



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

United Nations Development Programme



PROJECT DOCUMENT

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

2.2 Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CPAP outcomes linked to the MYFF goal and service line)

2.1 Carrying capacity of environment and natural resources base is enhanced, MYFF 3.4 Sustainable land management to combat land degradation

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets
(CPAP outputs linked to the above CPAP outcome)

Environment friendly land and water management systems and practices are in place

Implementing partner:

Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)

Responsible parties:

MoEF, Ministry of Land, BMDA of Ministry of Agriculture

Programme Period: 2006-2010
Programme Component: Sustainable Environment & Energy Management
Project Title: Capacity building and resource mobilization for Sustainable Land Management (Eco-system Management) In Bangladesh
Project ID: PIMS 3440
Award / Project IDs: 00040573 / 00045948
PDF Phase Duration: August 2005 to September 2006
Project Duration: July 2007 to June 2010 (Three years)
Management Arrangement: National Implementation

Table with 2 columns: Funding Source and Amount. Rows include GEF (PDF Phase), UNDP (TRAC: PDF Phase), GEF (MSP: Current phase), Government (Parallel funding in kind & services), BMDA of MoA, and MoEF.

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):

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(Ref: Endorsement letter no. MoEF/PI.Sec-2/CBMSM/136/2005 from MoEF, 27 April 2006)

Date 23.04.08

Agreed by (ERD)

Handwritten signature of A.M. Badruddulja

A.M. BADRUDDULJA
Joint Secretary
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Govt. of Bangladesh

Date 23.4.08

Agreed by (UNDP)

Handwritten signature of Larry Maramis

Date 30 APR 2008

Larry Maramis
Country Director a.i.
UNDP-Bangladesh



**AWP Budget Sheet**

**Annual Work Plan for 2007**

(Version A, Dated 22 May 2007, to be finalized during Inception Workshop)

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**  
**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00045948)	SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation	Define working principle of SLM in Bangladesh and review the existing legal structures, policies and institutions under key ministries					MoEF MoL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	4,000		
			Conduct workshops involving key ministries, agencies and NGOs					MoEF MoL BMDA	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	2,000	
			Prepare a consolidated report encompassing assessment from all ministries to identify synergies and inconsistencies between Government policies					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	2,000	
		Develop an effective institutional arrangement to foster cooperation and coordination among local level institutions, technical departments, civil administration, civil society, and community groups;		Develop a network for communication with the nomination of a Focal Point from each concerned Ministry to act as communications coordinator on land management issues.					MoEF MoL BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	4,000
									PMU MoEF	62000 (GEF)	72100-Contractual Services-Companies	14,000
		Develop a strategic plan to integrate SLM into related policies and legislation							MoEF MoL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	2,000
											74500 – Workshop	2,000

### Annual Work Plan for 2007

(Version A, Dated 22 May 2007)

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
		Assist to include SLM related issues in the National Land Use Policy, implementation activities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Development Programme					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	3,600
		Conduct national level media campaign with women participation.					MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	2,000
		Implementation of Pilot Demonstration in selected sites					MoEF MOL	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	8,000
	Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.	Develop an integrated monitoring plan for the National Land Use Policy with appropriate indicators					MOL BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71200-International Consultant Short Term	15,000
		Organize annual workshops of stakeholders to review implementation of the National Land Use Policy.					MOL PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Workshop	2,500
	Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R & D systems in place	Prepare an inventory of the existing databases of the key ministries and the regional development boards; and participatory assessment of the needs for further development:  Assess the information related capacity needs of technical and research organizations dealing with land, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, fisheries and livestock, and identify knowledge management gaps, overlaps, and protocol needs;					BARC WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies  74500-Workshop	2,000  1,500
							BARC WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	4,000

**Annual Work Plan for 2007**

(Version A, Dated 22 May 2007)

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
		Prepare a proposal for an information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	
		Establish a comprehensive MIS on SLM to be housed at SRDI					62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	2,000	
		Assess the extent of land degradation in different bio-ecological zones					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	
		Produce a series of reports drawing on existing knowledge and best practices					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	3,400	
	Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM	Organize pilot demonstration and training on SLM on technology innovation, innovative crop diversification in the Barind Tract with provision of adequate training in institutions of other Asian countries;					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	3,000	
	Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.	Organize workshop of stakeholders to identify further targeted capacity development and on the ground investments for follow up projects					62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop	3,000	
	Technical Assistance and Operational Support						62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop	2,000	
							62000 (GEF)	71300 - National Project Coordinator	18,400	
							62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - Policy	6,000	

### Annual Work Plan for 2007

(Version A, Dated 22 May 2007)

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**  
**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300- Project Expert - MIS/Database	6,000
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Administrative/ Finance Officer	5,600
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Office Secretary	3,200
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Attendant/Driver	4,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	71600- Travel and DSA (PMU)	2,500
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	72500- Expendables (PMU)	2,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	73400- Operation & maintenance	8,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Inception Report & Workshop p	3,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Finalizing M&E framework	3,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Sundries	2,000
<b>Grand Total</b>										<b>160,700</b>

**Annual Work Plan for 2008 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00045948)	SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation	Develop a strategic plan to integrate SLM into policies, legislation and plans within related ministries with suggestions for institutional capacity building.					MoEF MoL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	2,000
		Develop an effective institutional arrangement to foster cooperation and coordination among local level institutions of technical departments, civil administration, civil society, and community groups;					MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	1,500
		Develop a network for communication with the nomination of a Focal Point from each concerned Ministry to act as communications coordinator on land management issues.					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	72100-Contractual Services-Companies	8,000
		Assist to include SLM related activities and the National Land Use Policy in the core implementation activities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Development Program to develop synergy with the objectives of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	2,400
		Elaborate land degradation related constraints to remove any barriers to the successful implementation of national environmental policies and plans, such as NAPA, NBSAP; and follow up on the recommendations of NCSA					MoEF DoE	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	3,000

