Event of Default, Clause 20 of the AMA shall apply to this Agreement *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 12. Step-in Rights

- 12.01 In the event the Fund exercises its rights under Clauses 20.01(c), 22.01 and 22.03 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall execute such documents and take such steps as are reasonably necessary to enable the Fund to give effect to such provisions.

Clause 13. Applicable Law; Dispute Resolution

- 13.01 Clauses 28 and 29 of the AMA apply to this Agreement *mutatis mutandis*.

Clause 14. Designated Authority; Notices

- 14.01 Any notice, request, document, report, or other communication submitted by either the Accredited Entity or the Fund, shall unless expressly specified in this Agreement, be in English and delivered by hand or by facsimile or email to the Party to which it is required or permitted to be given or made to the following addresses:

For the Accredited Entity:

Attn: Director, Global Environmental Finance
Address: One United Nations Plaza



New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Fax: +1 212 906 6998
Email: Adriana.dinu@undp.org

For the Fund:

Attn: Division of Mitigation and Adaptation
Address: G-Tower, 175, Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 22004
Republic of Korea
Fax: +82 32 458 6092
Email: dma.postapproval@gcfund.org

- 14.02 A Party may change its information set forth in Clause 14.01 by delivery to the other Party of a written notice signed by an authorized representative, provided that such changes will become effective only after five (5) calendar days from the receipt of such notice by the other Party.

Clause 15. Miscellaneous

- 15.01 **Assignment; Novation.** The Accredited Entity will not be entitled to assign or otherwise transfer its rights and obligations under this Agreement, in full or in part, without the prior written consent of the Fund, which consent may be granted or not granted at the Fund's absolute discretion.
- 15.02 **Failure to Exercise Rights.** No delay in exercising, or omission to exercise, any right, power or remedy accruing to any Party under this Agreement upon any default shall impair any such right, power or remedy or be construed to be a waiver thereof or an acquiescence in such default. No action of such Party in respect of any default, or any acquiescence by it in any default, shall affect or impair any right, power or remedy of such Party in respect of any other or subsequent default.
- 15.03 **Execution in Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in two counterparts, each of which shall be an original.
- 15.04 **Rights of Third Parties.** This Agreement is intended solely for the benefit of the Parties and is not intended to be for the benefit of, nor may any provision be enforced by, any person or entity that is not a party to this Agreement. Any other statute or law to the contrary is hereby excluded or disappplied.
- 15.05 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding of the Parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all oral communication and prior writings with respect thereto, other than those writings expressly referred to or incorporated into this Agreement entered into hereunder, including the AMA.
- 15.06 **Modification or Amendment.** No modification or amendment of this Agreement shall be valid unless in writing and signed by an authorized representative of the Fund and an authorized representative of the Accredited Entity.
- 15.07 **Relationship of the Parties.** Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be deemed or construed as creating a principal-agent relationship between the Parties hereto or be construed to evidence the intention of the Parties to constitute such. Neither Party shall have any express or implied right or authority to assume or create any obligations on behalf of or in the name of the other Party or to bind the other Party to any contract, agreement or undertaking with any third party.



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND


-
- 15.08 **Severability.** If any term of this Agreement is to any extent invalid, illegal, or incapable of being enforced, such term shall be excluded to the extent of such invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability; all other terms hereof shall remain in full force and effect.
- 15.09 **Duration and Survival.** This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until all obligations of the Accredited Entity have been fulfilled. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Clause 13.01 of this Agreement shall, unless explicitly provided otherwise, survive for a period of five (5) years after the termination of this Agreement.

Two handwritten signatures in black ink, one appearing to be a stylized 'S' and the other a 'P' with a flourish.



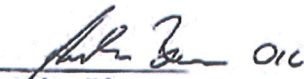
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto, acting through their representatives thereunto duly authorized, have caused this Agreement to be signed in their respective names as of the day and year first above written and to be delivered at the principal office of the Fund.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

By 
Adriana Dinu
Director, Global Environmental Finance, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support

Date 28 August 2018

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

By  OIC
German Jerry Velasquez
Director of Mitigation and Adaptation

Date 28-8-18

Annex B: GCF Board approved GCF Funding Proposal

Link to the funding proposal package:

[https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/953917/GCF_B.19_22_Add.10 -
_Funding_proposal_package_for_FP068.pdf/fdd2bcbc-7de3-4704-9554-79e839114ab2](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/953917/GCF_B.19_22_Add.10_-_Funding_proposal_package_for_FP068.pdf/fdd2bcbc-7de3-4704-9554-79e839114ab2)

Two handwritten signatures in black ink are located at the bottom center of the page, below the horizontal line. The first signature is a stylized, cursive 'B' or similar character. The second signature is a smaller, more compact cursive mark.

Annex C: Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties

Provided separately (after ProDoc signature)

Annex D: Letters of co-financing

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
Planning-2 Section

Memo No: 32.00.0000.061.14.014.2015- 106

Date: 30.08. 2017

Subject: Commitment of Co-financing for GCF-funded project "Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity in Bangladesh"

Reference: UNDP's Letter (UNDP/MOWCA/GCF 2) dated: 20 August 2017

In reference to the above mentioned subject and reference, this is pleased to inform you that Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) has revised the project "Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity in Bangladesh" along with UNDP (AE to GCF) based on the observations of GCF Board earlier. This project aims to transform the extreme poor women in two coastal districts to make climate resilient and sustainable. As per revised design, this project will be implemented by Department of Women Affairs under Ministry of Women and Children Affairs for six years from July 2018 to June 2024. Once approved by GCF Board, the project will be taken on the priority basis to get approval by the competent authorities of Government of Bangladesh. The project will be implemented jointly by Department of Women Affairs (DWA) and Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE).

The project title: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity in Bangladesh

Project Duration: July 2018 to June 2024

Project Cost: Total US\$ 32,980,000 of which US\$ 8,000,000 is co-finance from MoWCA and US\$ 24,980,000 from GCF.

MoWCA confirms that the amount US\$ 8,000,000 is purely dedicated for co-finance. It will be grant in nature and only seek GCF contribution US\$ 24,980,000 in the form of grants. As the programme exclusively for the extreme poor women who became vulnerable due to climate change, therefore MoWCA's co-finance is conditional to grants contribution from GCF. This revised proposal will support the vulnerable women utilizing GCF resources and also grant of Bangladesh Government to improve resilient livelihood and business skills.



(PTO)



MoWCA will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock for the period of project implementation based on affirmed commitments of BFRI to provide inputs and technical support (crabs and crab fry and crab farming monitoring and assistance) to the project supported women livelihood groups engaged in the crab value-chain.


