

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Bangladesh LDCF II**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4878 |
| GEF ID | 4700 |
| Title | Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh |
| Country(ies) | Bangladesh, Bangladesh |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Coastal greenbelts have long been seen as an important strategy for reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations to climate-related hazards in Bangladesh and the country has over five decades experience of coastal afforestation and reforestation. Over 140,000 ha of mangroves have been planted along the coast since the 1960s. However, the success of afforestation and reforestation efforts has been highly variable due to a range of institutional, technical and socio-economic factors that have affected their long-term sustainability. A number of barriers currently prevent the realisation of the full adaptive potential of coastal greenbelts, including an underlying incentive structure that drives people to exploit and degrade coastal forests rather than preserve them. LDCF support will be used to help the Government of Bangladesh overcome these barriers through a suite of complementary measures to achieve the projectÔÇÖs objective of reducing the vulnerability of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change in the coastal zone through participative design, community-based management and diversification of afforestation and reforestation programmes. The project has been designed to complement a major new programme on coastal afforestation and reforestation funded by the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF).    Project Component 1 addresses existing barriers relating to lack of livelihood diversification and lack of coastal forest diversification, both of which adversely impact coastal forest sustainability. Thus Component 1 seeks to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites through livelihood diversification more effective greenbelts, by a) linking livelihood diversification interventions to improved coastal forest stewardship and b) diversifying coastal plantations to increase their ecological and social sustainability by, respectively becoming more heterogenous and dense and by increasing the range of tangible benefits the forests can provide. Component 2 seeks to strengthen community engagement and ownership of forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes by developing and demonstrating effective co-management and benefit-sharing for coastal greenbelt plantations. Finally, while mangrove greenbelts are a vitally important adaptation measure for coastal areas, there will always remain a need for complementary measures to further protect human lives and livelihoods assets in the face of extreme climate events. In recognition of this, the third Project Component focuses on protecting communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning. Altogether, over 60,000 vulnerable people will benefit from a range of LDCF-supported interventions. Capacity development of local communities and key government actors is central to the project approach and will enhance the long-term sustainability of project impacts. Furthermore, the project will leverage strategic partnerships with the BCCRF project, USAIDÔÇÖs Climate Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods project (CREL) and the GoBÔÇÖs Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme, also supported by UNDP, to promote scale up and replication of successful strategies. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Lianchawii Chhakchhuak (lianchawii.chhakchhuak@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Somaya Bunchorntavakul (somaya.bunchorntavakul@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Mohammed Muzammel Hoque (muzammel.hoque@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Arif Mohammad Faisal (arif.faisal@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Abdullah Al Mohsin Chowdhury (secretary@moef.gov.bd) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mohammad Yamin Chowdhury (c8.yamin@gmail.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

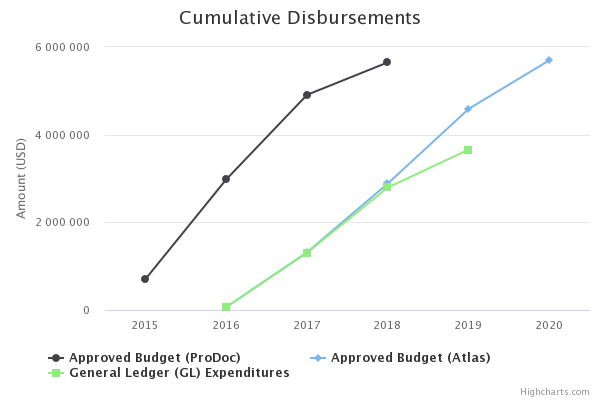
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Reduce vulnerability of communities to the adverse impacts of climate change through participative design, community-based management and diversification of afforestation and reforestation programmes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Differential survival rate of new coastal mangrove plantations with and without associated integrated livelihood diversification support | There is no linking of coastal afforestation /reforestation with livelihood support | *(not set or not applicable)* | The survival rate of mangrove forests linked to livelihood support in CRPAR project afforestation sites is at least 15% higher than in afforestation sites without linked livelihood support | Out of planned 10,500 households 2,340 selected local households in 5 project sites (districts) have been provided with climate resilient livelihood support (related to climate resilient agriculture, fisheries and livestock options) under agreement of engagement in coastal greenbelt protection and conservation. Additional 2,780 households have been selected and in the process of receiving climate resilient livelihood support.    Enrichment plantation in 200 ha. degraded mangrove is completed with 176,000 seedlings of more than 10 diverse mangrove species | Till to date 7,305 households against total project target (10,500 households) have been provided with climate resilient livelihood support (related to climate resilient agriculture, fisheries and livestock options) under agreement of engagement in coastal greenbelt protection and conservation. The livelihood supports have been provided to reduce their vulnerability against climate induced impacts and also to reduce their dependency on nearby coastal forests. The supports are provided on the condition that they will have to protect the forests instead of any destruction. In addition, mass awareness raising programmes, especially during training to 7,305 beneficiaries, are being done regarding roles of coastal forests to protect their life and livelihoods against cyclone and storm surges. And due to diverse climate resilient livelihood supports to the forest dependent vulnerable communities and their direct and indirect roles in forest conservation and protection, the survival rate is expected to be higher, which will be verified in a systematic way in the 1st quarter of 2020.    Enrichment plantation with 12 diverse mangrove species in 450 ha. degraded mangrove with 572,000 seedlings has been completed. |
