



## **Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

8036

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

LDCF

#### **Project Title**

Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh

#### **Countries**

Bangladesh

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s):**

The Department of Environment under the Ministry of Environment and Forests will be the lead national executing agency which will implement the project in collaboration with relevant ministries and line agencies (e.g. Planning Commission, the Finance Division, Local Government Division, Department of Disaster Management, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development, Barind Multipurpose Development Authority)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 2

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

541,500

**A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCA-1	Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation	LDCF	4,501,293	7,400,000
CCA-2	Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience for Systemic Impact	LDCF	798,250	4,600,000
CCA-3	Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation	LDCF	400,457	3,000,000
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>5,700,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>

## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

Project Objective: To support Bangladesh in addressing urgent, medium and long-term climate change risks in selected agro-ecological zones

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Capacity building to support adaptation	Technical Assistance	Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies, to integrate climate change adaptation into national & sub-national/local levels	1.1 Adaptation tracking facilities and databases for selected sectors are established  1.2 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate information and services for planning process within the AEZs.  1.3 Sustainable climate financing tracking mechanism facilitated	LDC F	927,000	2,560,900

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Adaptation interventions in selected AEZs	Investment	Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected agro-ecological zones (AEZs) aligned national priorities.	<p>2.1:Level Barind Tract: Enhance climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites (Naogaon)</p> <p>2.2 Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry in Rangamati District</p> <p>2.3 Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains (Sunamgonj wetland) : Swamp forest regeneration, small-scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj</p> <p>2.4: Tista Floodplain: Enhance resilience of the local community and capacity of the local government institutions in Kurigram, to cope with river flood</p>	LDC F	4,501,293	11,939,100

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					5,428,293	14,500,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
LDCF					271,707	500,000
Sub Total(\$)					271,707	500,000
Total Project Cost(\$)					5,700,000	15,000,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change	In-kind	15,000,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			15,000,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Bangladesh	Climate Change		No	5,700,000	541,500
Total Grant Resources(\$)						5,700,000	541,500



E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount (\$)

80,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

7,600

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)						0	0

**Core Indicators**

**Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Type/Name of Third Party Certification**

**Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

Title	Submitted			
Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment				
	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female				

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male				
Total	0	0	0	0

## PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

### 1. Project Description

A number of changes have been made to the project at the CEO Endorsement stage that resulted from the validation workshop and other stakeholder consultations during the PPG stage. Initially, the project intended to support the formulation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Bangladesh and the long-term adaptation process. In February 2018, Bangladesh received approval from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), through the readiness support mechanism, for US\$2.8 million to prepare a NAP for Bangladesh. As a consequence, the GCF project will address the majority of the issues related to capacity building and strengthening of institutional coordination mechanism, while the LDCF proposal focuses on investment activities and the implementation of adaptation interventions in selected Agricultural Ecological Zones (AEZs) as well as capacity building of local level governments. There will be no overlap with the GCF NAP project during the project preparation phase. During the consultations, it was agreed that the project intervention will be carried out in 5 out of 30 AEZs.

The table below provides an overview of the changes in the PIF.

At PIF stage		At CEO Endorsement	
<i>Project Components</i>	<i>Project Outcomes</i>	<i>Project Components</i>	<i>Project Outcomes</i>
<b>Enhancing information on climate change in support of the NAP process</b>	Climate and socio-economic information databases and functional national and sub-national systems established to inform and guide climate-resilient policy and decision-making	<b>Capacity building to support adaptation</b>	Enhanced capacity with improved coordination mechanisms, databases and knowledge management systems at relevant ministries and line agencies, to integrate climate change adaptation into national & sub-national/local levels
<b>Appraisal of adaptation options</b>	Adaptation options including for vulnerable agro-ecological regions, population groups and sectors are appraised	<b>Adaptation interventions in selected AEZs</b>	Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected agro-ecological zones (AEZs) aligned national priorities
<b>National adaptation process is supported by the implementation of adaptation interventions in selected agro-ecological zones(AEZs)</b>	Adaptation options - rooted in NAPA-identified priorities - are implemented in selected AEZs (coastal, barind tract, CHT, wetlands).		

<b>Institutional capacity-building for successful integration of CC into national processes</b>	Support capacity building and coordination in relevant ministries and line agencies to integrate climate change adaptation at national & sub-national levels		
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Further to the above changes in project components, the government co-financing amount has been reduced to USD 15 million, from the amount in the PIF, ie., USD 20,700,000.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Bangladesh has provided a letter of co-financing commitment for USD 15 million through the government financed “*Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)*” project that will implement climate resilient activities (such as afforestation/reforestation, horticulture, nature-based livelihoods activities, capacity building of Forest Department officials and communities, small community infrastructure, etc.) in the same target agro-ecological zones (AEZ) that will be supplementary and complimentary to the activities proposed in the LDCF project.

Though there is a reduction in the co-financing amount, additional cost is fully justified because the government programme funds are leveraged to address essential baseline issues of the same scope in the climate vulnerable AEZs that provides conducive grounds for additional LDCF resources for adaptation scenario.

During the project preparation phase, 5 Agro-ecological Zones (AEZs) out of 30 were identified for priority interventions. The following criteria were used to identify the 5 AEZs for intervention:

1. Climate change attribution: - Climate risks and vulnerable AEZs due to sea level rise, salinity intrusion, flooding, waterlogging, drought, tropical cyclone, coastal erosion and riverbank erosion;
2. High poverty prone AEZs with weak or non-existence of climate strategies at institutional level to achieve desired human development and SDGs;
3. Investment: AEZs that have received little investment for adaptation;
4. Economics of adaptation: A preliminary assessment of cost benefit analysis to select sites for adaptation intervention;
5. Ease of project implementation/operation: - Project intervention sites located in such areas where project implementation and operation costs are comparatively low.

The five AEZ identified for adaptation interventions through the PPG consultations are: (1) The Barind Tract located in the north of Bangladesh also known as dry zone (2) Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plain (Haor areas) (3) Tista Floodplain, (4) Chittagong Hill Tract, and (5) Chittagong Coastal Plains.

