



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)<sup>1</sup>

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project  
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	National Capacity Development for implementing Rio Conventions through Environmental Governance		
Country(ies):	Bangladesh	GEF Project ID: <sup>2</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4884
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of environment and Forest	Submission Date:	2012-08-28
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	30 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	66,000

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
(select) CD-4	4.1 Enhanced institutional capacities to manage environmental issues and implement global conventions 4.2 Good environment management standards defined and adopted	a) Institutional capacities for management of environment strengthened b) Standards of good environmental management developed and adopted c) Management capacities for implementation of convention guidelines and reporting enhanced countries d) Capacities of CSOs and CBOs strengthened	GEFTF	600,000	600,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				600,000	600,000
Project Management Cost <sup>4</sup>			(select)	<b>60,000</b>	60,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				660,000	660,000

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhanced capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the 3 Rio Conventions and other MEAs						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Institutional capacities for	TA	Outcome 1. Global environmental	1.1. A consortium of the leading national training	GEFTF	150,000	150,000

<sup>1</sup> It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

<sup>4</sup> GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

<p>management of global environment</p>		<p>conventions mainstreamed into vocation training and re-training structures for public institutions in Bangladesh.</p> <p>GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve human resources in Bangladesh.</p>	<p>institutes in the public sector (i.e. Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), National Academy for Educational Management (NAEM), Academy of Planning and Development (APD), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Police Academy, Forest Academy etc.).</p> <p>1.2. Training curricula and programme developed for training of trainers (TOT) on, e.g.: negotiation skills, integrated planning and assessment, ecosystem and data management, reporting to the Rio Convention Secretariats, policy formulation, developmental planning, project designing, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation etc. GEF covers global environmental aspects, co-financing covers sustainable development and local environmental aspects.</p> <p>1.3. Enhanced capacity of key staff throughout public institutions through training, on various topics such as: environmental obligations, rules/regulations, law enforcement, participatory M&amp;E, etc. This will include capacity to contribute to national reports to the Conventions.</p>			
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	TA	<p>Outcome 2. Global environmental conventions mainstreamed into human resources development systems for sustainable development practitioners.</p> <p>GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve human resources of sustainable development practitioners in Bangladesh.</p>	<p>2.1. Training materials related to implementing the Rio Conventions developed and disseminated.</p> <p>2.2. Technical capacity related to global environment conventions for practitioners (e.g. on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Community Based Adaptation (CBA), Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD)). This will include capacity to contribute to national reports to the Conventions.</p>	GEFTF	150,000	150,000
Policy development and operationalization	TA	<p>Outcome 3. Improved multi-sectoral environmental policies and programmes, and associated governance structures.</p> <p>GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve environment and natural resources policy.</p>	<p>3.1 Generation of new knowledge by monitoring results from local initiatives, including initiatives that address priority environmental issues identified through key documents such as the Bangladesh Climate Changes Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009).</p> <p>3.2 Improved capacity to monitor natural resources management, and prepare results and documentation that is easily understood, interpreted and used by policy and decision makers.</p> <p>3.3 Formalised guidance addressing policy preparation and management approaches, covering key issues such as coastal area developments, community based NRM, participatory decision making and implementation, etc.</p>	GEFTF	300,000	300,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Sub-Total		600,000	600,000

Project Management Cost <sup>5</sup>	GEFTF	60,000	60,000
<b>Total Project Costs</b>		660,000	660,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)	In-kind	400,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	200,000
Others	IUCN, Bangladesh	In-kind	40,000
Others	Center for Participatory Research and Development	In-kind	20,000
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			660,000

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Bangladesh	660,000	66,000	726,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				660,000	66,000	726,000

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

<sup>2</sup> Please indicate fees related to this project.

<sup>5</sup> Same as footnote #3.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The proposed project addresses the objectives of three GEF focal Areas (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation). It specifically fits under the strategic priority related to cross cutting capacity development, and contributes to the CCCD 4 “*Strengthened capacities for management and implementation on convention guidelines*”.

In line with CCCD 4, this project will: (i) enhance institutional capacities to manage environmental issues and implement global conventions and (ii) help define and develop environment management standards. Institutional capacities for management of environment will be strengthened, work towards standards for good environmental management will be undertaken, management capacities for implementation of convention guidelines and reporting will be enhanced. The project strategy will also lead to strengthened capacities of CSOs and CBOs.