| % of community members (gender disaggregated) who feel ‘ownership’ of coastal mangrove forest resources measured through change in score obtained through simplified adaptation of Knowledge, Attitude & Practices (KAP) survey method | ‘Ownership’ will be defined in the process of adapting KAP methodology for monitoring this indicator. A gender-disaggregated baseline will be established during the inception phase of the project | *(not set or not applicable)* | 30% improvement in the sense of ownership towards coastal mangrove resources | Activity is on track.    Community level meeting ongoing to aware them about the importance of mangrove forest resources in regard to reducing climate induced hazards such as cyclone, flood, saline water intrusion etc. and their role in coastal greenbelt protection. In addition, Co-management Committees (CMC) in each Upazilas of project sites have already been formed and the formation of Forest Resources Protection Groups (FRPG) about to begin. CMCs and FRPGs will ensure the improvement in the sense of ownership towards coastal mangrove resources. | Activity is on track.    Project beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders’ meeting is a continuous process to raise their awareness on the importance and necessity of mangrove forests in regard to reducing climate induced hazards such as cyclone, flood, saline water intrusion etc. and their role in coastal greenbelt protection. In addition, 8 Co-management Committees (CMC) in each Upazilas of project sites and 9 Forest Resources Protection Groups (FRPG) have been formed. Both CMCs and FRPGs are now active in the sense of ownership towards conservation of coastal mangrove resources. For example, the forest cases against the forest destructors have significantly reduced due to involvement of forest dependent community people in different alternative livelihood options and even by the Forest department through Forest, Fruit, Fish and Vegetable (3FV) model. A systematic study will be conducted through KAP method in the last year of the project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| % of targeted households that have adopted resilient livelihoods under existing and projected climate change [AMAT 1.3.1.1] | Currently, livelihood strategies are not meaningfully integrated into coastal afforestation / reforestation programs, reducing the resilience of both livelihoods and coastal forest resources | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 70% of 10,500 target households living adjacent to CRPAR coastal afforestation / reforestation sites have adopted resilient livelihoods introduced in the project | Progress is 22.28%    2,340 selected local households in 5 project sites (districts) have been provided with climate resilient livelihood support (related to climate resilient agriculture, fisheries and livestock options) under agreement of engagement in coastal greenbelt protection and conservation. Additional 2,780 households have been selected and in the process of receiving climate resilient livelihood support. | Progress is 62%.    Out of planned 10,500 households 6,505 selected climate vulnerable households in 5 project sites (districts) living adjacent to CRPAR coastal afforestation / reforestation sites have adopted resilient livelihoods (related to climate resilient agriculture, fisheries and livestock options) introduced in the project. Additional 800 households have also been selected and in the process of receiving climate resilient livelihood support. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Regulatory reform and fiscal incentive structures introduced that incorporate climate change risk management [AMAT 1.1.1.3] | Currently there is no regulatory mechanism in place to provide sufficient incentives, through the security of future stream of benefits, to protect coastal forest resources | *(not set or not applicable)* | A formal government policy on benefit sharing agreement pertaining to coastal forest resources is in place | A consultant was hired to developed a benefit sharing mechanism pertaining to coastal forest resources. The report has been presented and discussed with relevant Government officials and experts. The consultant is now incorporating the experts’ opinion in the documents. The consolidated report will be submitted to MoEFCC for endorsement. | This target had been removed based on MTR recommendation and PSC meeting decision.    An expert was involved in developing benefit-sharing mechanism pertaining to coastal forest resources. But due to insufficient scope of benefits, prohibition by law, and considering the unlikely sustainability of coastal greenbelt in terms of conservation and, especially, reduction of vulnerability against cyclone and tidal surges, it was considered no viable to establish a formal Govt. policy regarding benefit- sharing mechanism for the coastal forests. Instead of this mechanism, as per MTR recommendation and PSC meeting decision, Micro Capital Grant (MCG) will be provided to each FRPG (ca. USD 150) as a revolving fund for various innovative livelihoods interventions and in lieu of that, the FRPG members made responsible with a binding agreement for the protection of coastal forests for their own benefits and necessity. |
| Number of Forest Resource Management Group (FRMG) members (gender-disaggregated) who gain access to coastal forest resources underpinned by a formal benefit-sharing agreement | Currently, benefit-sharing agreement pertaining to coastal forest resources does not exists and hence any benefits extracted from coastal forests are not legally permitted | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, at least 2,500 FRMG members (or 50% of all FRMG members) will have obtained access to coastal forest benefits | An NGO is under process of deployment in early September 2018. The main responsibility of the NGO is to form 40 FRPG as per target and at the end of 2018, 40 FRPG will be formed. | Considering the reality, MTR recommendation and PSC meeting decision, 20 FRPG (600 members in total) will be formed. Till to date the progress is 45% and within next 2-3 months all the FRPG will be in active. As direct benefits from the coastal forest under a formal benefit-sharing scheme will not be realistic which is mentioned above, the FRPG members will be made responsible for the protection of coastal forest providing MCG to each FRPG. Till to date 9 FRPGs with 30 members in each have been formed. The total budget for 20 FRPG, especially for MCG, is around USD 90,000 excluding other costs. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| The number of CPP volunteers trained for climate risks, disaster preparedness, and the benefits of coastal forests for climate risk mitigation | There are currently some 10,000 CPP volunteers in the 7 target project upazilas (50,000 in total in 27 coastal upazilas covered by CDMP). However, the existing CPP training methodology does not contain any elements pertaining to climate risks or benefits of coastal mangrove forests on mitigating such risks | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, at least 6,000 volunteers (representing 60% of the existing CPP network in the project target sites) are trained on additional elements on climate change and disaster preparedness | Progress is 50%    A formal agreement has been signed with the Bangladesh Disaster Management Department (DDM) to provide training to 6,000 CPP volunteers of identified CPP units in the project site. Based on an assessment certain types and quantity of equipment have been supplied for use by CPP units in the project site.    A training module is under publication. The 1-full day training will commence from September and will end in December 2018, targeting for 30 CPPs. | Progress is 97%.    Till to date 5,800 CPP volunteers are trained following a developed training module emphasizing the roles of CPPs during disaster and also regarding roles of coastal forests against cyclone and storm surges as per agreement signed with Department of Disaster management. |