#### Component 1- Capacity Building to Support Adaptation

In Bangladesh there is inadequate coordination and collaboration mechanisms amongst key national government institutions and agencies as it relates to the prioritization of climate change adaptation strategies, action and interventions. This lack of coordination also occurs at the local government level. There is a need for scientific data and information for

adaptation planning so that climate scenarios can be put in place, to help with adaptation planning. LDCF resources will be used to finance an open source National Adaptation Information database and knowledge platform. A web based portal will be established for national level policy and specialized technical agencies, and the sub-national and local government bodies, for effective coordination and knowledge management to advance risk informed decision making. This will contribute to the country's ability to achieve resilient development

Key outputs of component 1 include the establishment of adaptation tracking tools and databases and strengthened technical capacity to use climate information and services for planning process within the AEZs. Through this component the following key activities will be undertaken:

- i. The development of a geospatial climate, socio-economic database (GIS based) by AEZ segregated by gender. The database will include information on current conditions as well as medium (approximately 2050) and long-term (late 21st century) projections. The database will also include climate change and socioeconomic scenarios and adaptation interventions
- ii. The development of an information exchange system between national and local government entities and the private sector organizations, on climate change adaptation projects and programmes undertaken by government, NGOs and private sector
- iii. The development of a user Guide; handbook(s), specialized software, apps, etc. for climate monitoring and impact analysis to ensure that stakeholders, women farmers, entrepreneurs of project sites and other potentially disadvantaged communities have easy and routine access to information in the data
- iv. The establishment of a climate change platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI) to mainstream climate change in private sectors and business practices. This activity will occur in the Chittagong Coastal Plains AEZ.
- v. An institutional capacity and knowledge gap assessment and analysis at national, regional, and local government levels and of the civil and private sectors
- vi. The compilation of a risk-specific list of best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptation in Bangladesh
- vii. Training on Climate Change Adaptation Assessment for local government bodies who are working in the targeted AEZs
- viii. Training teachers on climate change adaptation so that it is included in the relevant curriculum through the production modules, teacher training guides and educational brochures
- ix. The development of an online network to support a community of practice, to facilitate exchange of information between different levels of government, civil society, and the private sector
- x. Facilitate an innovative financial tracking mechanism to assist government to upscale its climate fiscal framework; and

xi. Establish a mechanism for climate adaptation related investment decision-making together with support to develop new projects to be funded by government owned resource Facilitate an innovative financial tracking mechanism to assist government to upscale its climate fiscal framework (CFF)

i. Prepare local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) in each of the five target AEZs

#### Component 2 - Adaptation interventions in selected AEZs

The climate change impacts differ by AEZs due to their unique topological, hydrological, social and demographic factors. Without the LDCF intervention, there will continue to be inadequate integration of CCA into national and local development planning and programming, and climate change will continue to impact marginalized groups through two main areas: (a) The direct impacts of climate change on food insecurity, biodiversity, water, sanitation and health, and gendered migration patterns, with women at a disadvantage and exposed to greater personal risks (including abuse and violence). There is also increasing exposure to climate disasters. (b) Ineffective support for climate change policies and services due to persistent poverty and gender inequality (which intersects with higher vulnerability), lack of access to institutions and services, limited mobility and access to information and climate-change related decision-making at all levels combined with limited capacity to influence where access exists.

The problems are further exacerbated by inadequate attention to AEZ specific support mechanisms for adaptation interventions for groups and communities and for building immediate adaptive capacity as well as create evidence for policy making. The project preparation phase identified a number of proven solutions which can be implemented immediately for vulnerable groups in the AEZs. With the LDCF intervention, there will be the implementation of these proven solutions to increase adaptive capacity of communities and the piloting of adaptation interventions in the AEZ, in response to the climate induced vulnerability. Lessons from the implementation will be documented for further innovation and, refinement so that they can be scaled up by sub-national and national agencies. Through this component, LDCF resources will be used for specific investments in (i) The Barind Tract (2) Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plain (Haor/wetland areas) (3) Tista Floodplain, and (4) Chittagong Hill Tract. For the Chittagong Coastal Plains the focus will be on development of a climate change platform in Chittagong Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCCI) to mainstream climate change in private sectors and business practices in component 1.

1. The Barind Tract- Enhancing climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management techniques in selected sites. The Barind Tract is drought prone and it is necessary to increase agricultural production under increasing drought conditions and dry spells during erratic monsoon and dry seasons. Coordinated risk informed training will bring about a transformational change on efficient irrigation systems, water resource management including small scale watershed, natural resource management, water conservation, soil health management. Activities in the Barind tract will include (i) The promotion of efficient irrigation systems, small scale integrated water resource management, soil and water conservation measures and (ii) Community led climate resilient afforestation and reforestation activities in 75 hectares of degraded forest
2. Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs): Restoration of natural forest in degraded land and promotion of community agro-forestry in Rangamati District. There is a need to enhance flood regulation, landslide and watershed management under changing rainfall patterns including heavier and more erratic rainfall during the monsoon season. Restoration of degraded hills will bring multi-purpose adaptation solutions through the Village Common Forest (VCF) restoration for 75 hectares of forest by using indigenous species, and watershed management through community-based inclusive (Gender responsive) approaches. Activities will include: (i) Restoration of village common Forest (VCF) for 75 hectares of forest, integrating soil and water conservation and (ii) Participatory approach to land use planning through community-based agroforestry;
3. Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains (Sunamgonj wetland): Swamp forest regeneration, small-scale natural adaptation interventions in Sunamganj. In the Eastern Surma Kushiara Flood Plains (Sunamgonj wetland), there is a need to enhance the resilience to flash floods and reduce the vulnerability of Haor communities. Local Government Institutions, NGOs and local communities will create a common platform for risk informed decision making, using the outputs of the Local Adaptation Plan of Action. Activities in this component will include: (i) Community participation in decision-making process on water resource management with the identification of sustainable community lead driven water resource management solutions (ii) The development of a manual for water resource management (iii) Using of eco-friendly locally available materials to reduce wave action and impact of flash floods to homestead areas (iv) Provision of facilities to allow women to develop climate resilient alternative livelihood



(such as eco-tourism, handicrafts, etc) (v) Afforestation and reforestation of approx. 200 hectares village common forest, community forest and swamp forest to reduce wave action and flash floods.

