



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	Bangladesh
Project Title:	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/BGD/627/CBT
GEF ID:	9986
GEF Focal Area(s):	OI3: MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data OI7: Number of countries meeting convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions
Project Executing Partners:	Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
Project Duration (years):	16 January 2020– 15 January 2023
Project coordinates:	N 23° 42' 37" E 90° 24' 26"

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	06 August 2019
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	16 January 2020
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	15 January 2023
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	n/a

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 863,242
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 1,000,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 591,393
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 650,000

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	9 th January 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	March 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	No

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>
Overall implementation progress rating:	<i>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</i>
Overall risk rating:	<i>Moderate</i>

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low risk</i>
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2nd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Kristofer Johnson	Kristofer.johnson@fao.org
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GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak	Lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Strengthened institutional and human capacities in Bangladesh to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of Paris Agreement, and track the progress against priority	Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, archiving and reporting strengthened focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors.	<p>A: Capacity gap assessment report outlining the gap, and action plan to meet the ETF requirement.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status of the Capacity gap assessment report</p>	Low level of readiness and awareness on expected ETF requirements and capacity needed to cope with such requirements.	ETF relevant data, information, and analyses requirement focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors established; readiness assessed; key gaps, opportunities and mechanisms to overcome the gaps identified.	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses focusing on the AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors compiled, and protocols developed, readiness assessed; and accordingly, key gaps are identified, recommendations such as for data sharing mechanisms are provided and a	The capacity needs assessment report was finalized during the reporting period considering the comments received from DoE. It outlines the capacity needs and gaps of DoE as well as other stakeholders. The support to be provided by the	Satisfactory (S)

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**, **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

mitigations and adaptations actions identified in the NDC focusing on agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors.				roadmap to overcome the gaps is prepared.	project to enhance the capacity of DoE has also been described with timeline.	
	<p>B: A fully Functional platform for documentation, referencing and archiving.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Information made accessible through the platform</p>	Absence of platform for climate change mitigation data and documenting and referencing system in DoE.	Platform is designed and documentation, referencing, and archiving system established, training provided on the developed system, GHG data/information of SNC and TNC documented, archived and referenced.	The platform is operational, the documentation, referencing, and archiving system is operational, DoE staff capacitated to maintain and update the platform.	The FAO project team discussed the functions of the platforms with DoE, PIC and PSC, and prepared detailed ToR considering their suggestions. An open tender has been issued in UNGM in January 2022 and a firm has been selected in April 2022 to conduct the work.	Satisfactory (S)
	<p>C: Number of GHG data focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors archived and documented.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status and number of data and metadata of</p>	No archiving system and hence previous GHG data is not archived.	Data and metadata related to GHG inventory of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors identified and documented.	All the available data and metadata related to GHG inventory of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors documented, and archived in the MRV platform with new data updating module.	A work plan is in place to implement an adaptation, mitigation and GHG data archiving system under the MRV platform. All the GHG and Non-GHG datasets are now digitized and structured in SQL format. A service provider is	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

		AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector archived, reported (final report) and made accessible.				currently developing a MRV platform where these data will be archived with updating, analysis and visualization facilities.	
		<p>D: The number of MoUs/Contracts have been established between DoE and inter-ministerial agencies for data collection, and sharing & archiving.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status and number of MoUs/Contracts between DoE and inter-ministerial agencies.</p>	No formal MoUs between DoE's and existing 27 interministerial agency for data collection, and sharing & archiving. Each time data request letter sent to each relevant government agencies.	Inter-ministerial agencies for MoUs/Contract for the purpose of data collection, sharing & archiving are identified.	Measurable increases of number of MoUs/Contracts between DoE's and existing 27 ministerial agency for data collection, and sharing & archiving of GHG data and metadata focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector (<u>Note:</u> Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements).	As per the guidance of PIC and PSC the project will facilitate Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) between DoE's and BBS instead of 27 ministerial agency for data collection, and sharing & archiving of GHG data and metadata focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors. An Inter-ministerial meeting has been conducted on 22 April 2022 and a MoC has been drafted and shared with Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) as	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

					per the decision of the meeting.	
	<p>E: National ETF monitoring roadmap prepared and adopted.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status of ETF monitoring roadmap preparation and adoption.</p>	No national ETF monitoring roadmap.	National ETF monitoring roadmap drafted and shared for consultation with stakeholders.	National ETF monitoring roadmap prepared, publicly available, and adopted.	The ETF roadmap has been drafted and currently under review. There is urgency to finalize the roadmap and have it endorsed within 2022.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Outcome 1.2: Best practice ETF reporting process, information gathering, system infrastructure and module sharing for the priority sectors of NDC, and regional CBIT ETF programme.	<p>A: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of GHG data collection and sharing officially established and working.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of inter-ministerial agencies and academia engage via the established data sharing platform.</p>	Limited engagement of agricultural and land-use sub-sector stakeholders, including government agencies, academia and natural resources management related research organization.	Sub-sector (e.g. Agriculture, Forestry and land use change, Energy, IPPU, Waste) coordination mechanisms established.	Broad engagement of stakeholders focusing on the identified sub-sectors via established coordination mechanisms.	The project team is working with DoE to formalize the inter-ministerial coordination through a MoC between DoE and BBS. Inter-ministerial meeting has been conducted on 22 April 2022 and a MoC has been drafted and shared with Statistics and Informatics Division (SID). BBS has primarily agreed to utilize	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

				the MRV platform for data collection. Further, an uniform data collection template has been shared with all the stakeholders and BBS to familiarize with the data requirement.	
	<p>B: Number of staff from inter-ministerial agencies (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained in domestic MRV systems, and ETF reporting for GHG emission and removal.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of staffs trained on domestic MRV knowledge, and</p>	Weak knowledge background on domestic MRV systems, and ETF requirement of GHG emission and removal reporting.	Increased number of staffs of inter-ministerial agencies trained with the domestic MRV knowledge, and ETF reporting process.	AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sub-sectors agencies engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors.	<p>Four training was organized in current reporting period. To date 12 training have been organized (2 online and 10 offline) covering stakeholders from all AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors (total 434 stakeholders were trained where 20% of the participants were female (M/F: 351/83).</p> <p>Satisfactory (S)</p>