30.08.2017
(M. Mahmud Ali)
Senior Assistant Chief
Phone no- 9553505

Ms. Adriana Dinu,
Executive Coordinator,
UNDP Global Environmental Finance
New York, USA

Copy:

- (1) Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, Sher-e-Banglanagor, Dhaka-1207 (Attn. Mohammad Iftekhar Hossain, Deputy Secretary).
- (2) Sudipto Mukherjee, Country Director, UNDP - Bangladesh, IDB Bhaban, 18th Floor, Dhaka-1207

Annex E: Timetable of project implementation

Output/Activity/ Input	Implementation Timetable																																	
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025									
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
OUTPUT 1. Climate-resilient livelihoods, focusing on women, for enhanced adaptive capacities of coastal agricultural communities																																		
Activity 1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women																																		
Activity 1.1 Enterprise- and community-based implementation of climate-resilient livelihoods for women		x			Women Livelihood Groups (WLGs) formed	x				Implementation of climate resilient livelihoods	x				Skill development training for WLGs	x				Skill development training for WLGs	x				Skill development training for WLGs	x				Skill development training for WLGs	x			
Activity 1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and market linkages for alternative, resilient livelihoods																																		
Activity 1.2 Strengthened climate-resilient value-chains and market linkages for alternative, resilient livelihoods					Hatcheries upgraded	x				PPIs established	x				Training on operation and management of value-addition technologies and facilities	x				Training of stakeholders and staff completed	x				Capacity building workshops completed on access to finance	x								
Activity 1.3 Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of EWs for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods																																		
Activity 1.3 Community-based monitoring and last-mile dissemination of EWs for climate-risk informed, adaptive management of resilient livelihoods					Awareness and capacity building workshop for climate risk reduction	x				Protocol for auditing and participatory monitoring developed	x				Women and girl volunteer groups formed for EWS	x				Training on results monitoring of livelihoods	x				Social auditing and results monitoring of livelihoods	x								

Output/Activity/Input	Implementation Timetable																													
	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Activity 3.2 Strengthen DPHE capacities for climate-risk informed management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast																														
Activity 3.2 Strengthen DPHE capacities for climate-risk informed management of drinking water solutions across the Southwest coast																														
Activity 3.3 Establish knowledge management, learning and M&E mechanisms to promote long-term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities																														
Activity 3.3 Establish knowledge management, learning and M&E mechanisms to promote long-term, adaptive capacities of coastal communities																														
Project management, monitoring and evaluation																														
Project management, monitoring and evaluation																														

Annex F: Procurement plan

PROCUREMENT PLAN

The procurement plan will cover a 12-month period. The National Implementation Agency shall update the procurement plan throughout the duration of the project at least annually by including contracts previously awarded. All procurement plans, their updates or modifications shall be published on the website of the National Implementation Agency

General Information

Project Name: <u>Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity</u>	
Country: Bangladesh	Executing Agency: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Department of Women Affairs; Department of Public Health Engineering
Grant Amount: USD24,980,000	Date of this Procurement Plan: August 2017
Date of First Procurement Plan: July 2018	

A. Process Thresholds, Review and 12 Month Procurement Plan

1. Project Procurement Thresholds

- The following UNDP procurement thresholds shall apply to procurement of goods and works

Procurement method	Contract value	Type of requirement	Method of solicitation	Type of competition
Micro-purchasing	Below US \$5,000	Goods, services or simple works	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping, etc.)	Limited international or national
Request for quotation	US \$5,000 to \$149,999	Goods, services or simple works	Written request for quotation	Limited international or national
Invitation to bid	US \$150,000 and above	Goods or works	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Request for proposal	US \$150,000 and above	Services	Advertisement in international media	Open international
Direct contracting	Any amount within permissible circumstances	Services, goods or works	Direct invitation or negotiation	None

2. Prior or Post Review

- The following UNDP prior or post review requirements apply to the various procurement and consultant recruitment methods used for the project. *Please see Annex 1*

3. Goods and Works Contracts Estimated (USD10,137,382)

3. The following table lists goods and works contracts for which procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the first 12 months.

Procurement Category	General description	Procurement method	Prequalification of Bidders	Advertisement Date	TOTAL (USD)
Travel	Travel costs for Govt	Micro-purchasing	No	Y1-Q1	12,952
	PMU Travel Costs	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	450,000
Equipment and Furniture	Motor Vehicles purchase (1)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	80,000
Information Technology Equipmt	ICT equipment and software - Development of climate risks and scenario modelling based drinking water needs in the southwest coast and development of TOR modules	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q3	30,000
Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Rental vehicle	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	165,600
	Motor vehicle's running (fuel, petroleum) and maintenance costs	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	231,000
Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Printing	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	12,071
Miscellaneous Expenses	Operation, maintenance and monitoring (coordinating with BFRI) - twice a year for 4 years	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	160,000
Service to Projects – GOE	UNDP support services related to finance, HR and procurement	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	275,400
Training, Workshops and Conference	Technical assistance and skills transfer and development for producers on adaptive livelihoods and value-chains [One 3 days basic training + Two 1 day refresher]	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q3	46,800

Procurement Category	General description	Procurement method	Prequalification of Bidders	Advertisement Date	TOTAL (USD)
	Supporting producers and value-chain actors on development of bankable business plans on climate-resilient livelihoods	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	10,170
	Skills transfer and development for retailers and transporters	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	10,100
	Development of livelihood profile (1 workshop/ ward)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q4	10,100
	Community mobilization/ women group formation for livelihoods planning and implementation (1017 groups)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	101,700
	Undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning (workshop with travel costs (5 workshops in 5 Upazilla	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q4	20,000
	training on dissemination and delivery of actionable early warnings (2 trainings per group)	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	202,000
	Consultations, in light of the selection criteria, to identify beneficiary HHs, raise awareness, and plan for distribution of access to proposed drinking water solution systems	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	22,976
	Consultations on participatory mapping	Micro-purchasing	No	Y1-Q1	1,783
	Formulation of WUGs and WMCs meeting	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	15,826

Procurement Category	General description	Procurement method	Prequalification of Bidders	Advertisement Date	TOTAL (USD)
	Facilitation of WUGs and WMC meetings	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	41,260
	Awareness raising and capacity building for HHs, WUGs, WMCs on climate change and disaster risk management for water solutions	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	150,037
	Consultation on site preparation of community-scale RWH systems	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	39,885
	ToT based technical training on O&M and use for HHs, WUGs, WMCs, technicals, caretakers, LGIs and DPHE staff	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	199,855
	Inception workshop at District level	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	10,000
	Inception workshop at Dhaka	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	10,000
Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab Nursery	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q3	17,852
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab and fish feed processing (25 women)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q3	100,818
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Aqua geponic	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	391,463
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Homestead gardening	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	249,996
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Hydroponic	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	1,649,542
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Sesame	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	767,098

[Handwritten signature]

Procurement Category	General description	Procurement method	Prequalification of Bidders	Advertisement Date	TOTAL (USD)
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Plant Nursery	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	301,701
	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	50,000
	Service provider for activity 1.1-1.3	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	1,520,039
	Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab Fattening (starter set)	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q2	591,018
	Testing of parameters (pH, TDS, TSS, EC, Color, Turbidity, TC, FC, Ammonia, Phosphate) fees for DPHE lab (potentially co-finance)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	6,091
	Ice box and sampling bottles (equipment/supply)	Micro-purchasing	No	Y1-Q1	508
	Service provider for Activity 2.1-2.3	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	1,445,572
	Procurement cost of microbial test kits	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	62,438
	Procurement cost of multimeter (pH, Turbidity, TDS, EC)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	78,726
	Development of 'Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action Training Module and train existing gender focal persons in each ministry.	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q2	75,000
	Data Collection, Entry and editing for 2 districts	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	20,000
	Continuous research on making PSF climate resilient and sustainable; 3.2.2.2 Further investigation of solar power based PSF; 3.2.2.3 Further	Invitation to bid	Yes	Y1-Q1	300,000

Procurement Category	General description	Procurement method	Prequalification of Bidders	Advertisement Date	TOTAL (USD)
	research on Managed Aquifer Research technology; 3.2.2.4 Prototype of community based surface water treatment for rural areas Institutional contract				
	Institutional Contract - baseline and end-line including climate risk and vulnerability assessments	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q1	100,000
	Institutional Contract - impact evaluation (RCTs)	Request for quotation	No	Y1-Q3	100,000

4. Consulting Services Contracts Estimated (USD4,655,750)

4. The following table lists consulting services contracts for which procurement activity is either ongoing or expected to commence within the first 12 months.