4. Tista Floodplain: Enhancing resilience of the local communities and capacity of the local government institutions in Kurigram, to cope with river flood. There will be the development of climate induced flood risk map, that will be linked to climate information and services like early warning system for downstream communities that are vulnerable to flood and flash floods due to upstream overflow of water caused by Himalayan glacial melts and erratic rainfall. Activities will include (i) Developing a climate induced flood risk map linked to climate information and services (ii) Developing climate resilient multi-purpose community shelters using locally available material for vulnerable community affected by flood, flash flood and river erosion

A key element of this component will be the development of an Innovative Adaptation Incubator Scheme for community organisations. The Innovative adaptation Incubator Scheme aims to provide small scale grants that promote small scaled community based adaptation interventions, which are innovative, unique ideas, which will build resilience and have the ability to be scaled and replicated. The scheme will finance new adaptation technologies to create an enabling environment for promoting and facilitating innovative financing, that will bring adaptation benefits.

This will allow financing to be more effectively targeted to vulnerable groups and allow them to implement adaptation activities which have been designed more effectively to suit their needs.

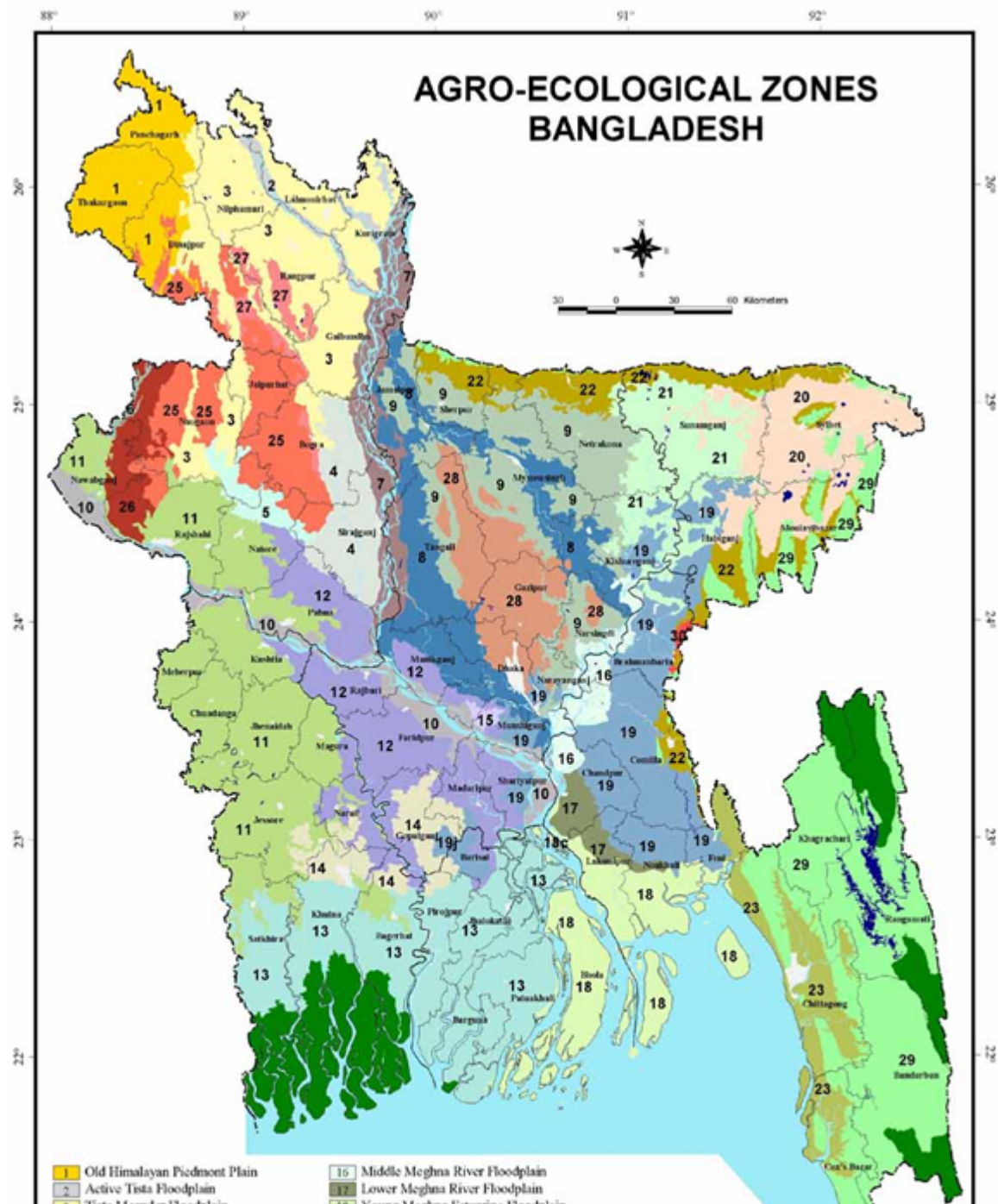
The Innovative Adaptation Incubator Scheme will be open to proposals for adaptation interventions and technologies around the thematic challenge areas of water resource management, sustainable agriculture, disaster risk reduction and sustainable livelihoods. The Challenge Fund will fund projects that help bring communities together and strengthen climate resilience.

The fund will operate under the following key principles:

- All proposals need to demonstrate a new or different approach,
- Project outputs should be sustainable
- All approaches, activities and potential results should be replicable, and scalable to other regions or communities

Grants range from USD 10,000 up to USD 20,000 and will be managed through the National Steering Committee of the LDCF Project. This will be chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and will have participation from inter-Ministerial representatives, academic institutions, civil society and UNDP.

1b. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



## **A.2. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

## **A.3. Stakeholders**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

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

Major stakeholders are located outside the capital Dhaka, including members of local government, at District, Upazila, Union and Ward levels, both civil servants and elected officials, as well as local communities in the project target areas.

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

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

Additionally, Bangladesh has a very strong tradition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including a range of NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) working in both rural and urban areas in a wide variety of fields. Many of these have an impressive track record of successful engagement of marginalized communities in programmes for poverty alleviation, health care, education and women empowerment. NGOs and CBOs that are active and committed to work on issues of climate change adaptation for

sustainable development These civil society organizations will work with MoEF&CC and/or UNDP to work as local partners with communities on the development of community-based adaptation schemes. A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in Annex F of the UNDP project document.