	<p>ETF reporting process.</p> <p>C: The number of MoUs/Contracts have been established between DoE and division level agencies like city corporation and City agencies for data collection and sharing and archiving.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of MoUs/Contracts; meeting records; reports submitted through collaboration.</p>	<p>No MoUs/Contracts between DoE and Division level City agencies.</p>	<p>Increased number of MoUs/Contracts between DoE and Division level City agencies.</p>	<p>Division level key AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors stakeholders engaging with DoE.</p>	<p>As per the guidance of PIC and PSC the project will facilitate MoC between DoE's and BBS instead of MoC with different agencies for easing the data collection, sharing & archiving. A meeting on institutional arrangement was held in December 2021 with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to understand their needs and capacities. Further, an inter-ministerial meeting has been conducted on 22 April 2022 and a MoC has been drafted and shared with Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for their consideration.</p>	<p>Satisfactory (S)</p>
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		<p>D: Number of GHG data focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors archived and documented.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Status and number of data and metadata of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector archived, reported</p>	No archiving system and hence previous GHG data is not archived.	Data and metadata related to GHG inventory of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors identified and documented.	All the available data and metadata related to GHG inventory of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors documented, and archived in the MRV platform with new data updating module.	All the GHG and Non-GHG datasets are now digitized and structured in SQL format. A service provider is currently developing a MRV platform where these datasets will be archived systematically.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
		<p>E: Number of documents prepared on sharing of sectoral lessons.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of documents prepared and shared.</p>	No knowledge sharing of the GHG inventory lessons learned.	At least 1 formal document of best practices and lessons learned shared.	At least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular publication of the GHG inventory knowledge documents on the established collaborating platform.	Training materials, data template, IPCC guidelines and ETF requirements were shared with training participants. Some communication materials will be produced under LoA by August 2022.	Satisfactory (S)

	Outcome 2.1: Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks with a particular focus on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors, and monitoring of mitigation activities strengthened.	A: Number of trainings organized. <u>Means of verification</u> Number of trainings organized.	Limited capacity DoE staff supported by few trainings from UN-REDD and US EPA.	At least 4 trainings on land use change analysis (1 trainings), GHG inventory (1 training), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas inventory reporting (1 training), and database management (1 training).	At least total 10 training on land use change analysis (3 training), GHG inventory (3 training), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas inventory reporting (2 training), and database management (2 training).	Four training was organized in current reporting period and 12 trainings were organized till date. Total 434 stakeholders were trained where 20% of the participants were female (M/F: 351/83).	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
		B: Number of staff from DoE and other relevant inter-ministerial agencies (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained and applying the knowledge. <u>Means of verification</u> Number of staff trained.	A few staff from DoE trained on GHG inventory through UN-REDD National Programme and US EPA.	At least 15 staff from DoE and inter-ministerial agencies.	At least 30 staff from DoE and inter-ministerial agencies.	Till date 434 stakeholders were trained (122 during the reporting period) on GHG inventory and MRV system, statistical analysis, IPCC software operation, and ETF requirement.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

	<p>C: Number of training materials and training proceedings.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Training records; participants evaluation, training proceedings and exercise booklet with country-specific data.</p>	A few training materials on GHG inventory of AFOLU sector through UN-REDD National Programme and US EPA.	At least 4 training proceedings on land use change analysis (1 training proceedings), GHG inventory (1 training proceedings), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas inventory reporting (1 training proceedings), and database management (1 training proceedings).	At least 10 training proceedings on land use change analysis (3 training proceedings), GHG inventory (3 training proceedings), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas inventory reporting (2 training proceedings), and database management (2 training proceedings).	10 training proceedings were prepared till date and 02 more training proceedings are under development.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
	<p>D: Strengthened GIS unit with land use change analysis capability.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Strengthened GIS unit to manage GIS related data for ETF requirements.</p>	Existing GIS unit with limited human skills, hardware and software capacity on land use change analysis. Existing GIS lab has 4 computers installed with software without	The procurement process of Hardware and software for the GIS unit initiated.	Hardware and software for the GIS unit procured and strengthened GIS unit in DoE to manage GIS related data for ETF requirements with existing manpower. This includes the management of info for mitigation and adaptation	An open tender has been issued in UNGM in April 2022 and firm selection process is underway to enhance DoE's GIS Lab.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

	license. There is no archiving and storage system.				
E: Number of staff from DoE (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained and applying the GIS knowledge for land use change analysis. <u>Means of verification</u> Number of staffs trained and number of training on land use change analysis.	2 staff from DoE trained on GIS through UN-REDD National Programme. 12 staff from DoE trained on GIS under climate finance governance project.	At least 12 staff from DoE participated in 1 training on land use change analysis.	At least 12 staff (assuming same person will continue the training) from DoE participated in 4 training on land use change analysis, and applying the GIS knowledge for land use change analysis.	To strengthen capacity in preparing National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGHGI), AFOLU sector training has conducted sub-sector wise where Forestry and other land use sector training was held on 08-10 and 17 February 2022, and Agriculture sector training was held on 15-17 February 2022 where 05 officials from DoE were participated.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
F: Number of training materials and training proceedings. <u>Means of verification</u> Training records; participants'	A few training proceedings on land use change analysis through UN-REDD National Programme.	2 training proceedings and exercise booklet developed with country related data on land use change analysis.	4 training proceedings and exercise booklet developed with country related data on land use change analysis.	10 training proceedings were prepared till date where two proceedings are on AFOLU sectors.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