| The number and types of communal livelihood assets safeguarded from the potential impacts of extreme and localized climate events | Only around 50% of existing length of coastal embankment (or 1250 km of a total of 2,500 km) currently has adequate drainage provision. | *(not set or not applicable)* | By the end of the project, the following investments are complete:  • At least 25 km of embankment is equipped with sufficient drainage channel | 21 damaged sluice gates and a 4.32-km. long segment of canal have been identified for repair and excavation in Monpura and Charfession Upazila of Bhola district to improve drainage condition along embankment area. As per project document suitable and sufficient land near to Cyclone shelter is very limited and may hamper to construct Killa as per target. Suitable place for  freshwater supply infrastructure is selected for execution to safeguard from floods | The target has been exceeded by 50 km and has achieved the target.    To improve the drainage facilities along 25 km of embankment, repairment of 20 sluice gates have already been completed and due to that, around 50 km along the embankment, drainage facilities have improved. In addition, the re-excavation of canal is under implementation. |
| - | There are currently only 300 killas compared to nearly 3,500 cyclone shelters most of which do not have killas nearby or provision for housing livestock within the shelter. | *(not set or not applicable)* | • At least 10 killas are constructed providing additional safe havens for livestock | The suitable sites for Killa construction especially nearby Cyclone shelter is not available. In the next PSC meeting, decisions will be taken on this issue. | The target is on track. Because as per MTR recommendation and considering the availability of suitable land, the rest of the targets will be incrementally achieved or alternative decisions taken.  Due to scarcity of suitable land, the project is facing a severe problem to achieve the target. Nonetheless, till to date 5 Killa sites have been selected and are now under active consideration for construction of Killas. |
| - | Baselines on the number of freshwater supply infrastructure will be updated during the project inception phase and established for specific target districts and upazilas | *(not set or not applicable)* | -• At least 150 sets of freshwater supply infrastructure is safeguarded from floods | Progress is 50%    One hundred and thirty-six (136) spots have been identified for installment of climate proof fresh water supply infrastructure in the project sites. Implementation will be started from September 2018. | Progress is 67%.    After selection of suitable sites for 150 sets of freshwater supply, 100 sets have already been completed and the rest 50 freshwater infrastructures are now under implementation. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 64.77% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 64.77% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,659,718 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 50,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,650,000 |
| Co-financing | 47,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Dec 27, 2011 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Feb 10, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 27, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Mar 22, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 6, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Feb 9, 2019 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 27, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2020 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-08-25 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Environmental | Despite precautionary measures, around 5-6 Forest, Fruit and Fish (FFF) models out of 140 in one project site and other interventions related to agriculture in Hatiya, Monpura and Rangabali of project sites were inundated during cyclone ‘Fani'. In the aforementioned FFF models, there were minor damages, though there was no major environmental risk observed.    Management measures: The list of affected beneficiaries was prepared and causes were identified. Through an integrated and inter-sectoral approach, concerned departments provided additional support to the beneficiaries for the revival of the damaged FFFs . |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The duration of original project document is from May 2015 to April 2019. But as the project is implemented by the Govt. and following Govt. procedure i.e. Technical Project Proposal (TPP), it took long time to develop and get an approval of TPP by the Govt. Therefore, during TPP approval, Govt. took a decision to revise the duration of the project from July 2016 to June 2020, although the TPP was approved on January 2017 after 7 months of TPP duration. After approval of TPP by the Govt., the majority of project staff were recruited in February 2017 and the project was officially launched after 1 year and 10 months i.e., on 22 March 2017, with a formal inception workshop. The first-time extension was requested to adjust the project end date of project document to be in line with Govt. approved TPP duration which the project management unit started to implement the activities as per TPP duration. Therefore, considering the TPP duration, there was not such key project milestones which were delayed during the reporting year as per TPP duration, whereas, as per prodoc duration, the MTR evaluation was around 1 year delayed. Accordingly, terminal evaluation is likely to be delayed. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| In Bangladesh, the government procedure to develop and approval of TPP is a lengthy procedure and take a long time to obtain an approval. Due to that reason, it took around 1 year 10 months by the Govt. UNDP is put in the effort to reduce this long-term procedure regarding timely approval of TPP. Thus, for this project to achieve the significant result as per objectives, some additional time may be required. However, UNDP is working with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change (MoEFCC) to take a realistic decision regarding timely implementation of the project. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The late start of the project by more than a year after the project document signature had a knock-on effect on project milestones and implementation timelines, including the MTR date that was significantly delayed. Since some of the MTR recommendations suggest mid-course correction, there is a likelihood that some of the activities may not achieve the desired targets at the time of project closure. This is likely to have implications on the project’s sustainability. In view of this delay, a 14-month project extension, till June 2020, has been granted by GEF |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is Satisfactory.  Due to the very late start of the project in the beginning year, it was not possible to implement some activities in a systematic way. But, from the 2nd year, considering the reality, overall field situation, and realistic management decisions, most of the activities were implemented as planned.  Under Outcome 1 out of 10,500 total target beneficiaries for climate resilient alternative livelihoods, to date 7,305 beneficiaries have received livelihood support and the average progress is around 70%. The project has also achieved 450 ha enrichment plantation against 650 ha target, which exceeded the expected progress rate. The rest 200 ha are under implementation. The project is only behind for one activity, i.e,, implementation of FFF model, and it has achieved 28 ha against 100ha, due to scarcity of suitable land. But due to wider acceptance of this model by the community people, PSC has taken a decision to replicate this model at homestead level instead and the rest of the targets are expected to be achieved in the remaining period of the project.  The project was expected to implement some overambitious and unrealistic activities related to benefit-sharing from the coastal forest under Outcome 2. Later on, as per PSC meeting decision and MTR recommendation, the target is under process to be achieved alternatively. For example, instead of a benefit sharing mechanism from the coastal forest, Micro Capital Grants (MCG) are being provided to the FRPGs and in lieu of that FRPGs will play significant roles in forest conservation. And under this outcome, all the Co-management Committees (CMCs) are functional now, and 9 FRPG have also been formed out of 40, although considering the field situation and MTR recommendation, PSC has made a decision to form 20 FRPG instead.  Under outcome 3 the project achieved 100% target for some of the important activities such as 25 km drainage facility improvement along the embankment, providing equipment and essential training to 5,800 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers out of total project target 6,000 and out of 150 climate-proof tube wells, already 100 tube wells have been climate proofed. Only one activity, i.e, construction of 10 killas, is behind the target but it is expected to be achieved during project remaining period.  The project is highly emphasizing on women empowerment as the coastal women are relatively more vulnerable. Due to that reason, more than 52% of project beneficiaries are women. Moreover, the project is trying to increase the resilience of vulnerable coastal people through innovative livelihoods and lessons learned from the last two years. Therefore, expert consultation on climate resilient innovative livelihoods was organized in November 2018 and knowledge exchange workshops were organized in February 2019, inviting technical and professional experts from relevant institutions such as Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, and Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, and Universities etc. As per recommendation of the two workshops, numerous proven and innovative climate resilient interventions such as climate resilient Sarjane fish culture, Cage fish culture, floating vegetable garden, vegetables in sac, hydroponics fodder, and silage demonstration, etc. are now under implementation under Outcome 1 which will produce significant results to achieve the objectives of the project.  Therefore, considering objectives of the project, the project’s progress against each Outcome and activities implemented under this project are highly community-driven and directly linked to community-based adaptation and significantly reducing vulnerability of community people along with the reduction of dependency on forest resources. Therefore, considering the overall progress, the DO rating is satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The DO rating is satisfactory because despite a delay in the start of the project, the project got momentum now and running well in terms of overall delivery and implementation.  Except for FFF model the overall progress under outcome 1, especially regarding the most significant activities of the project, i.e, climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities, has achieved more than up to present year target of 50%, covering 70% of total beneficiaries. 450 ha achievement of enrichment plantations against 650 ha project target is also beyond the running year target. The project is facing a problem to achieve the target for FFF model due to scarcity of suitable land in the project sites and as a result has only achieved 28 ha against the target of 100 ha, but the PMU has taken an adaptive strategy as per PSC meeting decision to replicate the model at homestead level considering the popularity and high acceptance by the community people. Therefore, the project will be able to achieve the target in the remaining period.    Although benefit-sharing from the coastal forest under outcome 2 is not realistic from the sustainability of coastal greenbelt, the project is trying to achieve the target in an alternative way as per recommendation of MTR. The project has also formed all the Co-management Committees and 9 FRPGs against the target of 20 and the overall progress is praiseworthy. Except for Killa under outcome 3, the project has achieved beyond the target considering the running year for some of the important activities, e.g., provision of trainings to 5,800 CPP volunteers with required equipment support, improvement of drainage facilities along the 25km embankment, and climate-proofing of 100 damaged tube wells, etc. The project has produced good numbers of success stories which have been featured in national and international media coverage.  As the coastal region is highly prone to cyclone, saline water intrusion and tidal surges, the project is taking precautionary measures during the site and species selection. Considering the coastal perspective and climate vulnerability, the project is now a model for implementing integrated community-based adaptation options which are reducing the vulnerability of the target people in a remarkable way. The FFF model of the project was showcased in the “Third Executive Meeting of the Global Commission on Adaptation” that was held on 9-10 July 2019 in Dhaka. The Former UN Secretary General and other dignitaries highly appreciated the model. Due to wider acceptability of the model by the community people, the model will be replicated at homestead level to achieve better result.    