Documents

Title	Submitted
5603_Bangladesh LDCF_4.05.2019-Annex F_Stakeholder Engagement Plan	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

The project is designed by using a proactive gender approach with a dedicated gender expert. UNDP's standard gender guidelines have been used in the design. Three strategies have been used to ensure that gender is an integral part of the project design and the proposed investments. First, the design process used previous gender analysis in Bangladesh to provide baseline information. Secondly, the community consultations involved the participation of women and girls – together with men and separately, so that specific barriers and problems could be effectively identified. Thirdly, the investments proposed will contribute to women's adaptive capacity and empowerment, to influence climate policies and investment decisions

The stakeholder consultation meetings and focus group discussions that were conducted in all the AEZs revealed existence of strong patriarchal attitude where women have limited or no access to climate change related information. For example, many women do not know, nor have they been educated as to:

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

This project will enhance the socio-economic resilience of women and will invest, to increase their ability to become innovators and change agents. In support of this, a Gender Action Plan has been developed and is located Annex G of the UNDP project. The project will also use sex-disaggregated indicators, where appropriate and ensure that all data collected is disaggregated by sex.

#### *4. Private Sector Engagement. Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.*

A "climate change platform" will be setup at the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry, an industry-led and industry-managed organization which represents the business and corporate sector in Chittagong, Bangladesh. Through this platform, a mechanism will be instituted for sensitizing and building capacities of business community to take risk informed investment decisions, promote resilient business and influence Chittagong City Corporation and Chittagong Development Authority towards climate resilient development. A ToR will be drafted on the climate change platform, and an MoU will be signed during project implementation phase between UNDP and CCCI to prepare funding architecture and governance mechanism for the proposed fund, and operationalization of a "climate change platform".

The Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCCI), established in 1959, acts as a major advocate that promotes the strategic economic development of Chittagong as the nation's business capital and a regional economic hub. Eighty percent of the country's revenue comes from Chittagong and 70 percent of international trade takes place through Chittagong Port. The CCCI can garner support from decision makers as well as academics, civil society and media to address sea level rise along the Chittagong Coast and support a climate resilient Chittagong Port.

## Documents

Title

Submitted

5603\_Bangladesh LDCF\_4.05.2019-Annex G\_Gender Action Plan

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**If yes, please upload document or equivalent here**

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:**

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;** Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### A.5. Risks

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.**

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

The table below provides information on the risks associated with the project, risk rating and the mitigation measures.

Risk Description	Risk Rating (Low, Moderate, High)	Risk type (environmental, social, political)	Description of assessment and management measures
Risk 1: There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits.	Moderate	Social	To mitigate potential conflicts between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well to ensure transparency and non-discriminatory selection, the selection criteria and the process will be clearly documented, explained, and vetted in stakeholder consultations with beneficiary communities during the initial phase of implementation. A primary beneficiary list will also be publicized, and a timeframe will be announced to allow for complaints about the selection process and specific selection. In addition, the project will establish a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is gender and vulnerable group sensitive. The GRM will provide an avenue for any complaints in case of any conflict or discrimination as well as a mechanism for resolution of such conflicts.
Risk 2: The project may perpetuate existing inequality and discrimination against women and vulnerable people in target communities, potentially restricting such people from access to, or participation in, project interventions.	Moderate	Social	During the development of the project a Gender Analysis was undertaken, and a Gender Action Plan was prepared based on that analysis. The Gender Action Plan, which is annexed to the ProDoc, outlines the management measures that will be undertaken to address this risk and leverage it for multiple benefits. Opportunities for improving the lives of women and girls were identified in the Gender Analysis and built into the design of the project.
Risk 2: Afforestation and reforestation may inadvertently introduce an invasive alien species through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contained plant material or seeds.	Moderate	Environmental	The project will prohibit use of alien invasive species (AIS) for reforestation and afforestation. Species lists will be cleared with the Department of Forestry and against international AIS databases and checklist (such as those provided by The Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network). Purchased seed material, if used, will either be certified AIS free or be subject to germination tests to verify AIS free.
Risk 4: The outcomes of the project are vulnerable to impacts of climate change – including higher than predicted storm intensity, higher than predicted flooding events, and increased droughts.	Moderate	Environmental	The project will consider the most up-to-date indicators and predictions of climate change effects for Bangladesh during detailed design.

Risk 5: There is potential that community shelters may be damaged during emergency use posing safety risk to those seeking shelter.	Moderate	Environmental	Any structures to be erected or construction with support from project will be required to have the design certified by a Profession Engineer.
Risk 6: Outreach activities in target communities may expose workers, and in some cases communities, to health and safety risks including but not limited to motor vehicle accidents, personal security incidents, exposure to elements, exposure to infectious disease. These risks, including traffic safety and worker health and safety, are well known and effective management measures are available to reduce risks to acceptable levels.	Moderate	Social	UNDP Bangladesh Country Office has put in place safe work and personal security practices for its operations in Bangladesh based on the minimum requirements for UN operations globally. UNDP activities, and those of any organizations contracted by UNDP, will implement and adhere to all UNDP country office security and safe work practices. Project activities controlled by Government of Bangladesh will adhere to government safety standards and protocols.
Risk 7: There are several Indigenous people's/Ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tract target area. Indigenous People in Bangladesh are often marginalized due to a high level of poverty, exclusion from social and political processes, and restricted access to resources. Indigenous peoples in Bangladesh are also more directly dependent on their natural resource base and show different preferences for livelihoods options.	Moderate	Social and Political	In order to account for the unique needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous minorities in the project intervention area, an Indigenous People's Plan will be prepared for the project once the specific target areas are identified and the inclusion of indigenous peoples is confirmed.
Risk 8: There is risk of soil erosion, nuisance dust, nuisance noise, and improper management of wastes during construction of community climate resilient shelter, wave erosion and flood risk management	Moderate	Environmental	Locally available materials (e.g. bamboo, CI sheet, wood, non-fire brick, etc.) will be used for building of community resilient shelter. UNDP will appoint a site supervisor who will oversee and direct construction and field activities including use of safe work practices, safe storage and use of fuels and other hazardous material, handling and disposal of waste, and other common construction issues and practices.