	evaluation, training proceedings and exercise booklet with country-specific data.					
	<p>G: A fully functional environmental database.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Operational environmental database.</p>	There exists an Internal database on climate change and GHG emission. Non-relational database for climate change and GHG emission with limited number of data and information scattered in different computers and in different format. Only TNC data has been added to the database.	The procurement process of Hardware and software needed for the database initiated.	A fully functional environmental database established with the operational server, storage capacity, data backup, with 24-hour power backup.	The web platform for archiving the database has been initiated. The GHGI and environmental database has been converted on SQL format to systematically archiving in the web platform. An open tender has been issued in UNGM in May 2022 to hire a service provider who will develop the web platform.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
	H. Number and type of data included in the database.	GHG inventory data of the TNC.	Already existing data in DoE are referenced and properly archived with the metadata. New list	All the previous national communications data covering	TNC and SNC data have been digitized, but INC data has been lost.	Satisfactory (S)

	<u>Means of verification</u> Data needed to prepare the GHG inventory following the IPCC inventory guideline.		of data along with their source organization covering AFOLU, Waste, Energy and IPPU processes are listed.	AFOLU, Waste, Energy and IPPU are stored in the database.	The data will be stored in a searchable database when the web platform is ready.	
	I: A fully functional interoperable national environmental monitoring system in place and publicly make available the environmental data. <u>Means of verification</u> Operational Interoperable national environmental monitoring system.	None	The procurement process of Hardware and software needed for the interoperable national environmental monitoring system initiated.	Interoperable national environmental monitoring system in place and environmental data are publicly available.	An open tender has been issued in UNGM in early May 2022 to establish environmental data monitoring system. The procurement process is ongoing.	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

	<p>J: Number and type of environmental data monitored.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number and type of monitored environmental data hosted in the Interoperable national environmental monitoring system.</p>	<p>Air quality data monitoring: 11 continuous air quality monitoring systems (CAMS) covering the divisional cities. Monitoring data are regularly published in the CASE project website http://case.doe.gov.bd/. Industrial pollution monitoring: DoE through its divisional offices regularly monitor the industrial pollution level of red category industry.</p>	<p>All the available existing historical monitored environmental data with their spatial location will be archived.</p>	<p>Monitored data with their spatial location are publicly available in the Interoperable national environmental monitoring system and regularly updated.</p>	<p>Brick kiln, water quality, sea level rise, industrial pollution, and historical air quality data of different cities have been collected from DoE, digitized and formatted in SQL system. These data will be stored in a searchable database when the web platform is ready.</p>	<p>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</p>
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		<p>River water quality: DoE regularly monitors river water quality in 63 permanent sample location of 27 rivers across the country. River water quality report 2016 was published, and the publication of 2017 report is ongoing.</p> <p>Marine pollution monitoring: DoE regularly monitors the marine pollution level in 4 permanent sample location in the estuary of Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Noise pollution: DoE regularly</p>				
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			monitors the noise pollution level in different location of divisional cities and regularly publish the outcome of the measurement in the annual report.				
		<p>K: Number of focal points for the inter-ministerial agencies appointed and operational.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies; meeting records; reports submitted through collaboration.</p>	None	Increased number of focal points engage with DoE for the establishment of inter-ministerial collaboration mechanism for AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector.	AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors stakeholders engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF national capacities.	Nearly 60 focal points were nominated by the respective entities and they have attended the training. They will provide data through the MRV platform under the leadership of BBS. A MoC between DoE and BBS is underway for this purpose.	Satisfactory (S)

		<p>L: The number of MoUs/Contracts have been established between DoE and inter-ministerial agencies for data collection, and sharing & archiving.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of MoUs/Contracts and its monitoring of deliverables.</p>	None	Increased number of MoUs/Contracts between DoE and inter-ministerial agencies for data collection, and sharing & archiving for AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sector.	AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors stakeholders engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF national capacities.	Stakeholders mapping has been completed and MoC is developed for institutional arrangement between DoE and BBS for GHG data collection through MRV platform.	Satisfactory (S)
	<p>Outcome 3.1: Monitoring and reporting progress of the adaptation actions.</p>	<p>A: Guidelines and tracking tools developed for monitoring of support received and adaptation measures identified in NDC.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u></p>	None	Drafted by the project staff with the support from MoEFCC and involving other relevant ministries.	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.	Options for tools and examples of guidelines have been researched by the project team and this activity has been integrated in the MRV platform (Output 1.1.2, Indicator C).	Satisfactory (S)

	Publication of tracking tools; formal endorsements of MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders				
	<p>B: Nationally appropriate metrics and indicators in place for NDC priority adaptation activities.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Drafted metrics and indicators; formal endorsements of MoEFCC and other relevant stakeholders.</p>	None	Inter-ministerial and inter-agency data needs to be determined based on drafted metrics and indicators; materials developed for data collection protocols in line with developed metrics and indicators.	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.	<p>This activity overlaps with the NAP project. As per discussion with DoE and UNDP, NAP project will develop the indicators and MRV platform of CBIT project will track the adaptation indicators.</p> <p>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</p>