General Description	Contract Value	Recruitment Method ¹	Advertisement Date (quarter/year)	International or National Assignment
Prog. Manager (Technical Support)	510,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Project Coordinator	510,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Project Officer (Facilitators)	120,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
M&E Specialist	330,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Safeguard specialist	240,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
WATSAN Expert (Posted in DPHE)	60,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Gender specialist	137,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
KM Expert	137,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
O&M officer (DPHE)	82,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Adaptive Livelihood Expert	82,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
M&E officer	302,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Safeguard officer	151,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Gender empowerment officer	151,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Market development officer	82,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Admin & accounts officer	96,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
Driver - 1	30,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
Driver - 2	30,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
Regional Project Manager	300,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
IT officer	110,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
IT Assistant	41,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
Support Staff-1	19,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National

Support Staff-2	19,250	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
NGO Livelihood technical staff	148,500	Advertisement	Y1-Q2	National
Consultants (Aquacultures, Agricultures) short-term support for govt.	240,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Consultant (water) short-term support for govt	120,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q1	National
Undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning (workshop with travel costs (10 persons for 6 months)	240,000	Advertisement	Y1-Q3	National
Development of Climate Change and adaptation Scenario for Livelihoods.	60,000	Desk review	Y1-Q2	International
Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast.	40,000	Desk review	Y1-Q3	International
Consultant to develop livelihood profiles (5 persons for 2 months)	45,000	Desk review	Y1-Q4	National
Develop a social audit protocol and toolkits for participatory monitoring and evaluation of gender responsive adaptive livelihoods (4 months)	24,000	Desk review	Y1-Q2	National
NGO water technical staff (x3) Upazilla level	74,250	Desk review	Y1-Q1	National
Development of Climate Change and adaptation Scenario for Livelihoods.	36,000	Desk review	Y1-Q2	National
Development of ToT Curriculum to understand and apply the scenario based adaptive livelihood planning.	36,000	Desk review	Y1-Q3	National
Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast.	36,000	Desk review	Y1-Q3	National
Development of database software	12,000	Desk review	Y1-Q2	National

B. Indicative List of Packages Required Under the Project

5. The following table provides an indicative list of all procurement (goods, works and consulting services) over the life of the project.

PROCUREMENT METHOD 1: GOODS

--	--	--	--	--

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Procurement Method
Networking across the value chain actors/collection and service point (for 39 unions)	1,950	1	Micro Purchasing
Consultations (participatory mapping of drinking water supply systems at ward-level)	1,783	1	Micro Purchasing
Development of ToT Curriculum to understand and apply the scenario based adaptive livelihood planning.	2,106	1	Micro Purchasing
Ice box and sampling bottles (equipment/supply)	4,073	1	Micro Purchasing
Travel costs for government	13,665	N/A	Simple Procurement
Travel costs related to training for MoWCA and DWA staff to coordinate and integrate gender and CC across policy and programme for other sectors in partnership with DoE	93,600	N/A	Simple Procurement
PMU travel costs	450,000	N/A	Simple Procurement
Printing	1,375	1	Micro Purchasing

PROCUREMENT METHOD 2: GOODS

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Procurement Method 2
Training, Workshops and Conference			
Undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning (workshop with travel costs (5 workshops in 5 Upazilla)	20,000	1	Request for Quotation
Development of livelihood profile (1 workshop/ward)	10,100	1	Request for Quotation
Community mobilization/ women group formation for livelihoods planning and implementation (1017 groups)	101,700	1	Request for Quotation
Technical assistance and skills transfer and development for producers on adaptive livelihoods and value-chains [One 3 days basic training + Two 1 day refresher]	46,800	1	Request for Quotation
Supporting producers and value-chain actors on development of bankable business plans on climate-resilient livelihoods	10,170	1	Request for Quotation
Skills transfer and development for retailers and transporters	10,100	1	Request for Quotation
Formation of women and girl volunteer groups in 101 targeted wards	86,903	1	Request for Quotation
ToT based training and advocacy for DMC staff of targeted Unions, CPP, BRCS, and MoDMOR staff to ensure institutional capacities to replicate the volunteer mechanisms	78,000	1	Request for Quotation

Consultations, in light of the selection criteria, to identify beneficiary HHs, raise awareness, and plan for distribution of access to proposed drinking water solution systems	22,976	1	Request for Quotation
Formulation of WUGs and WMCs meeting	15,826	1	Request for Quotation
Facilitation of WUGs and WMC meetings	41,260	1	Request for Quotation
Consultation on site preparation of community-scale RWH systems	39,885	1	Request for Quotation
Train a few core staff (as pool of master Trainers) of MoWCA, DWA, Fisheries Research Institutes, Livestock Research Institutes, Agriculture Research Institutes, and Rural Development academies on application of scenario based gender responsive adaptive livelihood planning. Institutional contract - (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 4 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	70,000	1	Request for Quotation
Refresher of the ToT of Master Trainers Pool Institutional contract - 2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 2 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included	40,000	1	Request for Quotation
Training of the government staff in respective districts and sub-districts to support field level implementation with gender responsive adaptive livelihood planning toolkits (Institutional contract - 5 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	125,000	1	Request for Quotation
Training of MoWCA and DWA staff to advocate for gender sensitive adaptation and mitigation in policy forum like PEC, ECNEC, NDA Advisory Committee	50,000	1	Request for Quotation
Training and Mentoring of coordination capacity for DWA/ MoWCA to integrate gender and climate change across other sectors -Institutional Contract	50,000	1	Request for Quotation
Training of Trainers on climate risks and scenario modelling (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	40,000	1	Request for Quotation
Refresher of ToT on climate risks and scenario modelling and development of medium to long-term master plan for resilient drinking water supply for southwestern coast (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 2 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	30,000	1	Request for Quotation
Sharing of database and policy provision for all stakeholders	20,000	1	Request for Quotation

Training of Trainers on climate risks and scenario modelling and development of medium to long-term master plan for resilient drinking water supply for southwestern coast. (2 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	40,000	1	Request for Quotation
Mainstream adaptive livelihood planning into curriculum of BARD, RDA, NILG, etc.	25,000	1	Request for Quotation
Mainstream planning and tools for climate-resilient water solutions into BUET, RDA, Soil and Salinity Institutes, etc	25,000	1	Request for Quotation
Supporting the development of community-based theatre, radio, and television programs to put across messages to communities about climate change and adaptation options (Development of drama and on - air)	20,000	1	Request for Quotation
Workshop on development of roadmap for replication and scale	60,000	1	Request for Quotation
Project Coordination (Periodic Progress review, Planning & Steering Committee meeting-twice in a year, PIC meeting- quarterly, Advisory Committee-2 committee, once in a year.)	51,000	1	Request for Quotation
Inception workshop at District level	10,000	1	Request for Quotation
Inception workshop at Dhaka	10,000	1	Request for Quotation
Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W			
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab Nursery	17,852	1	Request for Quotation
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab and fish feed processing (25 women)	100,818	1	Request for Quotation
Grievance Redress Mechanism	50,000	1	Request for Quotation
Testing of parameters (pH, TDS, TSS, EC, Color, Turbidity, TC, FC, Ammonia, Phosphate) fees for DPHE lab (potentially co-finance)	6,091	1	Request for Quotation
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	74,838	1	Request for Quotation
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	124,730	1	Request for Quotation
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 75 HH-sized/Large-sized tanks	26,175	1	Request for Quotation
Testing of parameters (pH, TDS, TSS, EC, Color, Turbidity, TC, FC, Ammonia, Phosphate)	42,783	1	Request for Quotation