The IP rating is satisfactory due to the achievement of most of the targeted activities. Although there are some limitations of the project implementation due to remote location, the overall achievement of the project is satisfactory.  Although the project was initiated with some challenges especially due to delay in start, insufficient budget for some of the important interventions like FFF model and for other livelihood interventions of agriculture, fisheries and livestock, scarcity of suitable land for Killa, and unrealistic activities under outcome 2 regarding a benefit-sharing mechanism from coastal forests, the PMU took different alternate and adaptive initiatives to find out the appropriate solution to achieve the objectives and target in different adaptive and more community-friendly way. For example, considering the aforementioned constraints, FFF model will be replicated at homestead level and in spite of ensuring direct benefits from the coastal forests for the Forest Resource Protection Groups (FRPGs), alternate benefits through revolving grants are created, and in lieu of that the FRPGs will protect the coastal forests directly and indirectly. As per the MTR recommendation, the project has taken some realistic decision in PSC meeting to implement the activities mentioned above smoothly to achieve the objectives at desired level.  The overall cumulative delivery rate is now 60% which is quite satisfactory considering the duration of TPP. Due to extreme weather events, tropical cyclone, storm surge, and high wind, etc., interventions like FFF model, resilient livelihood options, and enrichment plantation may be damaged. To address the extreme climate events, the early yielding and climate resilient varieties (e.g. flood and saline tolerant species) have been chosen and introduced. Implementing partners have some grievance that includes inadequate operational and project management cost and insufficient demonstration budget, etc. However, the PMU is managing these grievances by supporting their operational work by the field staff and providing minimum operational support from the partners’ total allocated budget. Upholding the MTR recommendation, the project is trying to overcome almost all the risks and challenges faced by the project at the beginning mentioned above.  Though during project design, there was a provisional co-financing commitment from Bangladesh Climate Resilient Fund (BCCRF) ($35 million), USAID CREL project ($10 million) and UNDP ($2 million) support. Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project (CRPARP), on which the proposed LDCF project was supposed to be built, received a total sum of US $ 33.8 million funds from the BCCRF which goes directly to the project objective towards Component 1 – Afforestation and Reforestation Program, Component 3 – Capacity development for forest resource planning and management and Component 4 – Project Management. The USAID project, however, was closed before starting of this project, hence there is no scope of co-financing from the USAID at this moment.  There are 7 implementing agencies, i.e., Bangladesh Forest Department, Dept of Agriculture Extension, Dept of Fisheries and Livestock, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Dept of Disaster Mgt, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, and Ministry of Land. NGOs have also been engaged for delivery of project activities. In addition, local govt bodies at the District and Upazilla level are also supporting for implementation of project activities. Moreover, FRPGs and CMCs are also formed and operational for the smooth implementation of project activities at the field level. We explored a partnership with the local private sector to provide value chain market linkage for selling of the crops, vegetables, poultry and livestock produced by the vulnerable communities. However, due to the remote and isolated location of the project sites which located at the riverine islands and charlands (newly accreted land) and low volume of products, private companies were not interested to engage themselves. As a result, most of the products were consumed by the beneficiaries, nearby communities and also sold in the nearby local market.  From the beginning of the project, the project team emphasized on involve vulnerable women and disabled households as project beneficiaries. Till to date, more than 52% of project beneficiaries are vulnerable and forest-dependent women of which 114 households are disabled families.  As per MTR recommendations against the challenges of the project, PMU has taken the decisions to replicate the FFF model at homestead level and if suitable sites for Killa is not found available, the rest of the budget will be utilized for alternative livelihoods programmes in the remaining period of the project. The main challenges and limitation against outcome 2 regarding the benefit-sharing mechanism from the coastal forest have been resolved as per MTR recommendation providing MCG to FRPGs. PMU has also taken some adaptive measures with some climate resilient coastal area friendly proven and innovative interventions such as climate resilient fish culture, cage fish culture, floating vegetables garden, hydroponics fodder, sarjone fish culture,climate resilient high yielding rice cultivation, vegetable production in sac, silage demonstration, vermi compost etc. to achieve better result. Considering the objectives of the project, the project is expected to show a significant result in the remaining period of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Despite the significant delay in project inception and the ensuing initial hiccups, the project is progressing well. Activities are largely on track and measurable progress was made during this reporting period against a number of targets. Hence, the project’s performance has been rated as ‘satisfactory’ for both development objective and implementation progress in agreement with the assessments of the project manager and country office programme officer. With continued support and consistently strong performance till its closure, the project has the potential to achieve the objectives envisaged in the project document. Equally, the financial delivery which currently stands at 65 per cent, falls slightly short of the planned expenditure, but is expected to gain traction in the latter half of the project.    