		<p>C: Nationally appropriate reporting framework with climate change adaptation support and finance received and expensed in place.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Publication of protocols and framework for the reporting; formal endorsements of relevant stakeholders</p>	None	Drafted by the project staff with the support from MoEFCC and involving other relevant ministries.	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.	<p>This activity overlaps with NAP project. Additionally, there is a challenge with how to consider officially reported climate finance estimates from the Finance Division (they publish a yearly Climate Budget Report), which may not meet ETF requirements. To avoid duplication of efforts, the project team has considered a separate tracking system for private sectors and NGOs in consultation with DoE and UNDP. This activity has been integrated in the MRV platform (Output 1.1.2, Indicator C).</p>	Satisfactory (S)
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	<p>D: Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies with formally established focal points providing data and information on adaptation support and finance received and expended.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies, private sector, NGOs; data and information source identified on adaptation support and finance received and expended.</p>	None	Increased number of focal points engage with DoE for the establishment of inter-ministerial collaboration mechanism focusing on data and information on adaptation support received and expended.	All the relevant stakeholders engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to national capacities to collect and inter-agency share of data and information on adaptation support received and expended.	As NAP project is tracking adaptation support and finance received and expended for Govt., CBIT project will now focus on the same for private sector and NGOs.	Satisfactory (S)
	E: Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of adaptation support and	None	Inter-ministerial agencies for the adaptation support and finance data collection identified.	Broad engagement of stakeholders focusing on the identified Inter-ministerial agencies via coordination	As NAP project is tracking adaptation support and finance received and expended for Govt., CBIT project	Satisfactory (S)

	<p>finance data collection and sharing officially established and working.</p> <p><u>Means of verification</u> Number of inter-ministerial agencies engaged, number of MoU and letter of agreement.</p>			<p>mechanism like MoU and letter of agreement.</p>	<p>will now focus on the same for private sector and NGOs. This activity has been Integrated in the MRV platform (Output 1.1.2, Indicator C).</p>	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1, Indicator C	Follow up with Service Provider to complete the MRV Platform in as reasonable time	Project Co-ordinator and Consultants supported by the project	August 2022
Outcome 1.1, Indicator D	Urgency to finalize the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with BBS and have it endorsed within 2022	Consultants supported by the project	August 2022
Outcome 1.1, Indicator E	Urgency to finalize the roadmap and have it endorsed within 2022	Consultants supported by the project	September 2022
Outcome 1.2, Indicator A	Meeting with DoE & BBS to formalize the inter-ministerial coordination	Consultants supported by the project	July 2022
Outcome 1.2, Indicator D	Need to archive the datasets in the web platform	Service provider and consultants supported by the project	October 2022
Outcome 2.1, Indicator G	Need to complete the EDMS	Service provider and consultants supported by the project	October 2022
Outcome 2.1, Indicator I	Need to complete the EDMS	Service provider and consultants supported by the project	October 2022
Outcome 2.1, Indicator J	Need to complete web platform	Service provider and consultants supported by the project	August 2022
Outcome 3.1, Indicator B	Tracking the adaptation indicators once MRV platform is ready	Consultants supported by the project and NPD	November 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, archiving and reporting strengthened focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors.				
Output 1.1.1 Capacity gaps and needs of DoE for meeting the requirements of the ETF identified focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors.	Capacity gap assessment report outlining the gap, and action plan to meet the ETF requirement.	ETF-relevant data, information, and analyses focusing on the AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors compiled, and protocols developed, readiness assessed; and accordingly, key gaps are identified, recommendations such as for data sharing mechanisms are provided and a	The capacity needs assessment report was finalized during the reporting period considering the comments received from DoE. It outlines the capacity needs and gaps of DoE as well as other stakeholders. The support to be provided by the project to enhance the capacity of DoE has	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		roadmap to overcome the gaps is prepared.	also been described with timeline.	
Output 1.1.2 Systematic and updated documentation and archiving system established in DoE with a focus on ETF requirements for the AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors.	(i) A fully functional platform for documentation, referencing and archiving. (ii) Number of GHG dataset focusing on AFOLU, Energy IPPU and Waste sector archived.	(i) The platform is operational, the documentation, referencing, and archiving system is operational, DoE staff capacitated to maintain and update the platform. (ii) Measurable increases of archived data and metadata of the AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors (<u>Note</u> : Quantitative targets to be defined based on updated AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors readiness assessment and finalized ETF requirements).	(i) An open tender has been issued in UNGM in January 2022 and a firm has been selected in April 2022 to conduct the work of MRV platform establishment (ii) GHG data from the Third and Second national communication has been digitized. A structured database preparation has completed in SQL.	
Output 1.1.3 National ETF monitoring and reporting roadmaps prepared and adopted involving AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors.	National ETF monitoring roadmap prepared and adopted.	National ETF monitoring roadmap prepared, publicly available, and adopted.	The ETF roadmap has been drafted and currently under review.	Delayed as International Consultant failed to deliver the draft version on time
Outcome 1.2 Best practice ETF reporting process, information gathering, system infrastructure and module sharing for the priority sectors of NDC, and regional CBIT ETF program.				