The project also has a high potential to contribute significantly towards improving the performance of national and local institutions in other operational programmes of GEF including OP 3 (Forest ecosystems,) OP 12 (Ecosystem management) and OP 15 (Sustainable land management).

Bangladesh is fully committed to meet its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to facilitate an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. The Table below illustrates how the project components will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions. The PPG process will further explore alignment to Convention articles, and the MSP document will specify, and exemplify, how the project intervention will directly support the Conventions.

Table 1: Illustrating how the project component will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions

<b>Project Components</b>	<b>CBD</b>	<b>CCD</b>	<b>FCCC</b>
Outcome 1: Global environmental conventions mainstreamed into vocation training and re-training structures for public institutions in Bangladesh.	Article 6 (b), General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use. Article 8, In-situ conservation. Article 10 (a), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity.	Article 4, General provisions. Article 9, Basic Approach.	Article 4 (1e, 1f, 1i), Commitments.
Outcome 2. Global environmental conventions mainstreamed into human resources development systems for sustainable development practitioners.	Article 8, In-situ conservation. Article 10 (a, e), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity. Article 13, Public education and awareness.	Article 4, General provisions. Article 9, Basic Approach.	Article 4 (1e, 1f, 1i), Commitments.

Outcome 3. Improved multi-sectoral environmental policies and programmes, and associated governance structures.		Article 4, General provisions. Article 5, Obligations of affected countries. Article 9, Basic Approach. Article 13, Support for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes. Article 14, Coordination of the elaboration and implementation of action programmes.	Article 4 (1e, 1f, 1i), Commitments.
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A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

Not applicable

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

Not applicable

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Bangladesh is a ratifying party to all the three Rio Conventions (RCs), namely United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), along with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The Rio Conventions and their protocols collectively set the overall context for Bangladesh's global environmental management, as the natural resource management regime is guided by these key global documents, translated as national level policies, strategies and plans. However, the country's capacity is still limited, along with the institutional and human resources, to implement the MEAs and national policy instruments effectively. There is a need for the local level and national institutions and researchers to further understand and internalize the issues of climate change, biodiversity conservation and land degradation.

In order to better understand the dynamics behind the threats to Bangladesh's environment vis-à-vis global environment, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) completed a GEF/UNDP supported National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) Project. Through a broad-based consultative and participatory process, the Bangladesh NCSA identified the salient features of obligations under RCs, priority environmental issues, capacity development needs, either common to or cutting across the climate change, biodiversity and land degradation thematic areas. Based on this analysis, the GoB has developed a Capacity Development Action Plan (CDAP) to address these prioritized issues and capacity needs to fulfill Bangladesh's responsibilities and commitments toward implementing the Rio Conventions. A major challenge for this process was not only to identify the cross-cutting linkages between the Conventions, but also to match them with the socio-economic priorities identified by the Government, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) titled '*Unlocking the Potential - National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction*'.

According to the CDAP under Synergies among Rio Conventions, establishing and

strengthening collaboration between institutions through formation of relevant committees and networks, development of guidelines for joint actions and mainstreaming of MEAs into planning processes are recommended. Strengthening capacity and skills of stakeholders is also recommended for monitoring natural resource management. To strengthen public education and awareness of the MEAs, learning materials and sensitization workshop for key stakeholders, policy and decision makers are suggested. To build technical and managerial capacity, the action plan should include review of institutional curricula to integrate MEAs issues, preparation of training materials on MEAs basing identified need. In resource mobilization, measures should also include training in negotiation skills, development of guidelines for mainstreaming MEAs. CDAP also recommended that actions to promote increased public awareness of laws and policies on natural resource management should be geared up which will strengthen human and institutional capacity to implement and enforce laws and policies for natural resource management.

The project is a direct response to the NCSA process in Bangladesh, in order to follow up and materialize the above-listed actions recommended in the CDAP. This proposal aims to address some of the key cross-cutting capacity development needs, related to the implementation of the Rio conventions and to strengthen the synergies amongst them to attain maximum benefit. It is expected that this NCSA follow-up project will compliment the efforts of other capacity development initiatives in the country and make it better equipped to manage the natural resources.