Procurement cost of microbial test kits	62,438	1	Request for Quotation
Procurement cost of multimeter (pH, Turbidity, TDS, EC)	78,726	1	Request for Quotation
Development of 'Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action Training Module and train existing gender focal persons in each ministry.	75,000	1	Request for Quotation
Data Collection, Entry and editing for 2 districts	20,000	1	Request for Quotation
Institutional contract - Codification of knowledge, good practices, tools, and approaches of climate change adaptive drinking water management and adaptive livelihoods.	60,000	1	Request for Quotation
Institutional Contract - Design and Implementation of adaptive learning module into School based curriculum	30,000	1	Request for Quotation
Development of web portal for web-based knowledge management for wider stakeholders uses.	25,000	1	Request for Quotation
Institutional Contract - baseline and end-line including climate risk and vulnerability assessments	100,000	1	Request for Quotation
Institutional Contract - impact evaluation (RCTs)	100,000	1	Request for Quotation
Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs			
Printing	10,696	1	Request for Quotation
Video production	8,194	1	Request for Quotation
Promotional Materials	100,000	1	Request for Quotation
Information Technology Equipmt			
ICT equipment and software -Development of climate risks and scenario modelling based drinking water needs in the southwest coast and development of TOR modules	30,000	1	Request for Quotation
Service to Projects – GOE			
UNDP Support services related to procurement, HR and finance	275,400	N/A	N/A
Equipment and Furniture			
Motor Vehicles purchase (1)	80,000	1	Request for Quotation

PROCUREMENT METHOD 3: GOODS & WORKS

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Procurement Method 3
Training, Workshops and Conference			

training on dissemination and delivery of actionable early warnings (2 trainings per group)	202,000	1	Invitation to Bid
Train MoWCA, DWA, UP and NGO staff on social audit protocol and toolkits (Institutional contract - 8 batch, 25 persons in each batch; 3 days training; residential training; cost of trainer is included)	200,000	1	Invitation to Bid
Awareness raising and capacity building for HHs, WUGs, WMCs on climate change and disaster risk management for water solutions	150,037	1	Invitation to Bid
ToT based technical training on O&M and use for HHs, WUGs, WMCs, technicals, caretakers, LGIs and DPHE staff	199,855	1	Invitation to Bid
Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W			
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Crab Fattening (starter set)	591,018	1	Invitation to Bid
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Aqua geponic	391,463	1	Invitation to Bid
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Homestead gardening	249,996	1	Invitation to Bid
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Hydroponic	1,649,542	1	Invitation to Bid
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Sesame	767,098	1	Invitation to Bid
Procurement of inputs for adaptive livelihood - Plant Nursery	301,701	1	Invitation to Bid
Service provider for Activity 1.1-1.3	1,520,039	1	Invitation to Bid
Service provider costs for Activity 2.1-2.3	1,445,572	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of 13,308 household RWH systems including storage tanks, roof catchments, and conveyance elements	2,967,684	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	213,784	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	284,094	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Community building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	1,872,249	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 25 HH-sized/small-sized tanks	213,784	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good"	1,041,677	1	Invitation to Bid

roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks			
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 50 HH-sized/medium-sized tanks	261,712	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "good" roof condition - 100 HH-very large-sized tanks	232,799	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 75 HH-sized/Large-sized tanks	167,780	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of tanks in Institutional building with buildings with "moderate" roof condition - 100 HH-very large-sized tanks	178,206	1	Invitation to Bid
Site preparation and construction of pond based systems with embankment raising and filtration treatment	624,542	1	Invitation to Bid
Continuous research on making PSF climate resilient and sustainable; 3.2.2.2 Further investigation of solar power based PSF; 3.2.2.3 Further research on Managed Aquifer Research technology; 3.2.2.4 Prototype of community based surface water treatment for rural areas Institutional contract	300,000	1	Invitation to Bid
Institutional Contract - Design and Implement community based awareness and BCC campaign targeting young boys and girls	200,000	1	Invitation to Bid
Miscellaneous			
Operation, maintenance and monitoring (coordinating with BFRI) - twice a year for 4 years	160,000	1	Invitation to Bid
Rental & Maint of other equipments			
Rental vehicle	165,600	1	Invitation to Bid
Motor vehicle's running (fuel, petroleum) and maintenance costs	231,000	1	Invitation to Bid

CONSULTANCIES

(a) RECRUITMENT METHOD 1

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method 1
Local Consultants			
Consultant to develop livelihood profiles (5 persons for 2 months)	45,000	1	Desk Review
NGO Livelihood technical staff	148,500	1	Desk Review
Develop a social audit protocol and toolkits for participatory monitoring and evaluation of	24,000	1	Desk Review

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method 1
gender responsive adaptive livelihoods (4 months)			
NGO water technical staff (x3) Upazilla level	74,250	1	Desk Review
Development of Climate Change and adaptation Scenario for Livelihoods.	36,000	1	Desk Review
Development of ToT Curriculum to understand and apply the scenario based adaptive livelihood planning.	36,000	1	Desk Review
Development of gender responsive, adaptive livelihoods planning toolkits for implementation across southwest coast.	24,000	1	Desk Review
Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast.	36,000	1	Desk Review
Development of database software	12,000	1	Desk Review
Mainstream adaptive livelihood planning into curriculum of BARD, RDA, NILG, etc.	36,000	1	Desk Review
Consultant to develop roadmap	54,000	1	Desk Review
International Consultants			
Development of Climate Change and adaptation Scenario for Livelihoods.	60,000	1	Desk Review
Development of gender responsive, adaptive livelihoods planning toolkits for implementation across southwest coast.	40,000	1	Desk Review
Development of and training (ToT) (1 Batch training) for 20 DPHE staff on climate risks and scenario modelling for drinking water needs across the southwest coast.	40,000	1	Desk Review
Midterm evaluation [Inter-ministerial Evaluation- IMED, MoWCA, ERD, Performance Audit, PC, FD, Agriculture, Fisheries, DPHE, LGD]	100,000	1	Desk Review
Professional Services - Int			
Expenditure verification/Audit	40,000	1	Desk Review

(b) RECRUITMENT METHOD 2

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method 2
Local Consultants			
Consultant to undertake participatory mapping for livelihoods planning (workshop with travel costs (10 persons for 6 months)	240,000	1	Advertisement
International Consultants			

General Description	Estimated Value (cumulative)	Estimated Number of Contracts	Recruitment Method 2
Final evaluation	150,000	1	Advertisement
Salary costs - NP staff			
Project Coordinator	510,000	1	Advertisement
Contractual Services - Individ			
Prog. Manager (Technical Support)	510,000	1	Advertisement
M&E Specialist	330,000	1	Advertisement
Safeguard specialist	240,000	1	Advertisement
WATSAN Expert (Posted in DPHE)	60,000	1	Advertisement
Gender specialist	137,500	1	Advertisement
KM Expert	137,500	1	Advertisement
O&M officer (DPHE)	82,500	1	Advertisement
Admin & accounts officer	96,250	1	Advertisement
Regional Project Manager	300,000	1	Advertisement
Adaptive Livelihood Expert	82,500	1	Advertisement
M&E officer	302,500	1	Advertisement
Safeguard officer	151,250	1	Advertisement
Gender empowerment officer	151,250	1	Advertisement
Consultants (Aquacultures, Agricultures) short-term support for govt.	240,000	1	Advertisement
Consultant (water) short-term support for govt	120,000	1	Advertisement
Market development officer	82,500	1	Advertisement
IT officer	110,000	1	Advertisement
IT Assistant	41,250	1	Advertisement
Support Staff -1	19,250	1	Advertisement
Support Staff -1	19,250	1	Advertisement
Driver - 1	30,250	1	Advertisement
Driver - 2	30,250	1	Advertisement