#### A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

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



The project will be guided by The Project Steering Committee (PSC) which will be established by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEFCC). It is chaired by the Secretary of the MoEFCC and the members include the UNDP Resident Representative and senior officials of the respective ministries, implementing agencies, District Commissioners of 5 AEZ pilot Districts and organizations/institutions, which have a direct involvement and responsibility for the successful implementation of the project. The PSC can co-opt members as deemed necessary. The PSC is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Director (NPD), including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be based in the office of the DoE/MoEFCC in Dhaka. The PMU is responsible for the development and implementation of all the components of the project. The PMU will be based at DoE in Dhaka within the MoEFCC. It will consist of a Project Manager and finance associate.

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

The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Coordination with similar ongoing GEF financed projects in Bangladesh are provided in the table below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Budget (US\$ million)</b>	<b>Geographical Coverage</b>	<b>Outcomes and objectives</b>	<b>Areas for potential coordination, linkages and learning</b>
Sustainable Forests and Livelihoods (SUFAL) Project	178.90	Coastal areas (Ctg, Noakhali, Barisal, Khulna, etc.)	The Project aims to improve forest management and increase benefits for forest dependent communities in targeted sites by financing nearly 79,000 hectares of forests on public and private lands, including about 22,000 hectares of coastal green belt across 147 Upazilas (sub-districts) and by providing alternative income generating activities.	Nature based solution for sustainable livelihood promotion, conservation of village common forests, coastal green belt, resilient livelihoods

Integrating Community based adaptation into afforestation and reforestation programmes in Bangladesh	5.60	Barguna, Bhola, Noakhali, Pirojpur Patuakhali	<p>Outcome 1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts</p> <p>Outcome 2: Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes</p> <p>Outcome 3: Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning</p>	Climate resilient livelihoods undertaken by vulnerable coastal communities; 3F model of food, fruits and fuel successfully adopted by the communities; construction of mud embankments as protection from saltwater intrusion; mangrove plantations and forest resource protection groups; improved preparedness for pre and post disaster situations, etc.
Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh	9.99	Lakshmitari Union, northwest Bangladesh; Mujibnagar Union, Char Fasson, Bhola District	enhanced resilience of households through climate resilient housing, renewable sources of electrification and the provisioning of safe drinking water; increased climate resilience of communities through climate risk mapping, cyclone and flood preparedness that leaves no one behind and basic infrastructure that is resilient to cyclones and floods; improved income and food security of vulnerable households by innovating and introducing locally appropriate climate-resilient livelihoods practices; and enhanced knowledge and capacity of communities, government and policymakers to promote climate resilient development on riverine and offshore islands.	learning from the design of cyclone shelters and equipment to be used; climate resilient livelihoods to be promoted in flood affected regions, and safe drinking water provisions and technologies. The project will create a platform for sharing learnings, not just through the knowledge materials, but a mechanism will be developed that involves closer interaction amongst project teams to foster learning from on-ground experiences.

Coordination with other GCF financed adaptation projects in Bangladesh

There is potential for coordination with three other GCF adaptation projects currently under implementation in Bangladesh

- a) The “Climate-Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming in Bangladesh” is being implemented in three of the country’s poorest coastal districts by the Government with support from the KFW as the accredited Entity. With a focus on climate resilient infrastructure, the project will set up 45 new multipurpose cyclone shelters, rehabilitate 20 existing

shelters and provide 80kms of critical road connectivity. Though the sites under the GCF project differ from the proposed LDCF project, there are a number of learnings and sharing of experiences from a) the design of the gender-friendly multi-purpose cyclone shelters to be implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGCD), the department responsible for infrastructure development in the country; b) contribute to learnings from the LDCF project to the Centre of Excellence or the Climate Resilient Local Infrastructure Centre (CReLIC) to be established under the LGDE; and c) encourage cross-sectoral coordination between the executing entities/ implementing partners - LGDE and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change on supporting vulnerable communities through sustainable measures that integrate both the hard measures such as construction of cyclone shelters, as well as softer measures through ecosystem based intervention such as afforestation, reforestation, etc. Further, the two projects have a common linkage with the UNDP supported GCF Project “Strengthening adaptive capacity of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with the impacts of climate-induced salinity”, particularly the extensive gender responsive adaptation measures for most of the activities.