Bangladesh is also striving to translate its policy of environmentally sustainable development into on-the-ground level actions through implementation of the national level plans and strategies such as, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), August 2009; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); Sixth Five Year Plan of the GoB (draft awaiting approval) and National Action Plan (NAP) in order to address land degradation issues. All these documents highlight '*capacity development*' as a priority issue, since that is a prerequisite for implementing the above mentioned plans and strategies. For example, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009) has dedicated one of its six pillars for capacity building and institutional strengthening, realizing the need for capacity enhancement amongst the implementing bodies.

Similarly, the NBSAP has recommended 16 strategies for biodiversity conservation and strategy 6 suggests capacity building and awareness-raising amongst the different sectors of the society. In addition to that, short term initiative of strategy 8 recommends the creation of an 'apex body' for facilitating institutional coordination. In addition to BCCSAP and NBSAP, the NAPA 2009 has recommended 'strengthening human resource capacity and revision of national and sectoral policies to mainstream adaptation to climate change' in its priority action list.

## **B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

In the baseline, with support from international partners, the Government of Bangladesh is taking several initiatives related to the above-mentioned capacity shortages.

Several institutes mandated to develop human resources exist in Bangladesh, including the Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), the National Academy for Educational Management (NAEM), the Academy of Planning and Development (APD), the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRRI), the Police Academy, the Forest Academy etc. In the baseline, these will all provide

training and public service capacity development to public institutions related to environment or natural resources. This presents a great entry point and opportunity for incorporating MEAs into the work programmes of public institutions. However, in the baseline: these institutes act in an uncoordinated manner, they do not have curricula and training material related to global environment, and they focus on sectoral activities for sustainable development.

Likewise, in the baseline, across Bangladesh, there will be a series of training events for sustainable development practitioners provided by international partners, national CSOs, and government training programmes. Again, this presents a great entry point and opportunity for incorporating MEAs into the activities of sustainable development practitioners across Bangladesh. In the baseline, this opportunity will be missed.

Finally, in the baseline, processes to develop policy and programmes related to natural resources will not address global environment conventions – they will focus on natural resources, sustainable development and local environment. As a result, as policy continues to be developed in Bangladesh, global environmental conventions will not be mainstreamed.

- B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Project Objective:

**Project Objective: Enhanced capacity of relevant policy and institutional stakeholders to enable compliance with the three Rio Conventions and other MEAs**

The first two outcomes focus on developing the capacity of public institutions and sustainable development practitioners by mainstreaming global environmental conventions into the existing structures for their human resources and capacity development. The third outcome focuses on improving the planning and policy-making processes, notably by learning from the experiences of existing local and national initiatives, and thereby ensuring they address issues related to the global conventions.

**Outcome 1:** Global environmental conventions mainstreamed into vocation training and re-training structures for public institutions in Bangladesh. The GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve human resources in Bangladesh.

**Outputs for Outcome 1:**

1.1. A consortium of the leading national training institutes in the public sector (i.e. Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), National Academy for Educational Management (NAEM), Academy of Planning and Development (APD), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Police Academy, Forest Academy etc.).

1.2. Training curricula and programme developed for training of trainers (TOT) on, e.g.: negotiation skills, integrated planning and assessment, ecosystem and data management, reporting to the Rio Convention Secretariats, policy formulation, developmental planning, project designing, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation etc. GEF support will cover the global environmental aspects; the co-financing covers sustainable development and local environmental aspects.

1.3. Enhanced capacity of key staff throughout public institutions through training, on various

topics such as: environmental obligations, rules/regulations, law enforcement, participatory M&E, etc. There will be training to improve the reporting to the global conventions.

**Outcome 2:** Global environmental conventions mainstreamed into human resources development systems for sustainable development practitioners. GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve human resources of sustainable development practitioners in Bangladesh.

**Outputs for Outcome 2:**

2.1. Training materials related to implementing the Rio Conventions developed and disseminated. This will be material to be used in training *practitioners*.

2.2. Technical capacity related to global environment conventions for practitioners (e.g. on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Community Based Adaptation (CBA), Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD)). There will be training related to contributing to reporting to the global conventions.

**Outcome 3:** Improved multi-sectoral environmental policies and programmes, and associated governance structures. GEF supports builds onto baseline and other initiatives to improve environment and natural resources policy.

**Outputs for Outcome 3:**

3.1 Generation of new knowledge by monitoring results from local initiatives, including initiatives that address priority environmental issues identified through key documents such as the Bangladesh Climate Changes Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009). Ongoing pilot work will be monitored and lessons collected. If necessary, support so such pilot projects will be provided (using co-financing).