Output 1.2.1 Strengthened multi-sectoral collaboration and coordination mechanism focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors for national and international reporting.	(i) Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of GHG data collection and sharing officially established and working. (ii) Number of staff from inter-ministerial agencies (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained in domestic MRV systems, and ETF reporting for GHG emission and removal. (iii) Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies with formally established focal points. (iv) The number of MoC/Contracts have been established in between DoE and inter-ministerial agencies for data collection, and sharing & archiving.	(i) Broad engagement of stakeholders focusing on the identified sub-sectors via established coordination mechanisms (ii) AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sub-sectors agencies engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to ETF capacities in other sectors. (iii) Division level key AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors stakeholders engaging with DoE.	Sector wise stakeholders mapping was completed	
Output 1.2.2 AFOLU and Waste sector lessons learned and best practices scaled out through exchange programs for relevant stakeholders of Energy and IPPU sector.	(i) Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies relevant to other GHG inventory sectors, with formally established focal points. (ii) The number of MoUs/Contracts have been established in between DoE and division level agencies like city corporation	At least 2 specific summaries/ case studies of lessons learned circulated; regular publication of the GHG inventory	Inter-ministerial meeting has been conducted on 22 April 2022 and a MoC has been drafted and shared with Statistics and Informatics Division (SID). BBS has primarily agreed to utilize the MRV	

	and City agencies for data collection and sharing and archiving. (iii) Number of documents prepared on sharing of sectoral lessons. (iv) Number. of exchange program organized	knowledge documents on the established collaborating platform	platform for data collection.	
Outcome 2.1 Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks with a particular focus on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors, and monitoring of mitigation activities strengthened.				
Output 2.1.1 Enhanced technical capacity of DoE through specific training program on institutional source software on GIS using OpenForis/Collect Earth tool for land use change analysis, data collection, management, and statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals.	Indicators: (i) Number of trainings organized, (ii) Number of staff from DoE and other relevant inter-ministerial agencies (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained and applying the knowledge. (iii) Number of training materials and training proceedings.	(i) At least total 10 training on land use change analysis (3 training), GHG inventory (3 training), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas (ii) At least 30 staff from DoE and inter-ministerial agencies (iii) At least 10 training proceedings on land use change analysis (3 training proceedings), GHG inventory (3 training proceedings), statistical analysis and reporting related with greenhouse gas inventory reporting (2 training proceedings), and database management (2 training proceedings).	(i) To date 12 training have been organized (2 online and 10 offline) covering stakeholders from all AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors (ii) Total 434 stakeholders were trained where 20% of the participants were female (M/F: 351/83) (iii) 10 training proceedings were prepared till date and 02 more training proceedings are under development.	

Output 2.1.2 Strengthened GIS unit at DoE with necessary hardware, institutional source software and network in DoE for land use change analysis.	(i) Strengthened GIS unit with AFOLU analysis capability, (ii) Number of staff from DoE (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained and applying the GIS knowledge for land use change analysis. (iii) Number of training materials and training proceedings.	(i) Hardware and software for the GIS unit procured and strengthened GIS unit in DoE to manage GIS related data for ETF requirements with existing manpower. This includes the management of info for mitigation and adaptation (ii) At least 12 staff (assuming same person will continue the training) from DoE participated in 4 training on land use change analysis, and applying the GIS knowledge for land use change analysis (iii) 4 training proceedings and exercise booklet developed with country related data on land use change analysis.	(i) To upgrade of DoE's IT network an open tender has been issued in UNGM on Feb 2022 and a firm has been selected at the end of May to conduct the work. To enhance DoE's GIS Lab an open tender has been issued in UNGM in April and firm selection is under process. (ii) Agriculture sector training was held on 15-17 February 2022 where 05 officials from DoE were participated (iii) 10 training proceedings were prepared till date where two proceedings are on AFOLU sectors.	
Output 2.1.3 Established national environment database in DoE with comprehensive datasets for transparent monitoring and	(i) A fully functional environmental database, (ii) Number and type of data included in the database.		(i) An environmental database has been prepared and will be archived in the EDMS	

reporting different environmental aspects including pollutions and GHG emissions.			soon with data updating facility.	
Output 2.1.4 Established interoperable national environmental monitoring system equipped with GHG information monitoring system under DoE	(i) A fully functional interoperable national environmental monitoring system in place and publicly available the environmental data, (ii) Number and type of environmental data monitored.	(i) A fully functional environmental database established with the operational server, storage capacity, data backup, with 24-hour power backup. (ii) All the previous national communications data covering AFOLU, Waste, Energy and IPPU are stored in the database.	(i) An open tender has been issued in UNGM in early May 2022 to establish environmental database. The procurement process is ongoing (ii) TNC and SNC data have been digitized, but INC data were has been lost. The data will be stored in a searchable database when the web platform is ready	
Outcome 3.1 Monitoring and reporting progress of the adaptation actions.				
Output 3.1.1 Assessment prepared for good practice methodologies and frameworks for transparent monitoring and reporting of adaptation measures.	Guidelines and tracking tools developed for monitoring of support received and adaptation measures identified in NDC	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.	Adaptation monitoring system has been integrated with the MRV platform.	
Output 3.1.2 Nationally appropriate indicators, monitoring and reporting framework developed for NDC priority adaptation activities.	(i) Nationally appropriate metrics and indicators in place for NDC priority adaptation activities. (ii) Nationally appropriate	Endorsed and adopted by relevant stakeholders.	(i) This activity overlaps with the NAP project. As per discussion with DoE and UNDP, NAP project will develop	