**Annual Work Plan for 2008 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
		Develop a strategic plan to integrate SLM into related policies and legislation					MoEF MOL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term 74500 - Workshop	1,000 1,000
		Conduct national level media campaign.					MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	1,500
		Develop a policy brief on mainstreaming SLM into land use decision-making using economic instruments and integrated land use planning methodologies					MoEF BMDA BIDS	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	3,000
	Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.	Develop an action plan in consultation with the broad spectrum of stakeholders for the National Land Use Policy					MOL BMDA WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	13,000
		Conduct an indicative baseline survey for monitoring the Land Use Policy basing on a pilot area					MOL BMDA WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	7,000
		Conduct training of staff from relevant institutions to monitor implementation of National Land Use Policy					MOL BMDA	62000 (GEF)	74500 - Workshop	5,000
		Organize annual workshops of stakeholders to review implementation of the National Land Use Policy.					MOL	62000 (GEF)	74500 - Workshop	2,500
	Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R & D systems in place	Assess the information related capacity needs of technical and research organizations dealing with land, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, fisheries and livestock, and identify knowledge management gaps, overlaps, and protocol needs;					BARC WARPO	62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop	2,500



**Annual Work Plan for 2008 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source Funds	Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
		Prepare a proposal for an information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues					BARC WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	2,000
		Assess the extent of land degradation in different bio-ecological zones					MoEF, BARC BMDA WARPO	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	5,000
		Produce a series of reports drawing on existing knowledge and best practices					MoEF, BMDA	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	2,600
	Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM	Organize pilot demonstration and training on SLM on technology innovation, innovative crop diversification in the Barind Tract with provision of adequate training in institutions of other Asian countries;					BMDA	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	27,250
		Organize pilot demonstration to facilitate flow of research results to farm level, and training of enhanced soil conservation methods and technology innovation in selected Agro Ecological Zones (AEZ).					SRDI	62000 (GEF)	74500-Training & Workshop	6,250
		Organize training workshops for SLM focal points, responsible officials, and experts for land related issues					MoEF MoL	62000 (GEF)	71200-International Consultant 74500-Workshop	10,000
		Develop a training module on EIA, SEA and valuation of natural resources with organization of training workshops on EIA and SEA					DoE BIDS	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	5,000
		Organize a training workshop for field experts on valuation of ecosystem services, natural resources and on the use of economic instruments in decision-making;					DoE BIDS	62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop 72100 Contractual Services-Companies	2,000 4,000

**Annual Work Plan for 2008 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**  
**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.5:sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
		Illustrate the application of natural resource accounting tools in local land use planning and resource management					BMDA DAE BIDS	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants	4,000
		Develop training materials and conduct training of trainers program targeting the field staff, community leaders and farmers on production of organic manures and conservation of biomass for soil productivity; on soil conservation and mitigation measures					BMDA SRDI	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	10,000
		Disseminate best practice materials on SLM to farmers and community leaders by organizing media events and community workshops					BMDA SRDI	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	10,000
	Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.	Develop a portfolio of projects for SLM drawing on the NAP, Land Use Policy Action Plan					MoEF MOL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants	3,500
	Technical Assistance and Operational Support						UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - National Project Coordinator	28,200
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - Policy	12,600
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - MIS/Database	12,600
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Administrative/ Finance Officer	9,000
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Office Secretary	5,200

**Annual Work Plan for 2008 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
							62000 (GEF)	71400- Attendant/ Driver	9,900	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	71600- Travel and DSA (PMU)	4,000	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	72500- Expendables (PMU)	3,500	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	73400- Operation & maintenance	8,500	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Finalizing M&E framework	3,000	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Tripartite report and meeting	2,000	
						UNDP	62000 (GEF)	74500- Mid Term Evaluation	7,000	
						UNDP	62000 (GEF)	74500- Annual Audit	1,000	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Sundries	2,000	
<b>Grand Total</b>										<b>263,500</b>

**Annual Work Plan for 2009 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**  
**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00045948)	SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation	Assist to include SLM related activities and the National Land Use Policy in the core implementation activities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Development Program to develop synergy with the objectives of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	1,000
							MoEF MOL	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	1,500
							MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	500
							MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	4,000
							MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop & Seminar	6,000
		Organize policy seminars with key policy makers, advisors and MPs					MoEF BMDA	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	1,500
		Conduct national level media campaign.					MoEF BMDA BIDS	62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	3,000
		Develop a policy brief on mainstreaming SLM into land use decision-making using economic instruments and integrated land use planning methodologies								

**Annual Work Plan for 2009 (Projection)**

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**

**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
		Develop and implement an awareness raising program for senior officials and NGOs on the use of economic instruments and other policy tools as management tools for combating land degradation					62000 (GEF)	72100-Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	
	Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.	Organize annual workshops of stakeholders to review implementation of the National Land Use Policy.					62000 (GEF)	74500 – Workshop	2,000	
	Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R & D systems in place	Develop an active pilot information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues,					62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants-Short Term	4,000	
	Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM	Develop a training module on EIA, SEA and valuation of natural resources with organization of training workshops on EIA and SEA					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	
		Organize a training workshop for field experts on valuation of ecosystem services, natural resources and on the use of economic instruments in decision-making;					62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop	2,000	
		Organize pilot demonstration and training on SLM on technology innovation, innovative crop diversification in the Barind Tract with provision of adequate training in institutions of other Asian countries;					62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	
							62000 (GEF)	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	9,750	

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**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget		Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Account Code and Description		
		Organize pilot demonstration to facilitate flow of research results to farm level, and training of enhanced soil conservation methods and technology innovation in selected Agro Ecological Zones (AEZ).					SARDI	62000 (GEF)	74500-Training & Workshop		6,250
	Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.	Priorities projects for mid-term investment according to identified criteria.					MoEF Mol	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Local Consultants		1,500
	Technical Assistance and Operational Support	Organize stakeholders workshop for partnership building and resource mobilization for implementation of the portfolio of mid-term investment projects					MoEF	62000 (GEF)	74500-Workshop		3,000
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - National Project Coordinator		28,800
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - Policy		13,200
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - MIS/Database		13,200
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Administrative/ Finance Officer		9,600
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400-Office Secretary		5,700
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Attendant/ Driver		10,400
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	71600- Travel and DSA (PMU)		4,200

**Annual Work Plan for 2009 (Projection)**

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**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
							62000 (GEF)	72500- Expendables (PMU)	4,500	
							62000 (GEF)	73400- Operation & maintenance	11,500	
							62000 (GEF)	74500- Tripartite report and meeting	2,000	
						UNDP	62000 (GEF)	74500- Annual Audit	1,000	
						PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Sundries	5,500	
<b>Grand Total</b>									<b>168,600</b>	

### Annual Work Plan for 2010 (Projection)

**Proposed title (Award ID in ATLAS) : Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00040573)**  
**MYFF service line & Description : 3.4.:Sustainable land management to combat land degradation**