3.2 Improved capacity to monitor natural resources management, and prepare results and documentation that is easily understood, interpreted and used by policy and decision makers. The ability to collect empirical data and use it to form policy brief, advocacy documents, and lobbying tools will be developed – this capacity will be developed amongst national CSOs.

3.3 Formalised guidance addressing policy preparation and management approaches, covering key issues such as coastal area developments, community based NRM, participatory decision making and implementation, etc. The appropriate legislative and regulatory tools will be used to prepare a formal guidance decision that will ensure all natural resources policy accounts for global environment in the optimal way.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

The Rio Conventions, namely CBD, UNFCCC and the CCD recognize the intricate linkages between gender, development and natural resource management. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) emphasize the clear linkages between gender equality, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development. Gender mainstreaming is not only a requirement, but is a proven strategy that can lead to success of projects, as well as achieving GEF goals. The GEF recognizes that, for its project interventions to achieve their global environmental objectives, particular attention should be paid to enhancing both women's and men's contributions. This project will pay particular attention to this strategy and these needs.

The project is expected to achieve significant global environment benefits as the proposed activities are a follow up to the capacity development action plan that was prepared through the NCSA process. It is anticipated that implementation of this project will significantly contribute to building capacities of key stakeholders of the country to address the environmental issues in policy-formulation, planning and decision-making at the central as well as at the field (local) level. The trained officials from different line agencies of GoB will be more informed and sensitized and hence incorporate cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment in their traditional planning approaches.

Against this backdrop, the project seeks to address and account for women's needs and roles, not only by including them as stakeholders of the project but also involving them in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It is expected that targeted interventions (in this case training or studies or pilot scale research) will enable women (as well as men) to benefit equally.

Gender mainstreaming in this project includes identifying gaps in attaining equality through the use of sex -disaggregated data, developing strategies and policies to close those gaps, devoting resources and expertise for implementing such strategies, monitoring the results of implementation and holding individuals and institutions accountable for outcomes that promote gender equality.

**B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:**

The major potential risk towards implementation of the proposed project is ensuring the coordination among different ministries/divisions/agencies/stakeholders, mainly because they have individual mandates to implement plans, policies and programmes under the Rules of Business. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture has the mandate to increase food production, while the Ministry of Land is mandated to earn revenue from the inland water bodies. The Ministry of Environment and Forests again has the edict to conserve the natural resources and ensure sustainable ecosystems. Moreover, in absence of adequate understanding, awareness and commitment at the policy-decision level, there is much risk of the project activities being hampered. However, a good understanding and initiation of partnerships have been developed through the NCSA process, is likely to aid the proposed project and its activities.

Another potential risk is inadequacy/uncertainty of funding. However, linkages that will be made during the preparatory phase to ongoing and planned baseline development activities implemented by government and donors, securing of the necessary co-financing, as well as local buy-in through a comprehensive stakeholder participation plan (to be developed prior to commencement of the preparatory phase), are expected to minimize these risks. The project aims to address these potential risks by coordinating closely with ongoing activities/initiatives of the GoB and other agencies such as the IUCN Bangladesh.

The proposed project has strong commitment from the Government (Ministry of Environment and Forest) which minimizes the likely risks to the proposed project of inter-sectoral conflicts, and will contribute greatly to resource mobilization efforts.

Bangladesh is known as the landing ground of disasters. Unfavorable climatic conditions and natural calamities might occur during the project life cycle. An important assumption is that these disaster and climatic extremes will be within coping capacity and that existing institutions and community groups will rapidly absorb and act on the new skills, technical approaches and knowledge to be acquired.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The project design developed through this proposal ensures support and participation of all concerned ministries, divisions and agencies of the government. The training packages will be provided to related line ministries and agencies through national training institutes. In addition, local private sectors, CSOs, CBOs from the pilot study sites will also be involved in the project.

The project is to be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, through an innovative partnership with the IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Bangladesh Country Office and Center for Participatory Research and Development as local NGO partners. This is to ensure that the respective strengths of Government, international organizations and local CSO/CBOs all contribute to the project success. This is also to ensure that knowledge and skills from international organizations are transferred to local organizations and to Government.