	reporting framework with climate change adaptation support and finance received and expensed in place.		the indicators and MRV platform of CBIT project track the adaptation indicators (ii) This activity overlaps with the NAP project. Additionally, there is a challenge with how to consider officially reported climate finance estimates from the Finance Division (they publish a yearly Climate Budget Report), which may not meet ETF requirements. To avoid duplication of efforts, the project team has considered a separate tracking system for private sectors and NGOs in consultation with DoE and UNDP. This activity has been Integrated in the MRV platform	
Output 3.1.3 Existing Information systems upgraded to integrate and analyze adaptation support-related data.	i) Number of collaborating inter-ministerial agencies with formally established focal points providing data and information on adaptation	(i) All the relevant stakeholders engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to national capacities to collect and inter-	(i) As NAP project is tracking adaptation support and finance received and expended for Govt., CBIT project will now focus on the	

	support and finance received and expensed. (ii)Arrangement for inter-ministerial coordination of adaptation support and finance data collection and sharing officially established and working. (iii) Operational web-based system with publicly available data and information on adaptation support and finance received and expensed.	agency share of data and information on adaptation support received and expended. (ii) Broad engagement of stakeholders focusing on the identified Inter-ministerial agencies via coordination mechanism like MoC and letter of agreement (iii) The web-based system is operational.	same for private sector and NGOs (ii) As NAP project is tracking adaptation support and finance received and expended for Govt., CBIT project will now focus on the same for private sector and NGOs. This activity has been Integrated in the MRV platform.	
Output 3.1.4 Enhanced capacity of relevant national entities through the training program at different levels on monitoring and reporting processes for NDC priority adaptation activities.	(i) Number of staff from DoE and other relevant inter-ministerial agencies (number of men and number of women. Not less than 40% of the trainees to be women) trained and applying the Guidelines and tools Developed. (ii) Number of training materials and training proceedings on guidelines, frameworks, tools for monitoring of support received on adaptation measures.	(i) Inter-ministerial agencies engaging with, benefitting from, and contributing to monitoring of support received and adaptation measures	(i) Inter-ministerial agencies will be provided access to the MRV platform to submit adaptation and mitigation data and review the results.	
Output 3.1.5. National reports prepared and submitted on	(i) Reliable, accurate and credible reports		(i) The MRV platform will automatically	

priority adaptation activities consistent with latest UNFCCC guidance.	available and used for tracking NDC priority actions and decision making.		generate summary table and graph on key adaptation indicators for decision makers based on the data submitted by the stakeholders.	
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4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Progress:

The project has made some notable progress in current reporting period. Till date the project has spent USD. 550,129 out of USD. 863,242. Under component 1, all the outputs are on track except institutional arrangements. Considering the large number of Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with different data providers, the PIC and PSC recommended the project to have a single MoC with BBS where BBS as a national statistical office will collect all GHG activity data from different stakeholders and validate the data as per their mandate. Based on the decision of the inter-ministerial meeting, a MoC has been prepared and shared with BBS and SID for their review and consideration. The project has made remarkable progress in capacity building and organized 12 trainings out of 16 to date covering AFOLU, Energy, Waste and IPPU sectors. Here, data providers, national experts, and inventory compilers were trained on emission estimation through IPCC inventory software, choice of emission factors, uncertainty and key category analysis, mitigation estimation, statistical analysis, Quality assurance/Quality control (QA/QC) procedures in GHG inventory, MRV system, and ETF requirements. As a deliverable of component 1, the project has finalized a capacity gap assessment report during the reporting period considering the comments received from DoE, and also drafted ETF Roadmap for Bangladesh to fast track the climate transparency, and BTR implementation process. The project is currently developing an integrated MRV platform (a firm has been selected in April 2022 through a competitive process) for GHG, adaptation, mitigation and climate finance data collection, analysis, reporting and archiving which will support several outputs under component 1, 2 and 3. Though it took some time, the project has coordinated well with NAP and BUR project which helped to avoid duplication of efforts and identify complementary activities. For instance, the CBIT project is developing Environmental Information System, a central platform for DoE to host MRV, EDMS, CCIKM, and Geospatial systems. Here, MRV and EDMS will be developed by CBIT project and CCIKM and Geospatial systems will be developed by NAP project. The CBIT project is also supporting the Geospatial system by providing land degradation and brick kiln data and associated GIS layers. In component 2, the project has also progressed well in all the outputs such as establishing national environment database, EDMS, strengthening GIS unit at DoE with necessary hardware and network infrastructure and procurement process has been completed. The overall progress of component 3 is satisfactory where the good practice methodologies and frameworks for transparent adaptation monitoring and reporting has been reviewed by the project team, nationally appropriate indicators, monitoring and reporting framework has been developed for priority adaptation activities, and adaptation monitoring systems has been integrated with the MRV platform to regularly collect and track and adaptation actions in efficient and transparent manner. The capacity needs assessment outlines the capacity needs and gaps of DoE as well as other stakeholders. The support to be provided by the project to enhance the capacity of DoE has also been described with timeline. An activity planning meeting was organized with DoE sector Leads on 6 July 2021. The 2nd Project Task Force Meeting (PTF) was organized on 22 December 2021 in zoom platform discussed the progress on ETF Roadmap, BTR roadmap tool, institutional arrangement, MTR, MRV tool and training and provided guidance for effective implementation.

The first PIC Meeting of the project has organized in zoom platform on 01 August 2021 and 2nd PIC was organized on 14 June 2022. It was decided in the first PIC meeting to consider a single MoC with BBS to collect all the necessary data from different stakeholders rather than establish MoC with 42 Govt Departments /Agencies. Recommendations has made to conduct online training as well as appoint one member from Statistics and Information Division. The 2nd PIC suggested for a budget revision and no cost extension as there is very low delivery under LoA (such as training, consultation, mid-term workshop, communication materials) and project has been affected due to TAPP approval process and Covid pandemic. The PSC meeting held on 09 January 2022 also supported the decision of PSC and provided some additional guidance. The BTR roadmap tool developed by FAO & GIZ was used to develop a draft timeline, which can be used in the ETF Roadmap. The FAO project team discussed the functions of the MRV and Environmental Monitoring platforms with DoE, PIC and PSC, and service provider has been selected to conduct these work with a target to complete these work by the end of this year.