**Success Indicator:**

Outcome (Project ID in ATLAS)	Outputs (Activities in ATLAS)	Activities (Detailed results to be produced for achievement of each output not to be inc. In ATLAS)	Time frame				Responsible Party	Source Funds	Planned Budget	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Account Code and Description	Amount (USD)
Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh (00045948)	Technical Assistance and Operational Support						UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - National Project Coordinator	9,800
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - Policy	4,500
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71300 - Project Expert - MIS/Database	4,500
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Administrative/Finance Officer	3,400
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Office Secretary	2,400
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	71400- Attendant/Driver	3,600
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	71600- Travel and DSA (PMU)	1,500
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	72500- Expendables (PMU)	1,000
							PMU	62000 (GEF)	73400- Operation & maintenance	3,000
							UNDP	62000 (GEF)	74500- Terminal Evaluation	7,000
				PMU	62000 (GEF)	74500- Sundries	3,500			
<b>Grand Total</b>									<b>44,200</b>	





**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh**  
**BGD/05/G04**  
**Budget-A**

Sbln	Description	ATLAS Code	Implementing Partner	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>010</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>							
<b>011</b>	<b>International Consultants</b>							
011.51	International Experts & Consultants	71200	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	15,000 10	10,000		
011.52	International Experts & Consultants			Net Amount w/m	-			
011.99				Line total	15,000	10,000	0	0
<b>013</b>	<b>Administrative Support</b>							
013.01	Admin. and Finance Officer	71400	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	5,600 8	9,000 12	9,600 12	3,400 4
013.02	Office Secretary	71400	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	3,200 8	5,200 12	5,700 12	2,400 4
013.03	Attendant/Driver	71400	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	4,000 16	9,900 36	10,400 36	3,600 12
013.99				Line total	12,800	24,100	25,700	9,400
<b>014</b>	<b>UN Volunteers</b>							
014.01	UN Volunteers			Net Amount	-			
<b>015</b>	<b>Travel</b>							
015.01	Duty Travel	71600	NEX/DCOS	Net Amount	2,500	4,000	4,200	1,500
				Line total	2,500	4,000	4,200	1,500
<b>016</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							
016.01	Monitoring & Evaluation	74500	NEX/DCOS	Net Amount	6,000	10,000	10,000	7,000
				Line total	6,000	10,000	10,000	7,000
<b>017</b>	<b>National Consultants</b>							
017.01	National Project Coordinator	71300	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	18,400 8	28,200 12	28,800 12	9,800 4
					36			



8 9 10 (Add)

Sbln	Description	ATLAS Code	Implementing Partner	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010
017.02	Project Expert - Policy	71300	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	6,000 34	12,600 12	13,200 12	4,500 4
017.03	Project Expert - MIS/Database	71300	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	6,000 34	12,600 12	13,200 12	4,500 4
017.04	National Consultant (Short term)	71300	DCOS	Net Amount w/m	21,600 26	24,000 10	12,000 4	
				Line total	52,000	77,400	67,200	18,800
<b>020</b>	<b>CONTRACTS</b>							
<b>021</b>	Contract A							
021.01	Subcontract A	72100	NEX	Net Amount Line total	41,400 151,400	88,000 88,000	22,000 22,000	
<b>033</b>	In Servie Training Workshop/Seminer							
033.01	Training & Workshop	74500	NEX	Net Amount Line total	19,000 72,000	35,000 35,000	18,000 18,000	
<b>040</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>							
<b>045</b>	Equipment							
045.01	Expendable Equipment	72500	NEX	Net Amount	2,000	3,500	4,500	1,000
045.02	Operations and Maintenance	73400	NEX	Net Amount Line total	8,000 42,000	8,500 12,000	11,500 16,000	3,000 4,000
<b>053</b>	<b>Sundries</b>							
053.01	Sundries (Miscellaneous)	74500	NEX	Net Amount	2,000	3,000	5,500	3,500
<b>071</b>	<b>Micro-Capital Grants (credits)</b>							
071.01	Environment Fund			Net Amount	-			
<b>072</b>	<b>Micro-Capital Grants (other)</b>							
072.01	Advocacy			Net Amount	-			
072.02	Community Environment Fund			Net Amount Line total	- 14,000	- 3,000	- 5,500	- 3,500
<b>080</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
<b>085</b>	Exchange Differential							
085.01	Exchange Differential	76100		Net Amount	-			
<b>099</b>	<b>BUDGET TOTAL</b>			Net Amount	160,700	263,500	168,600	44,200



## **MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

#### **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

**General Framework:** The project would be governed in accordance with RMG/UNDP and Government of Bangladesh operational principles within a governance structure comprising the following (figure 1):

**Outcome Board (OB):** The Outcome Board (typically known as Steering Committee in Bangladesh) will have representatives from the Government (line ministries i.e. MoEF, MoL and MoA, MoWR, MoFL, MoLGRDC, ERD, Planning Commission, IMED, Finance Division), UNDP, donors and beneficiaries. The Outcome Board will review the results achieved by the project, review progress, preferably on a bi-annual/annual basis (at least once in a year). It will also address key issues related to policy reform, institutional development, knowledge products or transfer of know-how.

**Project Board (PB):** The Project Board will consist of the National Project Director (NPD)/Project Executive, representing the relevant Government Agency, Project Manager, UNDP representing the role of Senior Supplier, and a representative of the project's direct beneficiary. The Annual Work Plans (AWPs) would be endorsed by UNDP and the main Implementing Partner. This approved quarterly/annual work plans, will be the instrument of authorization for the Project Manager to deliver the results.

**Project Management:** The Project Manager, as leader of the results delivery teams, will be responsible for delivery of outputs, know-how and expertise while the Project Executive/ NPD will be responsible to coordinate the flow of results from the project into the OB and relevant Government ministries, departments or divisions as appropriate. The Project Manager will ensure delivery of high quality expertise and inputs to the project and also be responsible for day-to-day operation. Both the National Project Director and Project Manager will be part of larger network of UNDP Programme Implementation Team.

**Results Delivery Teams:** As indicated in Figure 1, the Project Board and, in particular, the Project Manager will be supported by a pool of experts who would be engaged in delivering outputs.

**Project Support:** Management (project) Support will be provided by a Finance and Administrative Officer and a number of associates as indicated in the project budget. Staff in the Management Support Component will be considered as part of extended team or network of the UNDP Operations to support project management and operational processes.