The institutions involved in the project are BPATC, NAEM, Planning Academy, Police Academy, Forest Department (FD), Forest Academy, Department of Agricultural Extensions (DAE), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Bangladesh Planning Commissions (BPC), Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Water Resource (MoWR), BRRI, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (BFRI), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), FRI, , BSRI, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI), BWDB, SPARSO, CEGIS, IWM, Universities and NGO etc. The roles and responsibilities of these institutions can be outlined as follows:

Thematic Area	Programme	Implementing agencies
Climate Change	Community Based Adaptation (CBA) programmes	DOE, NGOs, DAE, BRRI
	Climate resilient adaptation programmes	MoEF, Planning Commission, BPATC, MoEF, DoE, SPARCO, FD, CEGIS, IWM
	CDAP for post-2012 climate regime	MoEF, DoE, MoFL
	Studies for sustainable environmental governance	MoEF, DoE, DMB, BMD
Biodiversity	Legal framework for sustainable management of biodiversity	MoEF, MoA, MoFL, NGOs
	Sustainable management of plant genetic resources	BRRI, DAE, BARI, FD, MoEF, BFRI, MoA
	Sustainable management of animal genetic resources	BLRI, FD, MoEF, BAU, DoF
	Inter-Cross-cutting CD on Biodiversity	MoEF, FD, BARC, MoFL, BFRI, DAE, BPC
	Capacity development on biosafety at institutional level	MoEF, DoE, MoA, MoFL
	Capacity development on biosafety at individual level	MoEF, DoE, MoA, MoC, MoFA, MoFL, FD
	Capacity development on biosafety at systemic level	MoEF, DoE, MoA, MoFA, FD, MoFL

	Protect the components of biodiversity	MoFL, DoF, DAE, MoEF, FD, DoE, MoA, BARI, NGOs, Police/coast guard
	Address threats to biodiversity	MoEF, MoA, MoFL, MoL, FD, DAE, NGOs, DoE, CBOs
	Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well being	MoEF, MoA, NGOs, MoFL, FD
	Protect Traditional Knowledge (TK), innovations and practices	MoEF, MoA, NGOs, MoFL, FD
Land Degradation	Sustainable land management (SLM)	MoLR, MoEF, MoA, DoE, BARC, DAE, Planning Commission, MoEF, WDB, NGOs, CEGIS
	Implementation of land use policy	CEGIS, MoA, NGOs, MoEF, DAE
	Sustainable watershed management	FD, BMDA, NGOs, WDB, LGED, DoE, DAE, BRRI, BARI, BARC, MoEF
	Awareness raising	MoEF, Planning Commission, NGOs, DoE
	Negotiation at the international flora	MoEF, SRDI, BARC, DoE, CEGIS, BMD, DAE, WARPO
	Environmental governance	DoAE, MoLR, MoEF, DAE
	Best technologies and practices on SLM	MoEF, DAE
	Soil salinity	MoWR, MoEF, MoL, MoFL, MoA
	Riverbank erosion	MoEF, MoWR, BWDB, CEGIS
	Top soil loss, land slide, soil compaction and decline in soil moisture and micro nutrient levels	MoL, MoA, MoEF, Local NGOs, DAE
	Brick field	MoEF, DOE, MoE, Local NGOs, relevant stakeholders regarding brick industries
	Waterlogging and drainage congestion	MoEF, MoL, DoE, BWDB, Local NGOs, DCC, CCC, KCC, RCC, and other Pourashavas
	Agro- chemicals	MoEF, MoA, DAE, Local NGOs
	Transboundary water issues	MoWR, MoEF, BWDB, JRC
Communication to UNCCD	MoEF, DoE	

*Adapted from the CDAP, National Capacity Self-Assessment, MoEF*

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of Bangladesh and UNDP procedures in Bangladesh. The Ministry of Environment and Forests will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. The UNDP CO will support the Ministry as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define the management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

#### B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The proposed project would be governed in accordance with the Result Management Guide (RMG) developed by UNDP and GoB operational principles within a framework/structure as described below:

An **Outcome Board** (traditionally known as Project Steering Committee) will be set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, as s/he is also the GEF Operational Focal Point and national focal point for Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification. Along with that, representatives from other ministries/divisions viz. Ministry of Land, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock, Finance Division, ERD, IMED, Planning Commission, the Department of Environment, Forest Department, BMD, SPARRSO, etc. will also be members of the Board. The Outcome Board will review the results to be achieved by the project, the progress and provide policy guidelines on a quarterly or bi-annual basis.