Challenges:

Bangladesh's CBIT project was approved by GEF council on 6 August 2019 but in the Bangladesh Govt. system a Technical Appraisal for Project Proposal (TAPP) needs to be formulated by the lead Govt. agency, and approved by the responsible authority before commencement of any donor aided project. This process took almost one year which largely delayed the implementation process. Moreover, delays in starting several activities of the project due to the impacts of COVID-19 in 2021, overlapping with NAP and BUR1 projects, procurement process, and low delivery under the LoA with DoE have impacted overall delivery of the project. In this circumstance, the project will bring a budget revision and no cost extension to a PSC meeting for consideration as required.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Overall the project has excelled in training, knowledge generation, database preparation, stakeholder engagement, coordination with other projects, and enhancement of DoE's GIS lab despite difficulties with COVID-related government shutdown/slowdown over the reporting period. Through the capacity building support provided by the project, key stakeholders of the country including DoE, MoEFCC and BBS are now very familiar with GHG estimation using IPCC software. In addition, the capacity need assessment report and ETF Roadmap are key to identifying existing barriers and solutions for climate transparency and BTR preparedness in Bangladesh. Though the project has made steady progress in its deliverables, institutional arrangements and implementation of activities under the LoA with DoE are still lagging.
Budget Holder	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Since the last PIR, the project has improved its delivery from about 30% to 70%. Though the implementation of the components of the project is on track, budget revision and no cost extension may be necessary to effectively to deliver all the outputs, particularly the LoA activities. The FAO team will continue to actively support its government partners in their activities so that they are successful. It is important to support them beyond the end of the project to meet their transparency goals.

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project covers GHG emission, adaptation and mitigation data collection and estimation for capacity building, and institutional arrangement to steer the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. Though the project has made notable progress, effective co-ordination during implementation require more attention. If any issue arises during the implementation of the project, necessary action will be taken.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project team has made significant progress in the reporting period. Institutional measures to improve co-ordination in the management of ETF reporting are being developed. Training activities are expanding. Project inputs to government data collection and reporting platforms are under development. Earlier issues with coordinating the project support to adaptation monitoring processes are being resolved. While progress is slower than expected because of earlier delays, the project is well positioned to start making fast progress toward it stated goals.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project met some of its key milestones, with the delivery rate increasing by 70% from the last reporting period. A sustainability/exit plan will help to optimise the gains made so far in the project, such as the capacities strengthened through different trainings imparted, and the contribution to institutional building through data and information collated and digitised to support the government in meetings its commitments. Further, learnings from the project could contribute to the global CBIT platform and other regional exchanges on enhanced transparency framework. These activities could be considered for inclusion in the final work plan.

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
N/A				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
N/A				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
N/A				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
N/A				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
N/A				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
N/A				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
N/A				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
N/A				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
N/A				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
N/A				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	Yes

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
N/A

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Inadequate coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	Medium	Y	The project shall organize frequent meeting with all the stakeholders	Several coordination meeting were organized and officials from stakeholder organizations were trained during this reporting period	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Medium	Y	MoC with stakeholders	As per the recommendation of PIC and PSC the project has taken initiative to conduct MoC between BBS and DoE for data collection, sharing and archiving through MRV platform	
3	Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	Low	Y	The ETF roadmap has described to mainstream ETF activities into government budgetary and extra-budgetary processes, as well as international finance	The ETF roadmap is drafted which will be finalized through stakeholder consultation	
4	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Low	Y	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring element for tracking progress of the project.	Cost effective GHG inventory methods using open-source platform were designed and adopted. The project has requested Govt. to nominate more female participants in the training and consultation.	FAO Bangladesh wishes to be a leader in gender mainstreaming in all its projects. PMU should take special care to find ways to capacitate more women in its activities.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not advanced as planned	Low	Y	Potential mitigation measures associated with improved data collection, monitoring and reporting of agriculture, forestry and land-use sector mitigation and adaptation activities as priority need of the country. This approach will go beyond the lifetime of the Paris Agreement.	Capacity building activities has raised awareness among the stakeholders about the transparency related activities. However, the MRV platform, enhanced institutional arrangement and Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) will foster this work.	
6	The NAP and BUR projects have overlapping activities with CBIT (web platform, training, adaptation tracking, etc), necessitating coordination efforts that delay project activities. (New risk)	Medium	N	Enhance coordination between NAP, BUR and CBIT projects, and specify areas of duplication and find synergies.	The project team prepared a comparison chart of the three projects, reviewed it with the PTF, DoE and UNDP, and identified the areas of collaboration. The coordination and synergy are in place at present.	The PMU has engaged the FAOR to coordinate with relevant development partners at a high level to draw attention to the coordination issues, and it has worked. PMU should continue to engage FAOR as necessary.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	COVID-19 pandemic prevent the project from implementing project activities such as institutional arrangement, stakeholder consultations, and training. (New risk)	Medium	N	Upgrade work environment for enabling remote working and conduct training online.	Project team including the government officers is equipped to work remotely. Already some online meetings, consultations and a training have been organized virtually.	Safeguarding against COVID is a priority. Continue to follow government requests for working at home and wearing masks when in the office.