**Work Plans and Progress Reports:** Work Plans will be the main management instrument governing the implementation of the project. Each project prepares an Annual Work Plan with well defined result indicators, using standard format for UNDP supported project. Annual Work Plans will be appraised and endorsed by the NPD and UNDP. Upon approval, the work plan will be an instrument of authorization to the Project Manger for implementation of the project. HR mobilization and procurement plans would be added to the AWP as annex and would be subject to review and endorsement by the NPD and UNDP.



MoEF will be the coordinating agency among the three government implementing partners for the project. Other major partners would include MoL and MoA. The Outcome Board (OB) will be composed of the Secretaries and/or designated representatives of the MoEF, MoL, MoA, MoWR, MoLGRDC, the MoFL, and UNDP as indicated in the Figure 1. The TOR of the OB is presented in Annex-4. The Secretary (MoEF) will chair the meetings of the OB. The representation of the other ministries will not be below the rank of Joint Secretary.

The MoEF would nominate the Project Executive/National Project Director (NPD) and given the strategic importance of the project, it is expected that a senior level official (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) would be nominated as the NPD. The Project Board will also work closely with relevant organizations as envisaged in the project. The Planning Unit of the MoL will work with the MoEF to develop its capacity in the process of developing the action plan for the National Land Use Policy. This unit will eventually take the responsibility for coordination of implementation of the National Land Use Policy and act as the secretariat of the National Land Use Committee and the associated Land Use Policy Implementation Committee.

The GoB will provide office space for the Project Manger and her/his associates, logistics such as telephone and fax services. The Project Manager/NPC and other personnel would be provided by UNDP for the duration of the project to conduct the day-to-day management and delivering the results as intended in the results framework. In accordance with the team compositions indicated in Figure 1, other personnel would also be mobilized by UNDP. Partnership opportunities would be explored to house the MIS/GIS on SLM in a suitable organization such as Soil Resources Development Institute. The Project Manager will have the overall responsibility for preparing all relevant reports on technical and financial aspects. The TOR of the Project Manager/NPC, Policy Specialist, the MIS/Database Specialist and Admin/Finance Officer is given in Annex 5.

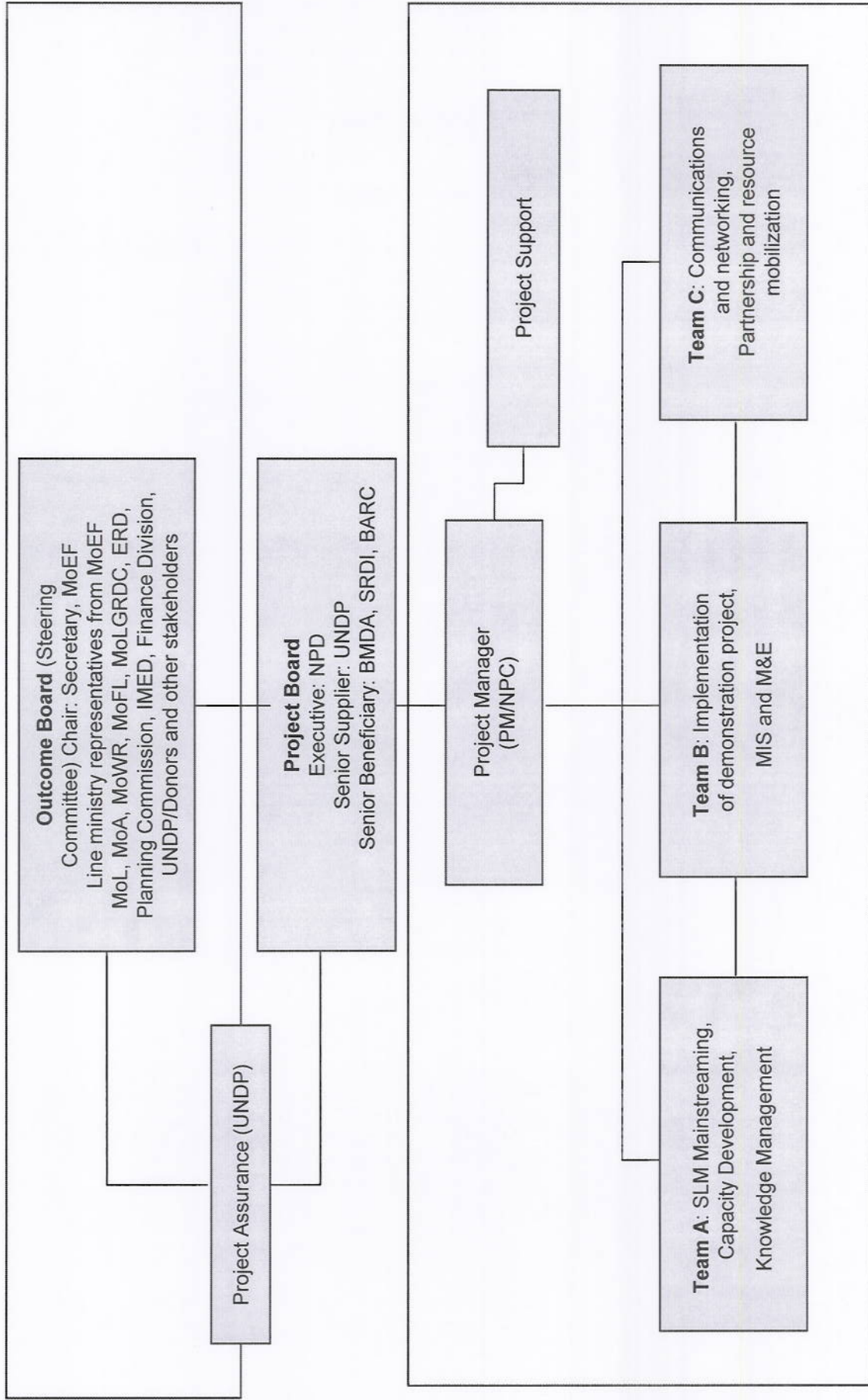
Criteria and procedures will be developed for performance-based contracts with service providers.

UNDP will advance funds for a three-month period in the dedicated accounts to be maintained by the three implementing partners exclusively for this project. At the end of the three-month period, the NPD will submit elaboration of expenses in FACE format that will be reviewed by UNDP before the release of funds for the next quarter. Funds will be directly disbursed to the implementing partners' dedicated project accounts for SLM.