Handwritten signature/initials

Procurement plan: Annex 1: UNDP Policy on Prior and Post Review

	<u>Level 1 (Country Level):</u> Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee	<u>Level 2 (Regional):</u> Regional Advisory Committee on Procurement (country offices only)	<u>Level 3 (HQ):</u> Advisory Committee on Procurement
Competitive procurement process			
Any contract or series of contracts including amendments to be awarded to a vendor <i>in a calendar year</i> that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US \$50,000 (above US \$100,000 for Individual Contracts) and up to the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to any increased delegated procurement authority – by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)	Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for Long-Term Agreements)
Direct contracting			
Any contract or series of contracts, including amendments to be awarded to a vendor <i>in a calendar year</i> that in aggregate has a cumulative value:	Above US \$50,000 and up to 50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson Above 50 percent of the standard delegated procurement authority and up to 50 percent of any increased delegated procurement authority – by CAP Committee	Above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Headquarters units: above 50 percent of the delegated procurement authority Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Amendment of all contracts			
Any amendment or series of amendments to a contract which, in aggregate, increases the contract value by 20 percent or the delegated procurement authority, whichever is less:	Above US \$50,000 and up to the standard delegated procurement authority – Direct Review by CAP Chairperson. Above the standard delegated procurement authority and up to the increased delegated procurement authority - by CAP Committee	Above the delegated procurement authority and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Country offices: above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Ex ante review			
Ex ante review refers to the review of the procurement strategy roadmap prior to commencement of the procurement process for complex procurement actions with a value:	N/A	Above US \$1 million and up to US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)	Above US \$2 million (applies per year for long-term agreements)
Notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The procurement support unit shall participate when requested in the committee review of ex ante submissions. 2. An ex ante review is not required if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The business unit has had a previous successful experience in the procurement of similar goods/services/works that was already subject to an ex ante review; or (b) There is sufficient specific corporate guidance and templates on the procurement of the said goods/services. 3. Irrespective of the above, the procurement authority may submit the cases for ex ante review if significant risks are perceived. 		

Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team

Please see separate [files](#)



Annex H: UNDP Social and Environmental and Safeguards screening procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR)

H1. UNDP Social and Environmental and Safeguards Screening Procedure

Please see separate [file](#)

H2. Environmental and Social Assessment Report

Link: <http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/01/18/public-disclosure--environmental-and-social-management-framework.html>

Annex I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Please see separate [file](#)



Annex J: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Please see separate [file](#).

Annex K: UNDP Risk log

Project Title: Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity		Award ID: 00112175		Date: 20 September 2018					
SI	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitte/ updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Vulnerability of both water provision solutions (RWH tanks and sky hydrants) as well as livelihood options (aqua geponics, hydroponics, plantations, crab farms) to storm surges, extreme winds and cyclones. Cyclones can cause RWH tanks to be moved or dislodged from base causing damage to nearby houses, storm surges can impact the quality of water used for sky hydrants and the assets associated with the livelihood options can be damaged by extreme winds, floods and cyclones	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	The RWH tanks will be secured to cement platforms to minimize the risk of dislodging from the base. The community and institutional-scale RWH tanks will be made of reinforced concrete. Institutional and community level systems have been prioritized over household level systems where practical to minimize the possibility of damage to beneficiary houses. The Ultra Filtration system filtration units will be installed in a well-protected superstructure, resilient to disaster shocks. To improve climate-resiliency and prevent saltwater intrusion during intense cyclonic events, selected fresh water ponds (not in the vicinity of and exposed to shrimp farming), will be supported by raised embankments. All roof materials will be checked for structural integrity and guttering secured to ensure that catchment systems are resistant to extreme weather. Although the aquaculture interventions will be susceptible to cyclone damage, beneficiaries can use the early warning systems in the case of an impending extreme weather event, to minimize damage to assets and harvest all stock to	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

2	Exacerbation of soil and water salinity in pond culture of mud crabs. Since brackish water is used for pond culture, salt contents is likely to be exported to neighbouring fields through seepage, pond water discharge and pond sediments	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium	minimize losses. These measures keep the risk at Medium. The siting of crab farms will be strictly regulated by the project team, and in close consultation with government authorities to obtain the necessary licenses and permits. Farms will only be allowed at the small and medium scales at low densities, spatially dispersed to minimize cumulative impacts and will make use of existing shrimp ponds, in tidal zones already inundated by brackish water, with a strict prohibition of new ponds on existing agricultural land or expansion of farms. Perimeter ditches will be installed, and clay pond lining used to control seepage into surrounding soil and groundwater, if deemed necessary after soil testing. Soil and water salinity will be carefully monitored. These measures keep the risk at Medium.	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
3	Expansion of crab farming will exacerbate already depleted wild stocks of crab fry and create an incentive for communities to enter mangrove areas and the Sundarbans Protected Forest for collection of wild fry with impacts on biodiversity. Currently crab farming in Bangladesh depends on collection of crab fry from mangrove areas, which has led to the depletions of wild stocks. Crab farming feed demand can also put a pressure on wild stocks due	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium	Crab hatcheries will be built as part of the livelihood component of the project in order to produce crab lets for use in crab farming by target beneficiaries. The project will also support environmental awareness training in communities and a code of practice to ensure that wild fry is not used and will support enabling policy and regulations at the local government and national levels to promote the switch from reliance on wild stock to hatchery produced stock. The stock produced by the hatcheries will meet the demand created by the creation of crab farms	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

	to the need for fishmeal, which currently comes from by-catch.				under the project. These measures keep the risk at Medium.					
4	Inadequate biosafety protocols in crab hatcheries. Water and airborne pathogens, poor hygiene of staff and equipment, and any organisms that are not adequately quarantined before entering the hatchery can negatively affect crab hatchery stock. A high level of biosecurity is required for high larval survival and production of crab lets for the nursery phase of crab culture.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	Hatchery facilities will be designed according to international best practice and will ensure that functional areas are separated to minimize spreading of contaminants between areas. Sterilization areas will be kept separate from operations areas, and staff will be trained to maintain proper hygiene and sterilization. The operation schedule of the hatchery will include regular shut down periods for cleaning and disinfection. Inlet and outlet water and wastewater will be thoroughly treated. Training will be given to all crab hatchery staff on best practice in biosecurity and knowledge dissemination, technical exchange and capacity building will be emphasized. These measures keep the risk at Medium.	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change	
5	Improper water management and effluent management of Mud crab farming. The proposed livelihood support for mud crab farming will be done at a small scale at the community level in extensive and semi-intensive systems. Regardless, discharge wastewater from ponds into surrounding waterways, pollutes receiving systems and causes detrimental impacts, such as eutrophication, toxicity, and spread of disease. Untreated	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	Crab will be cultured according to international best practice to produce limited effluent and rely on a limited amount of external feed high quality feed which will be produced as part of the project. Farming will be carried out at low stocking densities. Best aquaculture practice will be applied, including minimal use of chemical inputs, antibiotics, drugs, and growth hormones, and supply chain linkages such as harvesting, processing, storage, and transportation will include environmental considerations and will be subject to an ESIA. All farms will be	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change	