The project aims to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh’s coastal areas from climate change impacts such as cyclones, storm surges, hurricanes, sea-level rise, etc, through a multi-pronged approach of adopting climate resilient livelihoods and promoting coastal forest stewardship, while strengthening community assets as well as capacities on climate risk management and disaster preparedness. Specifically, Component 1 aims to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities through promotion and diversification of climate resilient livelihoods and strengthening coastal greenbelts through multi-species mangrove afforestation to increase the range of tangible benefits the forests can provide; Component 2 seeks to strengthen community ownership of coastal forest resources and engagement in climate risk reduction programmes by developing and demonstrating effective co-management and benefit-sharing of coastal greenbelt, and; Component 3 focuses on protecting communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning.    A mid-term review was conducted and a number of recommendations have been made. A PSC was held to take a decision on some of the recommendations, for more effective results. The critical ones include:  a) outcome 1 – due to land and budget constraints, reduce the overall coverage of the 3 F model (fish, farm, fruit) from 100ha to 50 ha; Action taken – Instead of compromising on the number of 3F models, due to land scarcity in the forest areas, the 3F model will be introduced in homesteads  b) outcome 2 - since existing laws prohibit harvest of tangible benefits from forest, except non-timber forest produce, benefits from coastal forest resources are limited and benefit-sharing is not feasible to support the Forest Resource Protection Groups, as compensation for forest protection. Action taken - As an alternative, a micro capital grant or an endowment fund will be created to support the groups.  c) outcome 3 – due to scarcity of suitable land and land tenurial issues for construction of Killa (raised earthen platform for livestock protection), reduce the targets of 10 killas. Action taken – the number of Killas will be reduced and remaining funds to be utilized for developing a framework for setting up a Global Adaptation Centre, a commitment made by the Prime Minister during the Global Commission on Adaptation held in Dhaka in July 2019.    As these recommendations are not seen to compromise the envisaged outcomes of the project, the project will undertake mid-course corrections, guided by the PSC.    The project has made impressive progress under outcome 1, particularly on the promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities where 70 per cent of the total beneficiaries are covered. Additionally, 450 ha of mangrove enrichment plantations have been undertaken against 650 ha project target, which is above the target for the reporting period. The key challenge under this outcome is the identification of land for introducing the fish, farm and fruit model to achieve the project targets. The PSC has taken a decision to address this concern by introducing the 3F model in homesteads. Beneficiary selection will be conducted by the project team and the relevant government departments.    In outcome 2, due to uncertainty related to benefit-sharing of coastal resources amongst the Forest Resource Protection Group, the progress was not as desired. However, progress has been made with regards to setting up of FRPGs, with 9 formed during the reporting period. This is 45 per cent of the total target. These FRPGs, along with the co-management committees have been actively involved in awareness programmes amongst the project beneficiaries, resulting in reduced cases of forest destruction by forest dependent communities. With clear directions from the PSC on the structure and formation of 20 FRPGs, the project is now on track to meeting this target and putting mechanisms in place for its sustainability.    The progress made during this reporting period under outcome 3 is commendable. Achieving almost 100 per cent of the targeted 6000, training was provided to 5800 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers on disaster preparedness and the role of coastal forests and ecosystems in mitigating cyclone impacts under an agreement made with the Disaster Management Department. To protect community assets and livelihoods, drainages along 25 km stretch of embankment have been repaired along with 20 damaged sluice gates, critical for irrigation and regulating saltwater intrusion into farmlands. Additionally, climate resilient freshwater supply systems have been constructed in 100 of the 150 sites identified. The remaining 50 is expected to be completed soon. Progress was delayed on the killa construction due to unavailability of land, which has been taken up with the PSC for resolution.    The progress made during this reporting period is largely attributable to the strong inter-government agency collaboration amongst seven departments involved. This collaboration is further complemented by the community centric and gender responsive resilience building approach, critical ingredients for a successful community-based project, with scope for replication across the country.    OTHER FACTORS  Though the progress and achievements this reporting period is commendable, there are other factors to consider that can hamper, or even reverse, the progress made so far. These include cyclones and other natural disasters that frequently strike the Bangladesh coast, affecting the most vulnerable communities; the frequent transfer of officials, particularly the National Project Director (four times since project started) that delays decision making on critical issues, also affecting the continuity; vacant posts and frequent transfer of field level implementing officials, and; the remote and isolated location of the project sites in the islands.    NEXT STEPS  To sustain the momentum of development gains achieved so far, the project will undertake the following activities in the latter half of the project:  - Implement the MTR recommendations, approved by the PSC, on priority, and prepare a road map for achieving the revised targets, including, and if feasible, pursue ‘legal identity’ for lands under the 3F models, killa, community centre, FRPGs, etc as these are long drawn out processes.  - Conduct an impact assessment to gauge the full impact and results of the project  - Update and implement the exit strategy and initiate the hand-over activities with the relevant agencies, departments, community groups, etc for a smooth transition.  - Strengthen the monitoring and feedback mechanism for most of the ground activities in order to identify and address the implementation gaps. This is critical, given the remoteness of the project sites, and the resource implications on field visits  -Produce communication materials to share learnings on different aspects of the project during the second half of the project. Where relevant, incorporate lessons from the project with other relevant upcoming UNDP supported projects in Bangladesh.    During the extension period, the project will benefit from investing in sustainability mechanisms – institutional, policy, etc, in close consultation with the government partners, to ensure that the replicable models established so far are scaled up to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities that inhabit the coastal areas of Bangladesh. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| ICBAAR is highly emphasizing the climate vulnerable, marginalized women headed households as project beneficiaries and due to that reason, ICBAAR Gender Marker Code has improved from GEN 1 to GEN 2.  • Female beneficiary number has increased from 42.44% in 2017 to 57.86% in 2018 and over 59.87% in 2019.  • Entire ICBAAR team was oriented on gender mainstreaming to improving skills, efficiency and knowledge on women empowerment at the beginning of the project by hiring a prominent gender activist of the country.  • 100% of Community Adaptation Watchers who work closely with beneficiaries at community level are female.  • 33% Co-management Committee members consisting of mainly by government Upazila Officers along local elected bodies and social workers are women.  • Major focus is given to female beneficiaries in each and every communications product of the project.  • Gender emphasized during the project design as risks associated with climate change threaten to reinforce gender inequalities and erode progress that has been made towards gender equality and women’s empowerment. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Women are more vulnerable compared to their counterpart men in the coastal areas. Over 52% beneficiaries are women in ICBAAR. It helps raising women’s concerns in the meetings, seminars and decision forums. In addition, as beneficiary of the project, they engage themselves in diversified livelihood activities which increase the income of the marginalized community through climate resilient fisheries, agricultural, horticultural and livestock related livelihood options.  Besides this, the Forest Resource Protection Groups (FRPGs) consist of beneficiaries of the project where women represent over 50% of the total beneficiaries. By playing significant roles in forest conservation they enhance project’s environmental outcomes. As the beneficiaries are linked with livelihoods aspirations, their contribution to the production of vegetables, fruits, timber and forest plants in 3FV model, and other climate resilient activities are also significant in achieving project’s environmental outcomes. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| Yes |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| Coastal region is highly vulnerable to climate change. In this regard, risks from climate change impacts like cyclone, saline water intrusion and tidal surges are real and can significantly damage or reverse the achievements of the project. The severe cyclonic storm Fani that struck in May 2019 was one major risk.  As a result of proper preparatory exercises and consultations with the beneficiaries, the damage was minimized during cyclone 'Fani'. |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [Annex 12 UNDP Environmental and Social Screening Procedure.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4878/213636/1674466/1674747/Annex%2012%20UNDP%20Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening%20Procedure.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. Coastal region of the country is relatively more vulnerable. ICBAAR is being implemented to increase the resilience of climate vulnerable coastal people through diversified climate resilient livelihood supports such as:  - Forest, Fruit, Fish and Vegetable (3FV) model of the project, a nature-based solution and an innovative climate resilient livelihood approach to reducing vulnerability of landless people to climate change in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.  - Till to date 7,305 vulnerable households have received climate resilient livelihood support through different climate resilient agriculture, fishery and livestock programmes.  - In addition, ICBAAR is highly emphasizing the climate vulnerable, marginalized women headed households, and due to that reason, ICBAAR Gender Marker Code has improved from GEN 1 to GEN 2.  - Female beneficiary number has increased from 42.44% in 2017 to 57.86% in 2018 and over 59.87% in 2019.  It is expected that over 60,000 vulnerable coastal people will be benefitted from ICBAAR project. The project will contribute to long-term resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems against changing climate.  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  Success Story of a Forest Steward woman in Bangladesh    Once Rawshan Ara would collect wood illegally from forests to make money to make ends meet. A number of cases were filed against her for cutting forest trees illegally. However, livelihoods support of ICBAAR Programme of UNDP has successfully transformed her into a forest steward.  -----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  Until last year, 45-year old Rawshan Ara used to walk 3-5 kilometers every day to collect wood from local forests. Not only she would often be chased away by forest guards but a number of cases were also lodged against her. But nothing could keep her away from the forests. Working as a maidservant, she was unable to maintain her family of five.  Rawshan was born in a very poor family of Bhola, one of the most climate vulnerable coastal districts in Bangladesh. Poverty did not give her the opportunity to get enough education. She was married off at the age of 14. But her husband left her five years after her marriage.  Rawshan’s name was synonymous with struggle and agony as she never saw the face of solvency in her life. Her husband, Siddique Bhola was a day laborer but gambling and drinking left him bankrupt by the time they had their first baby. Bhola was so addicted in gambling that when he ran out of money, he even used her wife as bondage against his gambling dues. Once Rawshan’s father had to arrange 70,000 BDT to get her released from the bondage.    Since her husband left her, Rawshan has been living in a forest department developed cluster village (GUSSO GRAM) in Patharghat Upazila of Barguna district. Her previous home was demolished by cyclone SIDR in 2007.  ICBAAR programme of UNDP has been designed to provide livelihood diversification support to forest dependent poor communities in five coastal districts, and to engage them in forest co-management. Thus, the programme intends to achieve the dual goals of community resilience and protection of coastal mangrove forests. Coastal mangroves are well known for their ability to protect life and livelihood of local people from cyclone and tidal surge. Another key activity of the project is to protect communal assets of beneficiaries from extreme weather, strengthening Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) network in the region.  The Project is carrying out 650 ha of mangrove reforestation with 12 different species to increase the resilience of the forests and to diversify forest benefit. The project is executed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest with technical and financial support from UNDP and Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by 7 government ministries and department responsible for forest, fisheries, livestock, agriculture, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Ministry of land and Bangladesh Forest Research Institute.  