Project Organs for Oversight, Implementation, Assurance, and M&E





## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures. The Logical Framework (to be finalized after the Inception Workshop) in Table 5 provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built. The indicative time line for monitoring is given in Table 4. M&E Toolkit developed for use in LDC/SIDS project by the GSU will be used to prepare for the monitoring and evaluation exercise, particularly using the set questionnaire.

Day to day monitoring of project implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PM/NPC based on the project's **Annual Work Plan (AWP)** and its indicators. The PM/NPC will inform the Project Broad/UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules to be defined in the **Inception Workshop**. The measurement of these indicators will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the project activities or periodic sampling.

**Periodic monitoring** of project implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings and field visits, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Project Manager would ensure timely submission of data and information required for UNDP's RIS. UNDP's concerned programme professional will carry out the roles of project assurance.

UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to project's field sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's inception report /AWP to assess first hand project progress. Any other member of the Outcome Board/Steering Committee can also accompany, as decided by the OB.

**Monitoring** will also be conducted through the **Tripartite Project Review (TPR)** meetings to be held annually. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The PM will prepare an **Annual Progress Report (APR)** and **Project Implementation Review (PIR)** report, and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. The PIR is the GEF's mandatory annual monitoring process. These reports are to be combined into a single format for reporting. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the UNDP-CO and provides input to the country office reporting process, as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. An APR reflects project's progress and accomplishments of results in line with the concerned AWP.

**Quarterly Reports:** Brief Quarterly Reports outlining main updates on project progress will be provided to the local UNDP Country Office by the project team.

During the last three months of project implementation, the project team will prepare the **Project Terminal Report**. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements of results, lessons learnt, and structures and systems implemented. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and potential replication of Project's results.



The Project's *Inception Workshop* will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize the project's logical framework and preparation of the project's first annual work plan. The finalization process of the logical framework and AWP will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's concept and structure, including reporting and communication responsibilities, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and result delivery/management/decision-making structures will be discussed, as needed, in order to clarify, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed to follow the M&E Toolkit by project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and will be incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

The project **Inception Report** (IR) will be prepared within three months of the starting date of the project implementation. The Inception Workshop shall be organized accordingly. The IR will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This AWP would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time frame.

The IR will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

The APR and the PIR will be used as the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The project proponent (MoEF) will present the APR/PIR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The project proponent will also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.

The project will complete the necessary monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements of the LDC-SIDS Global Project including the National MSP Annual Project Review Form and will undertake the necessary data collection to monitor the project's impact against the compulsory indicators. The completed Review Form will be submitted annually to the UNDP-CO as per requirement of the Global Project.



The terminal tripartite review (TTPR) will be held in the last month of project operation. The project proponent/project team is responsible for preparing the **Terminal Report** and submitting it to UNDP-CO and GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTPR. The TTPR will consider the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

- (i) **Mid-term Evaluation:** An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken after eighteen months of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.
- (ii) **Final Evaluation:** An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

The MoEF in cooperation with MOL and MOA will monitor activities to ensure that these are carried out appropriately and in a timely manner as per the work plan endorsed by the OB. The PM/NPC will ensure that project execution complies with UNDP's monitoring, evaluation, auditing and reporting requirements, as spelled out in the UNDP Programming Manual. Progress and other reports will be submitted by the Project Manager to the UNDP, Dhaka in accordance with the UNDP's Programming Manual.

A tentative monitoring and evaluation plan is indicated in the following table which would be finalized during the Inception Workshop:





Table: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation and Budget

Type of M&E Activity	Lead Responsibility	Budget	Time Frame
Inception report and Workshop	MoEF	4,000	Within three months of project implementation
APR/PIR	Government, UNDP CO, PMU, RTAs		Annual
Finalizing M&E framework and overseeing implementation	Project Team, M&E Specialist (4 months over the life of the project)	6,000	
Data collection	Consultants for public awareness survey and on status of mainstreaming of SLM	4,000	
Tripartite meeting and report	Government, UNDP CO, Project Team, UNDP/GEF, GSU	6,000	
External mid-term evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, Project Team, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, GSU	7,000	Mid-point of project implementation
Final External Evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Team, GSU	7,000	Three months prior to project completion
Terminal Tripartite Review meeting	Government, UNDP CP, Project Team, UNDP/GEF		Last month of project operation
Terminal Report	MoEF, UNDP CO, UNDP Task Manager		Minimum one month before the TPR meeting
Audit	UNDP CO, Project Team	3,000	Yearly
Field visits	UNDP CO	2,000	Periodic
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>39,000</b>	



## **LEGAL CONTEXT**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 26 November 1986. This project document has the reference of the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) signed between the Government and UNDP on 7 September 2006. This Project Document will follow national implementation arrangement (formally known as NEX) and related UNDP's rules and procedures.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Country Director, and NPD have no objections to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in or addition to, any of the annexes of the project document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the re-arrangements of input agreed to or but cost increases due to inflation; and,
- c) Mandatory annual budget revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed inputs, or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

This project document is, for all purposes related to implementation, the legal document by which UNDP will be bound. The Government of Bangladesh may prepare for its own internal planning and approval purposes a matching document such as DPP or Project Proforma for the project of which this component is a part. In the event of any discrepancies between the project document and a related GoB document (including, but not limited to, discrepancies in terms of financial provisions), the provisions outlined in this signed project document are to be upheld.





# COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (2006 - 2010)

between

The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

and

United Nations Development Programme

September 2006

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rights instruments. Crime prevention is designed to improve police-community engagement and create an environment that facilitates prevention of crime and equitable access to justice. Model Thana will be established in urban and rural locations to demonstrate how pro-people policing can benefit the community and ensure their need and expectations can be met. High quality police operations and investigations will be undertaken in a timely and professional manner and ensure that lower court prosecution brings closure to the investigative effort. Human resources management will be associated with training and deployment, particularly the People Strategy Plan and the Women in Policing Strategy. Interventions will also provide support to policing strategy and oversight that focuses not only at the strategic level, but also includes practical operational initiatives to ensure effective direction for the Bangladesh Police to operate as an effective community-oriented agency in a contemporary democratic society.