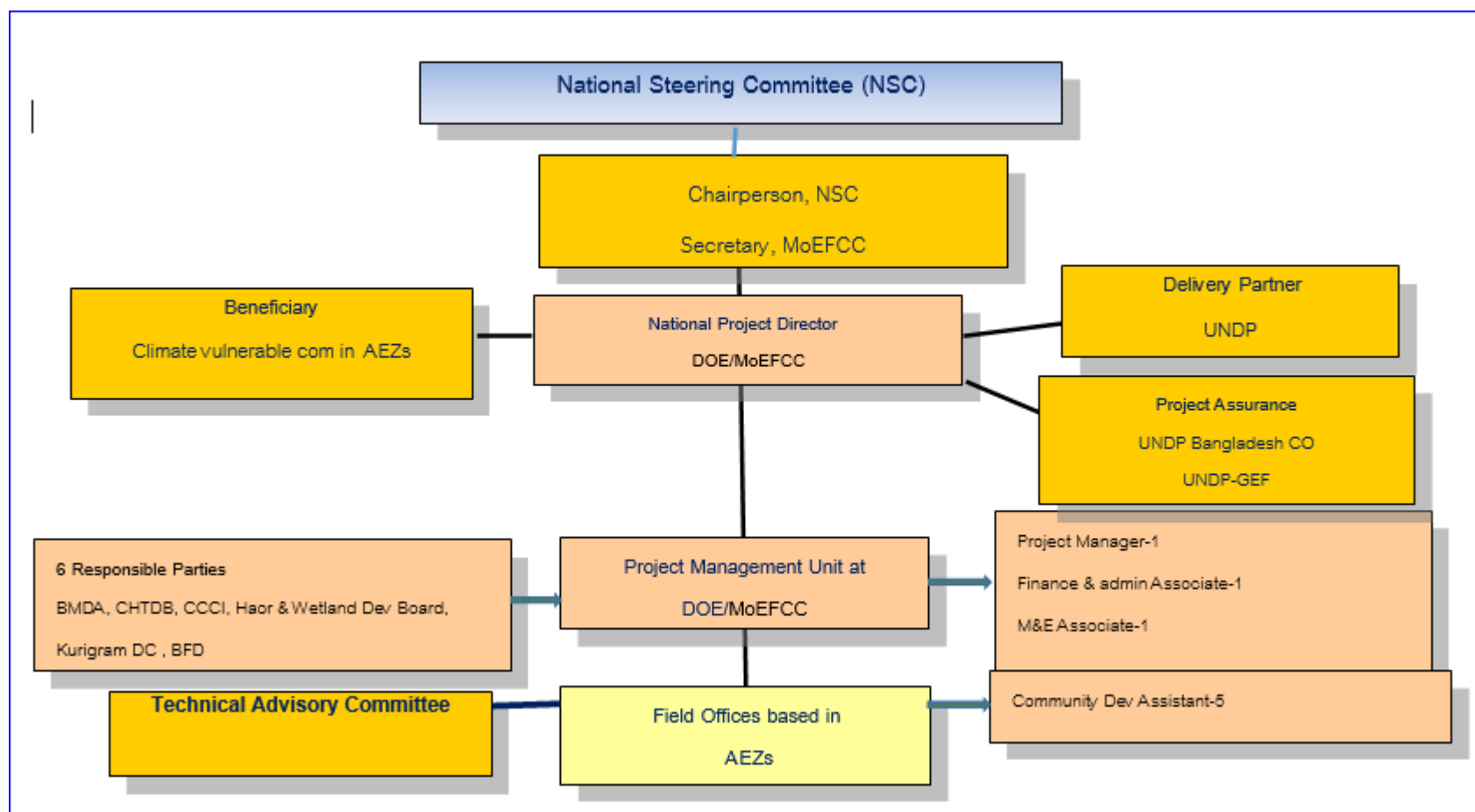
b) “Strengthening the adaptive capacity of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with the impacts of climate-induced salinity”: Though the geographical and broad thematic focus may differ, with UNDP being the AE for both the LDCF and GCF projects, the potential for sharing experiences between both projects is relatively straightforward. Output 3 of the LDCF project has potential for linkages with the GCF project through strengthening of institutional capacities, knowledge, and learning. The GCF project will enhance capacities of communities - women and girls and local govt bodies in south-western coastal belt - whereas the LDCF project will build capacity of local government bodies and communities in other geographical areas (5 climate vulnerable agro-ecological zones of the country). Some of the training modules and tools prepared under both projects will provide opportunities for cross fertilization of ideas and promote exchange of information between two projects. The LDCF project will coordinate with the Women and Child Welfare Ministry, the executing entity of the GCF project, in providing swimming lessons to women, youth and girls and potentially scale up to the rest of the country if the training proves successful.

c) GCF project “Formulation and Advancement of the National Adaptation Plan Process in Bangladesh”: Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional coordination and climate change information and knowledge management for medium to long-term planning. A central web-based climate change information and knowledge management (CCIKM) network will be established under this outcome in NAP project. The LDCF project will also set-up local level climate change information and knowledge management network for selected AEZs and at CCCI. This network under LDCF project will be linked with central CCIKM. Moreover, under capacity building programme, several training and sensitizing workshops will be organized both at national and local level under this outcome. Some of the training workshops will be organized for vulnerable communities and local government bodies at local level under LDCF project. NAP project will mainly address capacity building of national and top-level officials, whereas LDCF project will conduct trainings for local govt bodies at selected ECAs and private sector officials. Some of the training modules will be used for both projects.

Outcome 2: Adaptation options appraised & prioritized- Adaptation option will be appraised and prioritized for 4 major sectors (Water resources, Agriculture, livelihoods and food security, Coastal zones, and Urban habitation) in NAP project. This will be useful for decision making in adaptation options piloting in ECAs. However, separate appraisal and prioritization of adaptation options will be carried out for selected agro-ecological zones under the LDCF project. Information generated for both projects will be interchanged and shared with a wider audience.

Outcome 3: Climate risk informed decision-making tools developed and piloted by planning and budget departments at national and sectoral levels. Climate risk informed decision-making tools will be developed and piloted in selected agro-ecological zones under LDCF project. Both projects will use the same approach and methodology for developing climate risk informed decision-making tools. LDCF project will specifically develop climate risk informed decision-making tools for the select agro-ecological zones. The NAP project will undertake the same initiative at the national level.

The schematic below outlines the project management set-up.



The project will work with, and provide inputs, to the GEF Financed projects, ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area (UNEP) and the Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh project (FAO). The project will work closely with the GCF financed National Adaptation Plan. The project will also be consistent with the goals and actions related to adaptation in Bangladesh's INDC.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

#### **A.7. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

All the AEZs, except Chittagong Coastal Urban area, have high poverty rates. The AEZ Tista Flood Plain- Kurigram area has 70 per cent incidence of poverty, the highest in the country, followed by the Barind Drylands, Surma-Kushiyara wetland area and the Chittagong Hill Tracts with poverty rates higher than the national average of 24.3 per cent (Bureau of Statistics 2018). This is further perpetuated by the changing climate and its impacts such as landslides, floods and drought, thus increasing the vulnerability of the marginalized local communities that are dependent on land-based activities, such as agriculture for livelihoods.

The adaptation interventions will transform the landscapes of the selected AEZs, resulting in enhanced livelihoods and ecosystem resilience. The project envisages improved watershed management in the landslide prone Chittagong Hill Tracts through implementation of 10 climate sensitive participatory land use plans prepared with the local communities for 10 watershed areas; better irrigation systems and integrated land and water resource management for farmers in the drought prone Barind drylands through integrated farming systems and agroforestry using a combination of local ecological and scientific knowledge; enhanced resilience of communities in the Surma-Kushiyara wetlands to floods through alternative and diversified livelihood activities, and reinforcing flood affected homes with locally available materials to protect them from strong wave action and floods; communities in the Tista river floodplains will be better equipped to deal with floods or flashfloods through the information generated from the interactive flood risk map and 5 community shelters that will be built for affected households. More than 350ha of degraded lands and forests will be restored.