	wastewater laden with uneaten feed and fish faeces contributes to nutrient pollution in the receiving estuaries.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium	geographically dispersed to avoid accumulative impacts on water quality and polyculture systems with aquatic weeds with appropriate salinity tolerance will be researched to develop sustainable nutrient recycling systems (bioremediation) and scaled-up based on success. Water quality will be monitored on a regular basis and all aquaculture interventions sites will be subject to an Initial Environmental Examination and located an appropriate distance from environmentally sensitive mangrove areas. These measures keep the risk at Medium.	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
6	Crab disease risk. Crab culture, both in the hatcheries, and in the ponds is susceptible to disease, the incidence of which increases with higher stocking densities and poor water quality.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium	International best practice will be used in mud crab aquaculture to minimize disease risk, including biosafety protocols used for the crab hatchery facilities. Training, low stocking densities (no more than 1.5/m ²) and water quality, feed consumption and disease incidence will be strictly monitored. These measures keep the risk at Medium.	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
7	Depletion of fish stocks due to demand as input for crab/fish feed processing for feed for crab farming and for the brackish water fish in the aqua-geoponics systems. Fish feed processing, as well the feed used in for crab requires inputs of small low-value fish, dried fish and shrimp heads which can put pressure on wild fish stocks if not sustainably sourced. Shrimp heads are also used locally for human consumption and feed demand may disrupt supply.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium	The project will support the research and development of high quality crab/fish feed from plant-based sources that are locally available and do not rely on small fish and fish oils. In the initial phases, a formulation based on fulfilling the protein/fat requirement of the feed will be based on a low fish-processing by-product and shrimp head formulation, supplemented by vermiculture. This will be optimized over time for crab. A code of practice will also be developed for the GoB to move away from the use of small-fish and by-catch in aquaculture	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

8	<p>Lack of gender integration in aquaculture value chain. Women are playing an increasingly important role in the aquaculture value chain, however due to local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women, restrictions on movement outside of the household (purdah) and the women's burden of unpaid work, women's participation have been largely limited to seeding and feeding of ponds and attempts to integrate women into other aspects of the aquaculture value chain has had mixed results.</p>	February 2018	Social and environmental	<p>Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value)</p> <p>Probability: Medium</p>	<p>feeds. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p> <p>Lack of participation arises from multiple factors, which will be addressed by the project. Lack of knowledge and technical skills in aquaculture will be addressed through training designed for women beneficiaries, and training will be designed in a gender responsive manner, including use of flexible times, provision of household-based trainings when required, and the use of female trainers. Male household members will also be integrated into separate trainings, coupled with norm and behaviors change programs at the community level. The project will ensure proper working conditions for female beneficiaries and will include training in negotiation skills, financial management and access to markets. The project will primarily use pond aquaculture rather than cage culture, which has shown better integration of women. The project will collect gender-disaggregated data on the effectiveness of interventions and apply lessons learned from the project and other interventions in the target districts to refine interventions. Continuous stakeholder consultations with women will ensure that beneficiary concerns and perspectives are incorporated over subsequent years of the project. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
9	<p>Elite capture of aquaculture interventions and issues with land tenure. In the shrimp</p>	February 2018	Social and environmental	<p>Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value)</p>	<p>The projects will ensure that land tenure arrangements for beneficiaries are secured in the early</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director	February 2018	No change

	<p>aquaculture value chain, it has been observed that due to the demand and profitability of farms, there was an effective privatization of resources which may have previously been under common property regimes for some or all of the year (by intermediaries, local elites and companies), and this led to profits and assets being controlled by powerful actors and local 'elites' rather than poor small-scale farmers.</p>				<p>stages of project implementation, including collective rights to community interventions for women. Project monitoring will be possible elite capture will be supported through the project. Stakeholder engagement of communities will ensure knowledge of land tenure security and access to the grievance redress mechanism. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p>		and Programme Manager		
10	<p>Generation of waste materials from installation of rainwater systems and tanks. The project will involve the installation of very large rainwater tanks at 19 government building locations for institutional level rainwater harvesting, 228 tanks at community sites, and smaller tanks at the household level. There is potential for waste materials to be generated from extra pipe and guttering that exceeds the needs of the project.</p>	February 2018	Social and environmental	<p>Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Low</p>	<p>Prior to installation, a full site evaluation will be undertaken to assess all sites, with consideration of proximity to water sources, suitability of existing roofing materials and proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure a specific amount of material is procured according to RWTH system design, thus, reducing waste. These measures keep the risk at Low.</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
11	<p>Sediment movement during installation of rainwater harvesting tanks. During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. The earth works will move sediment that, if not properly contained, may be removed</p>	February 2018	Social and environmental	<p>Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Low</p>	<p>The installation of the rainwater tanks will be undertaken by experienced companies who will at the same time, train local staff in the construction of the tanks. To ensure that the sediment is not mobilised through current movement that will result in an impact, it will be necessary to prepare an erosion control sediment plan and install silt curtains to restrict sediment</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

	either as air pollution or through overland flow during a rain event.				movement from the site. Further, any earthworks should be undertaken during the dry season and compacted sufficiently to reduce sediment movement. The plan should contain aspects including but not limited to the installation of sediment curtains to reduce sediment movement and the quick placement of footing material. These impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted. These measures keep the risk at Low.				
12	Contamination of existing surface water. During the installation of the rainwater tanks, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to provide a level platform to construct the tanks. There is the potential for the release of chemicals, nutrients, heavy metals and other material that may be within the existing sediment and for these to enter waterways and groundwater systems during the works. Furthermore, semi-intensive aquaculture systems also risk degrading surface and ground water quality (see Risk 3) if not properly managed.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	As with the above, to ensure contaminants etc. do not enter waterways and groundwater systems, a water quality monitoring plan and management framework along with an erosion control sediment plan will be developed to ensure sediments are not released. This will involve testing sediment prior to movement and planning so that the works are not undertaken during rain events. Where rainfall is anticipated, appropriate material should be placed under the sediment prior to excavation to ensure there is no seepage into groundwater systems. The water quality monitoring for the sources will be designed to identify potential impacts so that management measures can be proactively rather than reactively enacted upon. These measures keep the risk at Medium.	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
13	Discrimination against vulnerable groups (Adivasi's and Hindu religious minorities) and beneficiary selection challenges. Extremely poor ethnic and religious minority groups,	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	A strict and transparent beneficiary selection process will ensure that project benefits are distributed in an equitable manner among the most vulnerable in the target districts, and that the selection is not based on any religious or basis. The selection	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