#### Sustainable environmental and energy management

- 4.8 UNDP will strive to enhance the carrying capacity of the environment and natural-resource base in line with Millennium Development Goal 7, PRSP goals for environment and agriculture, and *UNDAF Outcome 2: survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework*. In particular, UNDP, while successfully exiting from improving environmental management interventions, will promote a holistic approach to sustainable environmental governance (SEG) with a pro-poor focus in Bangladesh.
- 4.9 UNDP will contribute to the development of umbrella programmatic initiatives as well as separate projects to address the impact of climate change, land and water management issues, biotechnology potentials, energy issues, and management of ecologically critical areas. In particular, UNDP will continue to support the institutional arrangements for the Ministry of Environment and Forests to cooperate with other ministries, agencies, and CSOs in building a sound framework for sustainable development. UNDP will continue and undertake several programmatic initiatives in partnership with GEF and prioritized stakeholders in the country in GEF programme areas. UNDP will assist the Power Division of Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources to establish a solid foundation for sustainable energy development.
- 4.10 Sustainable Environmental Governance Programme will be based on MDGs, PRSP, UNDAF, CCA, country situation analysis, and mainstreaming potential of some of the best practices of Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP) as well as new areas of priority in the field of environmental governance for the country. This programme will also consider strategies to combat potential new challenges for sustainable environment and natural resources management in Bangladesh. Under this initiative, the programmatic focus will be:
- a. To strengthen environmental governance in Bangladesh by promoting sustainable approaches to natural resources and environmental

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## 2.2: Sustainable environmental and energy development

	Name of Projects	Implementing Partner	Justification
1	Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP) BGD/96/007	Ministry of Environment and Forest Department of Environment Institution and Policy Support Unit Sustainable Development Networking Programme Bangladesh Institution for Development Studies UNOPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MoEF is the focal Ministry for planning and execution of environment and forest related activities.</li> <li>2. DoE is the GOB department responsible for ensuring sustainable development and to conserve and manage the environment of Bangladesh.</li> <li>3. IPSU was established with UNDP assistance to provide policy and institutional support to the 18 line ministries of the Government regarding environmental issues.</li> <li>4. The SDNP is a global catalytic initiative launched by UNDP in response to Agenda 21, which articulated the need for improved information dissemination to support sustainable development. BIDS is a multi-disciplinary organization, which conducts policy oriented research on development issues mainly in the context of Bangladesh.</li> <li>5. UNOPS is responsible for providing services to the projects under the UN system.</li> </ol>
2	Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security Project BGD/97/017	Department of Fisheries Food and Agricultural Organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DoF is the GOB department under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and responsible for the fisheries sector development.</li> <li>2. FAO as a part of United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger. It helps developing countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. FAO is the UN implementing agency for the project.</li> </ol>
3	Integrated Horticulture and Nutrition Development Project BGD/97/041	Department of Agriculture Extension Food and Agricultural Organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is one of the largest public sector agricultural extension providers in Bangladesh.</li> <li>2. FAO is the UN implementing agency for the project.</li> </ol>
4	Bio-technological Advancement for Agricultural Development in Bangladesh [Under formulation]	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council Ministry of Agriculture (Other partners are yet to be decided)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BARC under the MoA is the apex body of the national agricultural research system (NARS) of Bangladesh and has the responsibility to strengthen the national agricultural research capability through planning and integration of resources.</li> <li>2. MoA is the focal ministry for agricultural development.</li> </ol>
5	Sustainable Environmental Governance Programme (SEG) [Under formulation]	Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Other partners are yet to be decided.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MoEF will be the executing agency of the programme.</li> </ol>
6	Sustainable Energy Programme BGD/05/010 [Under formulation]	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources Sustainable Energy Unit Power Development Board Rural Electrification Board Energy Audit Cell Local Government Engineering Department Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Ltd. Private Sector (Rahimatrooz, Grammen Shakti Prakoushal Sangsad Limited NGOs BRAC Tengamar Mohila Sabuj Sangha Intermediate Technology Development Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power Division under the MoPEMR will be the executing agency for the programme. It is entrusted with the responsibility of overall management of the power sector in Bangladesh.</li> <li>2. SEU is established to create an enabling environment, which is conducive to the creation and development of the sustainable energy sector in Bangladesh. SEU will be transformed to Sustainable Development Authority (SEDA) and will be the lead implementing agency.</li> <li>3. PDB has a natural stake in the promotion of sustainable sources of energy generation as the nodal agency responsible for power generation, transmission and distribution in Bangladesh.</li> <li>4. REB is a prime institution for rural electrification and responsible for distribution of electricity in rural areas through a system of co-operatives known as Pall Biddyt Samities (PBS).</li> <li>5. EAC under MoPEMR has the mandate to initiate a range of energy efficiency improvement and energy conservation measures in industries.</li> <li>6. LGED being a government department responsible for rural infrastructure development and has significant contribution in promoting sustainable rural energy with UNDP assistance.</li> <li>7. BSTI is the national organization dedicated to the setting and monitoring of standards for all goods and services and needs capacity development for sustainable energy technologies.</li> <li>8. BPC as a national organization responsible for tourism development in Bangladesh will develop new spots in remote location utilizing renewable energy.</li> <li>9. RPCGL is a company under MoPEMR has successfully contributed in conversion of petrol/octane-operated vehicles into CNG with UNDP assistance. It will extend scope towards diesel operated large transports.</li> <li>10. Rahimatrooz Batteries Limited is the leading private sector in renewable energy field and develop local manufacturing base of sustainable energy technologies.</li> <li>11. GS is an organization of Grameen Family of Companies has been working for solar home systems in Bangladesh. It will expand activities on centralized renewable energy sectors.</li> <li>12. PSL is a consultancy firm and has had considerable success with off-grid rural energy supply based on solar PV, which are supplied through rural women owned co-operatives at the village level.</li> <li>13. BRAC is the leading NGO of Bangladesh and has considerable success in providing energy to the poor.</li> <li>14. TMSS is a large NGO working for the vulnerable women group has</li> </ol>