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
n/a	Moderate	Some risk rating has been improved compared to the previous reporting.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost	n/a		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	To ensure regular data collection and data validation the project will facilitate MoC between DoE and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics instead of conducting MoCs with different data providing agencies.	January 2022	PIC and PSC
Financial management	n/a		
Implementation schedule	The project is in the need of budget revision and no cost extension by 1 year	June 2022	PIC (It will be placed in next PSC)
Executing Entity	n/a		
Executing Entity Category	n/a		
Minor project objective change	n/a		
Safeguards	n/a		
Risk analysis	n/a		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	n/a		
Co-financing	n/a		
Location of project activity	n/a		
Other	n/a		

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
1. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Decision making and capacity enhancement	Role enhanced in informed decision making and capacity increased	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
2. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
3. Department of Agricultural Extension	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
4. Soil Resource Development Institute	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
5. Department of Environment	Project implementation, capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity increased and role enhanced for project implementation and institutional arrangement	
6. Department of Livestock	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
7. Forest Department	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
8. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
9. Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration & Production Co. Ltd.	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time

10. Power Cell	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
11. Rural Power Co. Ltd	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
12. North West Power Generation Co. Ltd	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
13. Ashuganj Power Station Co. Lt	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
14. Bangladesh Power Development Board	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
15. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
16. Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh (EGCB)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
17. Coal Power Generation Company Bangladesh Limited (CPGCBL)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
18. Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration & Production Company Ltd (BAPEX)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
19. Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
20. Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time

Company			
21. Institute of Energy, Dhaka University	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
22. Department of Petroleum & Mineral Resource Engineering (PMRE), BUET	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
23. Centre for Energy Studies, BUET, Dhaka	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
24. Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
25. City Corporations (Rajshahi, Khulna, Barishal, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rangpur, Comilla and Mymensingh) and WASA	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
26. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
27. Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
28. Department of Glass & Ceramic Engineering, BUET	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
29. Bangladesh Glass Merchant Association	Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time

30. Energy and Mineral Resource Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
31. Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
32. Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA)	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
33. Road Transport and Highways Division, Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
34. Bangladesh Inland and Water Transport Authority	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
35. Bangladesh Railway	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
36. FAO	Implementation, and coordination with Global and other countries CBIT projects	Coordination enhanced, transfer of knowledge and tools and support received on capacity building activities	
37. UNDP	Coordination	Coordination enhanced with BUR and NAP projects	
38. International Rice Research Institute	Capacity building and institutional arrangement	Capacity enhanced and agreed on data sharing	
39. Waste Concern	Capacity building and collaboration	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
Private sector entities			

40. Bangladesh Paper Mill Association	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
41. Bangladesh Ceramic Manufacturers & Exporters Association	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
42. Bangladesh Ceramic Society	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
<i>Others[1]</i>			
43. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
44. Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
45. Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
46. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI)	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
47. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
48. BUET	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
49. Khulna University	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
50. Bangladesh Forest Research Institute	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

51. Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)	Consultation, Institutional arrangement	Awareness raised	Officials get transferred or retired after a certain period of time
52. Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
53. Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI)	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	
54. Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)	Consultation, Capacity building	Capacity enhanced and awareness raised	

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	As per the Gender analysis made in the project formulation stage, the project is including gender sensitive and disaggregated data and information in all document and publications.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	The project is encouraging the stakeholder organizations to select appropriate female participants for the workshops and trainings. Some of the female government officers are core staff for conducting national GHG inventory and the project has a plan to effectively engage them in all the relevant activities
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	About 20% of the participants of the project training and workshops were women which is half of the project target. Usually, the participants are nominated by the organizations they belong. The project will strongly request the organizations to nominate female participants in the future events.
b) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	The project considers gender among the issues that might be associated with differential climate-related impacts or vulnerabilities, and how such issues can be addressed in the information shared through the web-portal, and knowledge materials.

M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The project has adopted an M&E system with gender disaggregation data collection procedure.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Two officials of the project are female and have gender expertise. The full project team was also trained by FAO on gender related issues.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The project is ensuring gender safety and security in all the activities i.e training, meeting, travel etc. In addition, FAO Bangladesh has a gender expert who is working to mainstream gender in all the projects.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	As highlighted in the project logical framework, outreach activities including the documentation of the results in a user-friendly digital platform, providing online access to the knowledge generated by the project, and through training and workshops will be used to communicate mitigation and adaptation measures policies and their effects. As mentioned, the knowledge materials such as training and workshop proceedings, training materials, study report, and GHG emission and pollution database will be systematically archived in the MRV platform with public access, as well as global CBIT platform to share best practices and lessons learned. In addition, the ETF roadmap and communication materials (policy briefs, brochure, short video) developed by the project will also be disseminated and scaled through the global CBIT platform and FAO climate transparency portal.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The project is sharing all the training materials to the training participants through online system which will be archived in the MRV platform too for wider dissemination. The project is regularly sharing events update in FAO social media channels. Under LoA, DoE is responsible to produce communication materials such policy brief, brochure, video content but these activities are delayed to some extent.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>"Training session was educative and interactive. This type of training should be continued regularly." - Mohammad Shoab, Assistant Director, Department of Environment</p> 

	Photo Credit: Abdul Halim, FAO
Please provide links to related website, social media account	https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh https://twitter.com/FAOBangladesh
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Communications materials are under development.
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Mr. Scott Hussey Communications Specialist Email: scott.hussey@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The project sites, located almost exclusively in the nation's capital, do not hold any population of indigenous people. However, the environmental monitoring, and pollution data compilation and analysis of project will have indirect effects on the management of natural resources, which are closely associated with the traditional lifestyles of local communities.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Department of Environment	In-kind	1,000,000	650,000		1,000,000
		TOTAL	1,000,000	650,000		1,000,000

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

N/A

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:

High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.