The improved access to data, improved data as well as information sharing mechanism will facilitate informed decision making at the local and national government levels and thus allow more appropriate adaptation interventions to be put in place which will accrue benefits. Access to more reliable climate information and capacity building in understanding climate impacts will also improve the decision-making process. Through these multi-pronged interventions of climate adaptive livelihoods, enhanced ecosystem services and better multisectoral coordination, the project will result in a win-win situation of socio-economic and ecological resilience.

#### **A.8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

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

Learnings from successful pilots on-ground as well as knowledge management activities in the project will be incorporated into the Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) framework that mobilizes community groups and local institutions in adaptation planning and better understanding of their respective roles. This will support the scaling up and replication of such models at local level, across the country and ensure sustainability after the project closure. Where appropriate, these lessons will be incorporated into other relevant national climate change plans and policies.

Further, the project's investment on capacity building and training programmes with relevant stakeholders in the 4 agro-ecological zones on flood management, climate smart agriculture, and water resource management will support retention of knowledge and ensure sustainability of project interventions across these sectors. Learning products from the project will be documented and disseminated through different media and target a range of stakeholders and project beneficiaries. The knowledge materials generated under the project will include, but not be limited to, the following: capacity development action plans on climate change adaptation; training modules and handbooks on the priority issue of climate change adaptation; the development of knowledge platforms and applications, reports on best practices and innovations for mainstreaming adaptation in Bangladesh; reports on cost benefit analysis of adaptation options; and local level adaptation plan (LAPAs) for five targeted AEZs.

Knowledge products will be uploaded in the relevant national portals (e.g. DoE's and local government websites that includes websites of Chittagong City Corporation, CHT development board, Sunamgonj districts, etc.) so that stakeholders can freely access the knowledge products, most of which will be prepared in Bangla. A summary of each knowledge product will also be produced for international audience. A technical working committee to be established under the NPD will provide the required support and guidance in preparation of knowledge products. All the knowledge products under this project will be uploaded to the Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management (CCIKM), a web-based climate change knowledge management network being developed under the National Adaptation Plan. This will ensure sustainability and enhance accessibility of knowledge and information of the project. The project will oversee expansion of the existing CCIKM and improve the capacity of the IT staff to retain the facility on a sustainable basis. Most government institutions have websites managed by full time IT specialists and web administrators, including the MoEFCC that has a dedicated IT manager to support this effort and oversee long term maintenance. The project will coordinate with the CCIKM oversight committee within MoEFCC, launched under the Pilot Programme of Climate Resilience project, to ensure that the CCIKM is updated and on track.

Further, under this portal, there will be a sub-activity to set up a geospatial database at the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and Department of Environment to archive all the weather and climate related statistical and downscaled data/maps/info to support mid- and long-term climate monitoring and impact assessment. This geo-database will be linked to the parent CCIKM portal. Through this mechanism, the most vulnerable communities will have access to relevant climate risk information to help them cope with floods, landslides, cyclones and other disasters that frequent the country. A mechanism will be worked out with the government/PSC for handing over this component to the institute after project closure.

## **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.**

A key aspect of this project is that it will support, and is linked to, other national planning efforts. The project will implement urgent priority interventions identified in Bangladesh's DELTA Plan 2100 and will also contribute to the number of medium and long-term priorities identified in the National Adaptation Plan Roadmap, by contributing to an integrated approach towards climate induced disaster and climate change resilience in national and sectoral planning. The project is consistent with the Third National Communications of Bangladesh, and the National Adaptation Plan of Action.

The project will also help transform the way in which integrating climate change adaptation into the sustainable pathway programme is designed and developed for Bangladesh and thereby also contribute towards achieving the SDG Goals and the climate part of the Delta Plan providing substantive input in the climate and disaster management part of the upcoming 8th Five Year Plan (2019-2025).

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

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

#### C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

The table below outlines the budgeted M&E plan.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[1]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-Financing	
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	UNDP Country Office	USD 15,000	<i>add</i>	Within two months of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
<b>Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP</b>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
<b>Risk management</b>	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] <sup>1</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-Financing	
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	Per year: USD 4,000 \$4000 x4 years = 16,000	<i>IMED, GoB</i>	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	Per year: USD 7,000 \$7,000x4 years = 28,000	<i>none</i>	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>None</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	On-going
PSC meetings	NPSC UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per Year: USD2,500	<i>None</i>	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[2] <sup>2</sup>	<i>None</i>	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>8</sup>	<i>None</i>	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	<i>None</i>	To be determined.



GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[1]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-Financing	
<i>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool (to be updated by CO )</i>	<i>Project Manager</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	<i>UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team</i>	<i>USD 39,000 -</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> PIR.</i>
<b>Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated by</b>	Project Manager		<i>None</i>	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
<b>Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response</b>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 43,500	<i>None</i>	At least three months before operational closure
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	<i>UNDP Country Office</i>		<i>None</i>	<i>As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.</i>
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 151,500</i>	<i>None</i>	

<sup>[1]</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

<sup>[2]</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

**PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<b>GEF Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya Executive Coordinator & Director- Global Environmental Finance United Nations Development Programme	5/4/2019	Ms. Lianchawii Chhakchhuak		lianchawii.chhakchhuak@undp.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

Page 22-26 in Project Document.

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

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

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

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Risks and Assumptions
	<p><b><u>Indicator 3</u></b></p> <p>No. of technical staff of key ministries and local government institutions trained to use climate change information and services in planning processes and to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures; disaggregated by gender</p> <p>-</p>	200 out of 700 technical staff and officials responsible for government's sectoral project document preparation received climate change responsive project design training.	300	500	<p>Training is inadequate; wrong staff trained; or training is not applied.</p> <p>information provided to support and inform the planning processes will be useful to those participating and monitoring the planning processes.</p>