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			considerable success in delivering energy to the hardcore poor. 15. ITDG is an international charity has significant success in Bangladesh in SMEs development and sustainable energy in other developing countries.
7	Costal Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBM) BGD/99/G31	Department of Environment UNOPS	1. By Ecologically Critical Area declaration under Environmental Conservation Act (ECA), DoE has been mandated to operationalise ecologically critical area management.
8	Preparation and Implementation of I-OPs National Implementation Plan (POPs) BGD/02/G31	Department of Environment	1. GOB has assigned DoE to carryout responsibilities to comply with the Stockholm Convention to address the issues related to Persistent Organic Pollutants.
9	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA) BGD/04/G41	Ministry of Environment and Forest Department of Environment	1. MoEF and DoE are the main concerned ministry and department.
10	Preparation of 2 <sup>nd</sup> National Communication on Climate Change BGD/05/G06	Department of Environment	1. Climate Cell of DoE is the focal point for Bangladesh for this matter.
11	Sustainable Land Management Project (SLMP) BGD/05/G04 [Under formulation]	Institution and Policy Support Unit Barind Multipurpose Development Authority Ministry of Land (Other partners are yet to be decided.)	1. IPSU being the executing agency will provide policy support. 2. BMDA responsible for the agricultural development in the driest part of Bangladesh will demonstrate pilot projects. 3. MoL is the focal ministry for land use policy in Bangladesh.
12	In-situ Conservation of Agricultural Bio-diversity in Bangladesh BGD/05/001	UBINIG, UNOPS	1. UBINIG is the pioneer organization in Bangladesh in terms of initiating in-situ conservation of agricultural bio-diversity.
13	Extension of the Institutional Strengthening for the Phase out of ODS (Phase IV) BGD/04/G61	Department of Environment	1. DoE is the concerned department for phasing out ozone depleting substance (ODS) from Bangladesh.
14	Improving Kiln Efficiency in the Brick Making Industry BGD/04/G14 [PDF-B is on-going and full project is under preparation]	Xian Institute of Building and Roof Materials Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology Clean Energy Alternatives Brick Manufacturers Owners Association Industrial and Infrastructure Development Finance Company UNOPS	1. Xian Institute is a Chinese institute and international reputation in developing energy efficiency brick kiln. 2. BUET is the leading engineering and technical university in Bangladesh and will contribute in technology transfer. 3. CEA is a USA registered company to provide technical assistance. 4. BMOA is the association of brick owners who will be the direct users of clean technologies. 5. IIDFC is a financial institute and will provide loan support to the brick owners.
15	Formulation of the Bangladesh Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) BGD/03/G37	Department of Environment	1. GOB has assigned DoE to carryout responsibilities to comply with the UNFCCC to address the issues related to Climate Change.

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Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

United Nations Development Program

### Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh

**Brief Description:** Land is a scarce resource in Bangladesh and development policies have not given adequate priority to this extremely important issue that has a direct link to country's food security, economic growth and overall national development. Evidence of land degradation can be found everywhere, including in conversion of agricultural land and wetlands for other purposes, diminished productivity of agricultural land, deforestation, accumulation of pollutants in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, sand deposition, riverbank erosion, biodiversity loss and diminished livelihood opportunities. Capacity building for implementation of the existing National Land Use Policy will be the central focus of this project. The project will improve policymaking, institutional coordination, and compatibility of relevant policy and legal instruments as well as institutional mandates. The project would act as a catalyst to integrate sustainable land management concept in the national development framework. In addition, it will contribute in enhancing compliance capacity leading to sustainable governance and institutional collaboration. An important component of the project would be to demonstrate sustainable land management through pilot initiative. Emphasis would be given to enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity, promote R&D on land degradation, and overall capacity building at the individual, institutional and systemic levels. This would also drive to leverage partnership and resource mobilization.

## Expedited Medium Size Project Proposal

### LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management

#### REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: PIMS No.2440  
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:  
COUNTRY: Bangladesh  
PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh  
GEF AGENCY: UNDP  
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): NONE  
DURATION: Three years  
GEF FOCAL AREA: Land Degradation  
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 15  
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: SP 1  
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: December,2006

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)		
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT		
Project		637,000
PDF - A		12,500
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>		649,500
Co-financing		
GEF Agency UNDP (TRAC)		4,200
Government (Parallel funding)	BMDA	736,000
	MoEF	186,000
Bilateral		
NGOs		
Others		
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>		926,200
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>		1,575,700
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:		

**Country Eligibility:** Bangladesh ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 26/01/1996 and is eligible for funding under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument

**CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN:** The project will build capacities for sustainable land management in Bangladesh to achieve environmental benefits and for poverty eradication as set out in the MDG and Country PRS.

#### RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury, Secretary, MOEF  
Operational Focal Point Endorsement  
CCD National Focal Point and date of approval

Date: (Month, day, year)  
4/27/2006  
4/27/2006

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project.

Frank Pinto  
Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF

Date: (Month, Day, Year)

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### List of acronyms/abbreviations

ADP	Annual Development Program
AEZ	Agro Ecological Zone
APR	Annual Project Report
AWP	Annual work plan
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BEMP	Bangladesh Environmental Management Program
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CEGIS	Centre for Environment and Geographic Information Services
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development of the United Nations
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
CWASA	Chittagong Water and Sewerage Authority
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DLRS	Department of Land Record and Surveys
DLS	Department of Livestock
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DWASA	Dhaka water and Sewerage Authority
ECA	Ecologically critical area
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FCD	Flood control and drainage
FCDI	Flood control, drainage and irrigation
FD	Forest Department
FSP	Forestry sector project
GCU	Global Coordination Unit (of the LDC-SIDS project, South Africa)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic information system
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GSB	Geological Survey of Bangladesh
ICRD	Integrated Coastal resources Database
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICZMP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
IR	Inception report
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least developed countries
LRIS	Land Resources Information System
LG	Local Government (Division)
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGSP	Local Governance Support Program
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoC	Ministry of Communication

MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoF&L	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoL	Ministry of Land
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MP	Muriate of Potash
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAEP	New Agricultural Extension Policy
NAP	National Action Programme (for UNCCD)
NAgP	National Agricultural Policy
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action (for UNFCCC)
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NEX	National Execution (UNDP)
NEMAP	National Environment Management Action Programme
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OB	Outcome Board
PB	Project Board
PE	Project Executive
PM	Project Manager
PATC	Public Administration Training Centre
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
NFP	National Focal Point
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCU	Regional Coordinating Unit of GEF in Bangkok
RD&C	Rural Development and Cooperatives (Division)
SC	Project Steering Committee
SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
SEMP	Sustainable Environmental Management Program
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency,
SIDS	Small island developing states
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SoB	Survey of Bangladesh
SRDI	Soil Resources Development Institute
SSP	Single super phosphate
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Project Review
TTPR	Terminal tripartite project review
TSP	Triple super phosphate
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDP-CO	UNDP country office (in Dhaka)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