Rawshan, being a distressed and poor woman and vulnerable climate change impact, was selected as a beneficiary of ICBAAR through the project’s fisheries component. Before receiving fingerling, she was given the training to understand her role in cultivating fish by the government’s fisheries department. She was then given 1,200 Telepia fingerling along with its food, fertilizer, and lime etc.  In three months, her fish became standard in size for selling. Rawshan sold a total of 17,000 BDT spending around 8,000 BDT’s inputs received from the project. With the income she has arranged treatment of the eyes of her eldest son, repaired her house to live safely during disaster and buy further fingerling to cultivate as now she has enough skills and knowledge on fish cultivation. She has many followers now and well known as a successful fish cultivator in the community. Rawshan is hoping to develop her homestead and raising courtyard to protect it from regular flooding and cyclones with her further income.  Attending in ICBAAR training and group meeting, she has learned the benefits of forests and agreed not to cut wood anymore from the forests. She has also expressed her desire to project field officials to join in ICBAAR’s Forest Resource Protection group to guard the forest. “We know now the role of forest clearly. It reduces carbon emission and shields us from cyclones and other climate-induced disasters. So, for our safety, we should protect the forest,’’ says Rawchan  According to the Asian Development Bank, 2016 Bangladesh has only 11.2 % of forest areas of the total area of the country when desired coverage of a country forest is 25%. The forest is threatened largely by local communities as they cut wood illegally from the local forest for cooking and selling. Considering the bigger role of local communities could be played in protecting forests, the ICBAAR project has set criteria to include 10,500 local forest dependent households in the project and provides livelihood support so that instead of destroying they can guard the forests from any harms. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Website: http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/integrating-community-based-adaptation-into-afforestation-and-re/icbaar-home.html    Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/groups/447520655594432/  https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/new-project-launched-reduce-climate-vulnerabilities-coastal-communities  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/12/04/community-based-adaptation-to-fight-climate-change-for-coastal-c.html  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/07/30/diversified-mangrove-plantation-to-save-vulnerable-coastal-commu.html  https://www.oceanactionhub.org/production.oceanactionhub.org/index.php?q=mangrove-plantation-protect-vulnerable-coastal-communities-bangladesh-0  https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/strengthening-the-first-line-of-defence  https://www.thegef.org/news/strengthening-first-line-defence-flourishing-mangrove-greenbelt-protects-vulnerable-coastal  https://www.facebook.com/kabirhossain.kabir.169/videos/1135722299927003/  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/08/14/Innovation\_climate\_change.html  https://www.thedailystar.net/news/city/innovation-key-tackle-climate-change-1622491  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/12/27/Coastal\_women\_\_resilience\_climate\_change.html  http://www.newstoday.com.bd/index.php?option=details&news\_id=2519235&date=2018-12-28  https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bangladesh-climatechange-displacement/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes-idUSKCN1P80C8  https://twitter.com/wef/status/1091071185662738432  https://current-international-news.blogspot.com/2019/01/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as.html  https://m.scoopernews.com/2019/01/31/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes/2089659  https://www.cbizforum.com/feature-bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes/  http://humanitariannews.org/20190114/bangladesh-lends-land-islanders-water-devours-homes  https://www.thedailystar.net/country/news/bangladesh-lends-land-islanders-water-devours-homes-1687999  https://www.dhakatribune.com/world/south-asia/2019/01/15/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes?fbclid=IwAR1AZIi3yLMhwiHx0XLWfPswVNjGrUewp6mgOcvNqyXU99gN51uuuaH3Vwo  https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2019/01/15/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes?fbclid=IwAR0SHjw5M0KUg9k5lXibsrDopI7CoS8To0C-kbIKtP-GBehg0bjiNXGVOlg  http://en.banglatribune.com/others/news/25859/Bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water?fbclid=IwAR3HvdU70qrjoqX4YEWZlXaXACMbx6Jm7ky-\_kLhj5qSQkz\_gs2bEYdE8SM  https://www.yenisafak.com/en/world/bangladesh-lends-land-to-islanders-as-water-devours-homes-3471647  https://www.postguam.com/the\_globe/philippines\_asia/bangladesh-lends-land-to-displaced-islanders/article\_63e536f0-1873-11e9-93da-8b0d4a0f8d86.html  https://www.thisismoney.co.uk/wires/reuters/article-6588683/Bangladesh-lends-land-islanders-water-devours-homes.html  https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/63066?fbclid=IwAR2yfKwehJvRKdY8N1Hje5QJ-\_FVoMNnyJvbzItzwE4xbMMOqwDBvk5DPqE  https://www.icsf.net/en/samudra-news-alert/articledetail/57989-Bangladesh-lend.html?language=EN  http://www.bssnews.net/?p=169737  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2019/05/04/volunteers-help-communities-to-withstand-cyclone-fani-.html  http://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2019/04/18/reducing-climate-vulnerability-in-coastal-areas.html |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [SUBMISSION\_Bangladesh LDCF 4878 GEF5 CEO Endorsement Request\_3Sept2013.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4878/213636/1674469/1674750/SUBMISSION_Bangladesh%20LDCF%204878%20GEF5%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request_3Sept2013.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Relevant stakeholders as per plan (Annex 3 of the project document) were engaged in due time considering the necessity. For example, during the inception workshop at national and district level, all the relevant stakeholders were invited to have their suggestion to run the project to achieve its objectives in a better way. Further, all the relevant departments such as Forest Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Fisheries, Livestocks, local Govt. institutions, Co-management organizations, FRPGs and NGOs are actively involved in project implementations. And to do this, regular stakeholder consultations at different level are organized. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.