	Objective and Outcome Indicators					Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 2: Resilient adaptation options are implemented in selected AEZs	<b>Indicator 4</b> Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices								
	a) Integrated water resource management and efficient irrigation systems. b) No. of participatory land use plans adopted that mainstream climate resilient measures. c) No. of HH that adopt climate resilient alternative livelihoods and swimming lessons to women and girls d) Areas under (ha) afforestation and reforestation and agroforestry e) No. of climate resilient structures that reduce vulnerability to floods, flash floods and wave actions -	0 villages with IWRM and efficient irrigation systems 0 PLUPs 0 HH 0 women and girls 0 ha 0	50% of targeted areas 6 watershed areas in CHT 200 HH (min. 70 % female) in wetland areas 2000 women and girls trained in swimming 200 ha of degraded forests and lands afforested and restored 2 community	100% of targeted areas 10 watershed areas in CHT 300 HH (min. 70% female) in wetland areas 5000 women and girls trained in swimming 350 ha of forest areas 5 community-based flood shelters; 600 HH with	Soil health assessment will be conducted based on FAO's Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) Villagers are unwilling to participate in the participatory land use planning process Risks: Livelihood activities promoted by the project are not taken up by local communities or causes maladaptation. Assumptions: Climate resilient livelihoods will lead to economic empowerment				

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

GEF Secretariat, LDCF/SCCF Council and STAP Comments	UNDP Response
<b>GEF Secretariat Comments</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bangladesh has engaged in climate change adaptation efforts for several years, including modeling studies and vulnerability analyses. Please specify the modeling and assessment work that will be undertaken in the context of this NAP project that is additional to existing efforts</li> <li>2. Kindly elaborate on how the NGO community and civil society will be actively engaged in the NAP formulation process</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The focus of the project has changed since the PIF. The project now focuses on adaptation activities in selected agro-ecological zones. The vulnerability analysis and modelling assessment work, will now be related to the agro-ecological zones and the specific project sites to ensure that adaptation options selected will address the specific needs</li> <li>2. The NGO community and civil society will be directly involved in the project. At the macro level a NGO representative will be a member of the project steering committee. On the ground, specific NGOs and CSOs will also work closely with communities and project beneficiaries in implementation of the project in the AEZs. Other NGOs and CSOs at the community level will benefit from the project activities by being the recipient of trainings where appropriate</li> </ol>
<b>LDCF/SCCF Council</b>	

GEF Secretariat, LDCF/SCCF Council and STAP Comments	UNDP Response
<p><b>Canada</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. We suggest that the project objective, “To support Bangladesh in addressing climate change risks in the medium and long term”, be strengthened by being more specific on the particular objective and outcomes of this project.</li> <li>2. Regarding Outcome 2, “Adaptation options including for all agro-ecological regions, population groups and sectors are appraised and implemented”, we suggest an adjustment be made to the “and implemented” wording. This implies that Component 2 will implement adaptation options, which conflicts with the component description that states that this component is limited to building capacity to appraise and plan adaptation options.</li> <li>3. Given that UNFCCC requests the Green Climate Fund to provide support to LDCs to develop their NAPs and that the GCF will provide up to USD 3 million per country through the GCF Readiness and reparatory Support Programme, please elaborate on why this support is being requested through LDCF and why the amount is greater than USD 3 million</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The objective of the project has been updated. The objective of the project is now <i>To Support Bangladesh in addressing urgent, medium and long term climate change risks in selected agro-ecological zones.</i></li> <li>2. The project has been restructured. Component 2 will now be focused on adaptation interventions in select AEZs</li> <li>3. The project has evolved since the PIF stage and is now focused on implementing adaptation interventions in selected agro-ecological zones. The project will no longer support development of the NAP, but will identify and implement specific adaptation options and focus on investment in adaptation activities in climate vulnerable regions of select AEZs. Bangladesh has another project financed by GCF to prepare its NAP</li> </ol>
STAP Comments	



GEF Secretariat, LDCF/SCCF Council and STAP Comments	UNDP Response
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. STAP welcomes the emphasis in the PIF on regarding the NAP as an on-going and long-term process, rather than simply the preparation of a plan document. In that regard, STAP encourages the proponents to consider ways to institutionalize the process into existing (or modified) decision-making and planning structures. This could actually be reflected as an output associated with Outcome 3. Similarly, some of the outputs (for example outputs 1, 2, 4 in Outcome 2) could be formulated to reflect the fact that these activities are not one-time efforts, but rather the project should seek to create a process that will allow them to be undertaken on an on-going basis.</li> <li>2. Bangladesh's INDC (submitted in September 2015) includes goals and actions related to adaptation. These need to be captured and would certainly need to be reflected in the project document for CEO endorsement to ensure that the NAP process is integrally connected to, and supports, NDC implementation.</li> <li>3. STAP welcomes the linkages with disaster management and recommends that these synergies be emphasized in the NAP process. Further, STAP also welcomes the emphasis on a cross-sectoral approach, with specific attention to engaging the Planning and Finance ministries and other line ministries.</li> <li>4. Analysis of future climate related hazards (output 1 in Outcome 1) should consider not only different climate scenarios, but also a range of socio-economic futures. This will be key for the assessment of future vulnerability, given</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project has evolved from the PIF stage and no longer supports the NAP process as Bangladesh has received GCF funds to prepare NAP. Instead, the project now address adaptation needs and requirements through implementation of adaptation options in AEZs. However, there are specific outcomes and activities in the project that have strong potential to be institutionalized to address medium and long-term climate risks. These include the Local Adaptation Plan of Action or LAPAs which will be institutionalized at the local level government and replicated in other AEZs of the country.</li> <li>2. Though the focus of the project has shifted from support to the NAP process, the project is still strongly aligned with the Bangladesh INDC and NAP and this is also clearly articulated in the project document.</li> <li>3. The project through its components and activities adopts a multisectoral approach, as opposed to a sectoral one. Flood Control and Erosion protection, Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure, Ecosystem based adaptation (including forestry co-management), community based conservation of wetlands and riverplains and policy and institutional capacity building are central to the project. Further, the project will facilitate an innovative financial tracking mechanism to assist government to upscale its climate fiscal framework (CFF) and establish a mechanism for climate adaptation related investment decision-making and support the government to develop new projects to be funded by its own resources</li> <li>4. Component 1 of the project will develop a geospatial climate, socio-economic database (GIS based) by agro ecological zone. The database will include information on current conditions as well as medium (approximately 2050) and</li> </ol>

## ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

**A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	16,000	11,990.17	4,009.83
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	49,600	37,169.52	12,430.48
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	14,400	10,791.15	3,608.85
<b>Total</b>	80,000	59,950.84	20,049.16

## ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

### ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

N/A.

### ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project



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