<p>who are often discriminated against, inhabit the two target districts. There are extreme poor Hindu families living in the target areas (-30 per cent of population in both Satkhira and Khulna), as well as indigenous (adivasi) families belonging to the Munda ethnic group. These groups may suffer discrimination in access to water (community and institutional level) and as well as in selection for livelihood interventions, and there is risk of conflict if selected or overlooked for household systems in both cases.</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>Technical and operational</p>	<p>Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Medium</p>	<p>process will be clearly documented and explained in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities. The final beneficiary selection will proportionately reflect the minority population. Siting of RWH tanks will also account for the preference of ethnic minorities to have a separate water access point and the final selection for HH tanks should be proportionate to the population of religious minority households at the ward level. Project evaluations should take a human rights-based and conflict sensitive approach and ensure that project benefits are distributed equitably. In case of any conflict or discrimination, minorities groups, along with all other project beneficiaries, can file a complaint using the grievance redress mechanism. The GRM focal point will also be given sensitivity training in regard to social marginalization. These measures keep the risk at Medium.</p> <p>An environmental code of practice has been developed for the operation and maintenance of the rainwater harvesting tanks, as well as a detailed O&M plan with the participation of the user groups. A pre-filter will be used prior to the tank storage to ensure that rainwater is free from microbial contamination, in conjunction with a first flush system to ensure that debris and other contamination from the catchment surface does not enter the tank. RWH tanks will be subject to regular operation and maintenance driven by a community</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>	<p>National Project Director and Programme Manager</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>Public health and sustainability risks from improper maintenance and operation of Rainwater Harvesting System. Rainwater Harvesting tanks require relatively simple operation and maintenance. There is some risk that improper operation and maintenance will lead to microbial contamination or that water in tanks may become a breeding site for mosquitoes</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>Public health and sustainability risks from improper maintenance and operation of Rainwater Harvesting System. Rainwater Harvesting tanks require relatively simple operation and maintenance. There is some risk that improper operation and maintenance will lead to microbial contamination or that water in tanks may become a breeding site for mosquitoes</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>National Project Director and Programme Manager</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>No change</p>

<p>led water management committee and a caretaker funded by the committee. The water management committee will be formed by representatives of the cluster of households (with a priority for women) that will collect water from each tank. Finally, water will be subject to regular water quality monitoring as per the ESMF. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>	<p>National Project Director and Programme Manager</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>No change</p>			
<p>15 Extreme weather events and/or disasters may affect project progress due to national and local urgency to address immediate disaster emergencies</p>	<p>Technical and operational</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>Impact: Medium of (5.1-20% project value) Probability: Medium</p>	<p>Technical and operational</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>No change</p>	
<p>led water management committee and a caretaker funded by the committee. The water management committee will be formed by representatives of the cluster of households (with a priority for women) that will collect water from each tank. Finally, water will be subject to regular water quality monitoring as per the ESMF. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>	<p>National Project Director and Programme Manager</p>	<p>February 2018</p>	<p>No change</p>			

16	Lack of Community Ownership and Buy-In to the water supply solutions	February 2018	Other	Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>The social acceptability of the water supply solutions was considered during option selection. The final siting (for community-scale RWH tanks and pond treatment systems) and selection of beneficiaries and grouping (for access and distribution) will be undertaken during the first year of implementation to enable ownership and community buy-in. The formulation of Water User Groups (WUGs) and Water Management Committees (WMCs) will enable sustained community buy-in and management of the proposed water solutions. Site surveys were undertaken at institution buildings targeted for the installation of large and very large rainwater tanks (supplying 75 to 100 households). The site surveys included preliminary consultation with stakeholders to gain their permission for the future installation of RWH systems and tanks. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
17	Insufficient water stored in the rainwater tanks	February 2018	Technical and operational	Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>The rainwater tanks have been sized to provide sufficient storage for the historical worst case of 180 days without rain based on the thirty years of climate records for both Satkhira and Khulna. Most years, the dry period without rain is much shorter than 180 days. Climate change predictions are for the peak monsoon months (June, July and August) to become warmer and wetter and the dry winter months (December, January, February) to become warmer and drier. Specifically a 5% decrease in rainfall</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

18	Ultra Filtration system technology fails due to poor water quality	February 2018	Technical and operational	Impact: Low (<5% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>is forecast for the dry winter months by 2050. The long-term average rainfall for the six driest months (to correspond with the 180 day design period) is 197mm in Satkhira District and 142mm in Khulna District. The design drought of 180 days with zero rainfall is more conservative than the climate change prediction for a 5% decrease in rainfall during the dry months. The caretaker of each community-scale and institution-scale rainwater tank will be responsible for monitoring the distribution of the 2 litres of drinking water per person per day to the target households. The caretaker will be supported by the WUGs and WMCs. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p> <p>The ponds that are currently used by villagers, but do not have any functional PSF installed at it, have been considered as potential locations for the Ultra Filtration system technology. The suspended solids and salinity in these ponds are expected to be low as the water is currently being drunk untreated. Water quality testing will be carried at the proposed pond treatment sites to confirm suitability for the Ultra Filtration system technology as the technology cannot remove salinity. If a proposed pond location is found to be unsuitable during site selection, alternative water sources will be confirmed (for example additional community-scale or institution-scale RWH systems). Ongoing water quality monitoring will be carried out.</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
----	--	---------------	---------------------------	---	---	---------------------	---	---------------	-----------

	Household level RWH systems fail either during installation or due to lack of maintenance/repairs	February 2018	Technical and operational	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>Installation with warranty would be procured to ensure robust technical support for long-term viability of these solutions. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p> <p>The implementation success of the household level RWH systems will be ensured through community mobilization, WUG formation for clusters of households with household level RWH, technical support from the caretaker and ongoing institutional support from DPHE. The project will initiate and facilitate, through capacity building and peer-to-peer learning activities, continued monitoring of the availability and quality of the systems. A nominal household fee will be collected to cover the materials for regular minor maintenance as well as a contribution towards the caretaker's salary. In addition to this nominal fee, households with household level RWH will also be encouraged to pay an amount of US\$19 per year as a set-aside to cover the household contribution to the major repairs/replacements for the short life assets of household roof catchment and gutters etc. These measures reduce the probability of the risk from medium to low.</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
19	Household level RWH systems fail either during installation or due to lack of maintenance/repairs	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>In designing the project interventions, a balance was considered between providing opportunities that would be considered suitable for, and preferred by, women with an expansion of opportunities in value chains in which women are already</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change
20	Increase in community conflict and Gender Based Violence (GBV) due to challenging community gender norms and targeting women as primary beneficiaries of project interventions.	February 2018	Social and environmental	Impact: Medium (5.1-20% of project value) Probability: Medium	<p>In designing the project interventions, a balance was considered between providing opportunities that would be considered suitable for, and preferred by, women with an expansion of opportunities in value chains in which women are already</p>	Project Coordinator	National Project Director and Programme Manager	February 2018	No change

									<p>participating, such as aquaculture, for which additional skills and conditions are required to have access to fair and equitable economic opportunities. The norms and beliefs of community members in regards to “appropriate work for women” as well as exposure to GBV will be addressed through ongoing consultations and community sensitization activities, including women beneficiaries, as well as family members and the broader community. Finally, a robust, gender-sensitive grievance mechanism will be put in place, which will allow beneficiary women to report any incidences of social conflict arising from their involvement in project activities. The GRM will include women focal points, available to record and manage grievances that women beneficiaries may hesitate to report to male focal points.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

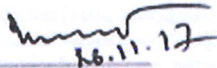
9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

If the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs as the Implementing Partner is in agreement with the provisions set forth above, ~~please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature,~~ this letter shall constitute an agreement between the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally implemented projects.

Yours sincerely,



Signed on behalf of UNDP
Kyoko Yokosuka, Country Director a.i


16.11.17

Signed on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh
Ms. Mahmuda Sharmeen Benu NDC,
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Government of Bangladesh

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between MoWCA and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed programme or project Green Climate Fund Project "Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity in Bangladesh".

2. In the course of the consultations, UNDP was requested by MoWCA to provide administrative support to the government in the areas of human resource management, financial management, procurement of goods and services, information technology and communication and travel services to ensure effective project management.

3. As UNDP has a large global portfolio on environmental management, including GEF financed projects, and strong linkages with international environmental conventions, it has also been asked to provide technical support to facilitate global best practices and case studies and facilitate dialogue with other international adaptation initiatives.

4. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on 21 September 2017 and the programme support document "Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity in Bangladesh", the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

5. Support services to be provided:

Support Services	Schedule for the provision of support services	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate)	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
Services related to administrative supports: Staff and HR management (including but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff selection and recruitment process: advertising, shortlisting and interviewing • Staff HR and benefits administration and management • Recurrent personnel management services: Staff Payroll and Banking Administration & Management 	Ongoing throughout project implementation when applicable	Estimated Direct Project Costs based on the Project Budget, USD 72,000/-	UNDP will charge direct project costs directly to the project budget.

Handwritten signature

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payroll validation, disbursement, performance evaluation, leave monitoring, contract extension, promotion, entitlements • Interns management • Issuance and renewal of staff IDs 			
Finance and Admin (including but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments to project staff/vendor • Direct payment/reimbursement • Advance payments • Issuing cheques • Adjustment of financial transaction • Managing of vendor profile • Payroll Validation • Admin cost 		USD 19,200/-	
Procurement of goods and services (including but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee of Assessment and Procurement (high and low value procurement) • RFP/RFQ management • Preparation of bidding documents • Review terms of reference • Consultant recruitment: Advertising, Short-listing & selection, Short-listing & selection • Contract issuance and purchase order • Contract extension • Disposal of equipment • AR Management Process 		USD 19,200/-	
Provide technical support pertaining to (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for communication and outreach to synthesize lessons learnt and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products and guidance based on best practice. • Setting up a platform for dialogue/ exchange of experiences on coastal and adaptation 	Ongoing throughout implementation when applicable	As per percentage of pro-forma costs based on percentage of time required: USD 510,000/-	UNDP will directly charge the project upon the approval of annual work plan. Actual charge will include staff cost and relevant general operating expense.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing lessons and case studies on livelihood adaption, climate resilient drinking water management and methodological notes on climate resilient livelihood and drinking warter. • Provide services under the UN Solutions exchange platform for setting up a community of practice • Establishing linkages with similar existing projects such as similar UNDP-GEF projects; Coordination with other initiatives supported by the UN • Policy analysis and technical support towards project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN Agencies and the World Bank • Regular facilitation in aligning the project results with other frameworks such as SDGs, Convention on Biological Diversity, Paris Agreement and Sendai Agreement and national frameworks like the NDCs and the NAP. • Substantive technical analysis on issues related to the project interventions, strategic support, scoping of ToRs across all outputs • Peer reviews of inception/final project deliverables and technical reports produced by project teams • Provide direct technical inputs in all project training materials; act as resource person/training facilitator in relevant training programmes under the project 			
Total DPC over 6 years:		US\$ 620,400	

Annex M: Capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment

Please see separate files for:

[Annex 15a](#): Micro assessment report of Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

[Annex 15b](#): Micro assessment report of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)

Handwritten signatures in black ink, appearing to be initials or names, located at the bottom center of the page.

Annex N: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report

10/4/2018

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Overall Project Rating:	Exemplary
Decision:	Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
Project Number:	00112175
Project Title:	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security
Project Date:	01-Jul-2018

Strategic

Quality Rating: Exemplary

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 was developed and integrated in the feasibility study. the study report is attached.

Management Response

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 work as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas; 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 work 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 work 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 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's RRF clearly indicates that the project is linked to several SP indicators. Please find the attached RRF and M&E

Relevant

Quality Rating: Exemplary

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)

https://intranet.undp.org/sites/BGD/project/00112175/_layouts/15/projectqs/print/DesignAppraisalPrintV3.aspx?fid=BGD_00112175_DESIGNV3_2... 1/8

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.

Not Applicable

Evidence

The project was designed based on extensive stakeholder consultation with community people on the ground and pre-proposal validation workshops with GoB, development partners and CSOs. Please find two attached document on stakeholder consultation and pre-appraisal consultations.

Management Response

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 feasibility study clearly captures the lessons of previous work of UNDP and other agencies. Please find detailed feasibility study attached earlier and specific projects from where lessons were captured in designing the project.

Management Response

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

Management Response

https://intranet.undp.org/sites/BGD/project/00112175/_layouts/15/projectqa/print/DesignAppraisalPrintV3.aspx?fid=BGD_00112175_DESIGNV3_2... 2/9

A detailed gender assessment and action plan was developed.

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 the option from 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

Pre-Appraisal report is attached earlier. Project also achieved the GoB contribution in the various form.

Management Response

Social & Environmental Standards

Quality Rating: Exemplary

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.

Evidence

project has done SESP and detailed Management Plan.

Management Response

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

A detailed management plan and indigenous peoples framework was developed for the project.

Management Response

9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? (If yes, upload the completed checklist as evidence. If SESP is not required, provide the reason(s) for the exemption in the evidence section. Exemptions include the following:

- Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- Organization of an event, workshop, training
- Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
- Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
- Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
- UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

Yes

No

SESP not required

Evidence

SESP was conducted, uploaded both in Bangla and English for public comments.

Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: Exemplary

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)

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 document has detailed logical framework. Please see section H of the project proposal.

Management Response

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Yes

No

Evidence

The RRF submitted earlier has M&E plan and associated costs.

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 document. 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. (all must be true to select this option).

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. (all must be true to select this option)

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

Management Response

Please find the Section C7 of the attached project proposal.

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. (both must be true to select this option)

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

Management Response

Please see Section G2 of the Project Proposal.

Efficient

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

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.

* **Yes**

No

Evidence

A detailed economic appraisal was done for the project design.

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?)

* **Yes**

No

Evidence

yes, project has plan to continuously monitor the con-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis.

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

A detailed and multi year budget is developed.

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

3: The budget fully covers all direct project costs that are directly 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 direct project costs that are directly attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.

1: The budget does not reimburse UNDP for direct project costs. UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project and the office should advocate for the inclusion of DPC in any project budget revisions.

Evidence

The project has around USD 630000 for six years to recover costs. The certain costs are not covered as QA works cannot be recovered from the project. This QA work should be done from AE's fee as per my understanding.

Management Response

Effective

Quality Rating: Exemplary

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

Yes. HACT is done properly and implementign partners are chosen based on capacity assessment.

Management Response

https://intranet.undp.org/files/BGD/project/00112175/_layouts/15/projectqa/printDesignAppraisalPrintV3.aspx?fid=BGD_00112175_DESIGNV3_2... 6/9

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.

Not Applicable

Evidence

Yes. The stakeholder consultation report is uploaded earlier. Please also find the stakeholder engagement plan during implementation. The project also included Indigenous peoples framework, which is uploaded earlier.

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?

Yes

No

Evidence

The M&E plan is attached earlier.

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.

Yes

No

Evidence

This is GEN3 Project.

Management Response

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

Yes, there is multi-year work plan.

Sustainability & National Ownership

Quality Rating: Exemplary

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the 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.

Not Applicable

Evidence

The documents are attached earlier. NDA also provided NOC for the project.

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.

Not Applicable

Evidence

HACT assessment conducted and reports are attached already.

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?

Yes

No

Not Applicable

Evidence

procurement Plan is attached.

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)?

https://intranet.undp.org/sites/BGD/project/00112175/_layouts/15/projectqa/print/DesignAppraisalPrintV3.aspx?fid=BGD_00112175_DESIGNV3_2... 8/9

10/4/2018

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Yes

No

Evidence

The Exist Strategy plan of the project is illustrated in the project document section D2.

Quality Assurance Summary/PAC Comments

The LPAC meeting is pending.