A '**Project Management Board**' (formerly known as Technical Advisory Committee) will also be set up under the National Project Director/Project Executive consisting of relevant agencies, experts, academics and civil society as the members for advising on all technical issues related to project implementation.

Some key related initiatives in institutional capacity development and generating knowledge are as follows:

- The Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) initiative. The IPAC team, has been working with USAID/Bangladesh, the US Forest Service, Forest Dept, DoE, DoF and others on the advance planning of a major training activity. The main objective of IPAC is to ensure local support for more cost effective and sustainable implementation of co-management activities at the field level. IPAC has a strong emphasis on capacity building of stakeholders and institutions, through support for training to GOB national and local level staff, NGOs and rural communities; strengthening of existing training centers and development of new and innovative applied training courses; and development of local support services for integrated, participatory co-management.
- The 'Road to Copenhagen' capacity building Initiative (CBI) is being implemented. Ministries, MPs, journalists, civil societies are all involved in this initiative. A monitoring protocol has also been developed to register the impact of climate change. It identified indicators for monitoring to see the impact of climate change in different sectors (i.e. freshwater fisheries, marine and estuarine fisheries, agriculture, livestock, forest flora and fauna, human health, livelihood and poverty). Information briefs for twelve sectors (agriculture, biodiversity, livestock and fisheries, gender, tourism, water, navigation, infrastructure, energy, disaster, industry, health) have been developed to disseminate information on climate change among the cross-sections of the society.

The comprehensive and multidimensional nature of this project will ensure communication and coordination with other related initiatives.

#### C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNDP has been the major partner of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and has played an important role in the policy and programmes that aim to secure improved environmental and natural resource management; protection of biodiversity, energy conservation and promotion of inclusive approaches that link poverty alleviation with environmental conservation. After Rio Earth Summit in 1992, UNDP supported the pioneering national efforts of developing national

environmental management action plan for Bangladesh. UNDP has been the proud partner of the government in achieving significant progress on environment and natural resource management through successful implementation of 'sustainable environmental management programme (SEMP) which included : (i) successful demonstration of community based waste management which was later replicated nationally and internationally, (ii) integration of environmental aspects in the national educational system at the primary and secondary levels, (iii) demonstration of renewable energy technology options, (iv) large scale awareness on environmental issues among media and people in general, (v) pioneering endeavour in creating environmental database and accounting.

UNDP has been providing cardinal support to the government in meeting international obligations and reporting under various conventions and protocols including Montreal protocol and Vienna Convention on reduction of ODS. Another key area of UNDP's on-going assistance is the innovative *Coastal Afforestation* approach, which integrates integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation concerns with expanded livelihood options. This ensures the long-term sustainability of climate change response by making it valuable to communities. The proposed project will build on the lessons learnt from the past and ongoing projects. Further, UNDP, being a global leader in promoting implementation of MEAs, will ensure cooperation, synergy and the links between the MEAs under this proposed project.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP will provide \$200,000 of co-finance to the project from its core resources.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN Resident Coordinator to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The UN system in Bangladesh has just prepared its UNDAF, covering the period 2012-2016. UNDP is the designated UN agency to lead the activities in coordination with UN agencies for achieving results under UNDAF Pillar-5 that covers climate change, environment and disaster management. This project aims to contribute in the achievement of UNDAF output 5.2.2 i.e. 'relevant institutions have greater capacity to implement existing environment policies, plans and budgets for better environmental governance integrating considerations of poverty-environment- climate change interfaces' within the overall objective of realizing UNDAF outcome 5.2 i.e. '*By 2016, vulnerable populations benefit from natural resource management (NRM); environmental governance and low- emission green development.*'

In line with the new UNDAF, UNDP is assessing priorities and opportunities in order to develop its new Country Programme for Bangladesh. This assessment is to cover national capacity gaps and capacity building in the areas of environment, energy and climate change. These will all remain a key focus of UNDP's work in Bangladesh over the next 5 years. The details will be developed during the PPG phase.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: "The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other

purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.” Full compliance will be made with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (“GEF Guidelines”):

[http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08\\_Branding\\_the\\_GEF%20final\\_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf).

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mesbah Ul Alam	Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forest and GEF Focal Point	<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST</b>	<b>02/28/2012</b>

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF		08/28/2012	Tom Twining-Ward UNDP Green-LECDRS	+ 421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org