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## SECTION I

### PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### BACKGROUND

1. The area of Bangladesh is about 147,560 sq. km of which arable land comprises 64.2 percent, rivers and other water bodies occupy about 6.5 percent, and among other major land uses, urban areas comprise about 20 percent of the total land area. About 53 percent of the land (19.9 million hectares) is used for agricultural production.
2. According to UNFPA's 2005 State of the World Population, Bangladesh's population is about 141.8 million and projected to grow to 242.9 million by the year 2050. Many people are landless, and live on marginal or disaster prone land. Even with the recent decline in the incidence of poverty, about half of the population lives below the poverty line. UNDP's 2003 Human Development Report shows that 36 percent of the population subsists with income of one US\$1 equivalent a day. Bangladesh is third after India and China for the number of people living in poverty situation.
3. The per capita availability of land, particularly for agricultural production is .07 hectares (2001 estimate). It is diminishing with the increase in population and loss of agricultural land that is taking place at the rate of roughly 1 percent per year. Fertile agricultural land is being converted to other uses such as brickfields, industrial sites, urbanization or other type of unplanned infrastructural growth, creating tremendous pressure on country's precious land resources. Unsustainable agricultural practices are causing long-term productivity losses and deterioration of the soil quality. The present trend of wetland conversion for crop production is a serious concern. The present forest cover is only 10 percent compared to around 25 percent in the early sixties. There is a high rate of urban expansion and encroachment of other settlements into agricultural land, forestland and wetlands. Indiscriminate leasing of Government owned land is also reducing the land resource to meet future needs.
4. If these alarming trends are allowed to continue unchecked, there will be a serious crisis affecting food security, livelihoods, economic growth and long term ecosystem health. Land degradation in Bangladesh needs urgent and high level attention in order to ensure that the services of land and water resources are sustained, land is used efficiently and ecosystems are protected. This project is intended to assist Bangladesh in combating land degradation through enhancing institutional and human capacity, developing an active knowledge base, facilitating coordinated implementation of policies, and raising awareness and advocacy for sustainable land management.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

5. Land degradation in Bangladesh is reflected in soil erosion, soil salinity, organic matter depletion, soil contamination, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, water pollution, air pollution, accumulation of pollutants in land and water systems, seasonal scarcity of water, falling ground water levels, and

drainage congestion. These environmental problems have accumulated over the years because of a combination of factors, including over population, land scarcity, unplanned infrastructural growth, trans-boundary issues including upstream withdrawal of water, financial constraints, piece-meal effort to deal with environmental issues, and as a whole, "the weak governance". 'Climate change' is a great threat to country's agriculture, fisheries, land use, people's livelihood security, peace, and countries territorial boundary.

6. About 80 percent of the country is occupied by the recent plains huge chunk of which is the floodplains of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers. Bangladesh has been divided into 30 major agro-ecological zones (AEZs) based. The classification was conducted about 30 years ago, and since then the topography, land use, land cover, river systems and drainage pattern system of the country have been changed. The traditional cropping pattern of the country follows two distinct periods, the dry season lasting for seven months and the monsoon lasting for about five months.

7. Bangladesh can be divided into three main physiographic divisions: Tertiary Hills, Pleistocene Terraces, and Recent Plains. The Tertiary hills are located mainly in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Greater Chittagong and Sylhet districts. These are broadly in the north-east and south-east part of the country. These hills are formed mainly of sandstone, shale and clay. The average altitude of these hills is 450 m.

8. The Pleistocene terraces comprise mainly of the Madhupur Tracts, the Barind Tracts, and the Lalmai Hill area. The average height of the tract from the adjacent flood plains is 6 to 12 meters. Madhupur tract together with Bhawalgarh stretch over 4,103 sq. km. with an average height of 30 meters above the adjacent flood plain. The above terraces are in the north-west and central part of the country. The Lalmai Hill area of Comilla district comprises 33.65 sq km and is an average of 13.71 meters higher than the adjacent flood plain is in the eastern part of the country.

9. The recent plains comprise 124,266 sq km of the country (86 percent). Recent plains can be further classified into five types; which are being collectively referred as "flood plains" in this document. The flood plains have an altitude of 0 to 10 meters. The slope in the south of Dhaka averages 1.6 cm/km. About 50 percent of the land area is below 12.5 meters altitude and 75 percent of the area lies below 30 meters.

10. The flood plains of Bangladesh are mainly composed of deltaic silt plains, built up from both alluvial and marine deposits. Because of the low altitude and relief, water travels very slowly on the plain, and the rivers have a tendency to meander. The recent plains have been developed, and are being re-worked continuously, through the processes of erosion and deposition, and by recurring flooding or inundation events.

11. Total forest land (with and without tree cover) including the classified and un-classed state forests are estimated as 17.8 percent of the total land area of Bangladesh. However, the total area under tree coverage is less than 6 percent. The overall forests land in Bangladesh are grouped as hill forests (27 percent), un-classed state forests (29 percent), plain land Sal forests (5 percent), mangrove forests (23 percent), coastal forests (4.5 percent), and home gardens (11 percent). Social Forest with community ownership has now become a highly successful social movement in Bangladesh. Through this program, plant nurseries were established in most areas of Bangladesh and strip plantation along roadside and other common land is being promoted. Tree cover has increased significantly through such afforestation program reducing the pressure on wood products from traditional forest areas.

## Land Degradation Status and Trends

12. Land degradation in different forms is occurring all over the country. In terms of seasonal dryness and drought conditions, about 43.0 percent of the country is being affected because of declining soil quality, seasonal dryness, and drought conditions. Between 1983-1997, there was about an 11 percent decline in total cultivable area with a 14 percent decline in the area under cultivation.

13. The Barind Tract, which is one of the driest parts of the country, is characterized by hard red soil with low moisture content. Farming is heavily dependent upon rainfall, and large areas remain uncultivated in those years when rainfall is scarce and unpredictable. In recent years there has been a tremendous expansion of irrigation through pumping water from deep aquifers.

14. Landsat imagery detected a definite change in vegetation cover and soil moisture in the Barind Tract. The analysis revealed that the old districts of Rajshahi and Kushtia, northwestern Jessore, Pabna, western Bogra and southern Dinajpur are vulnerable to land degradation. The area included the largely monocultural Barind Tract, the Chalan Beel wetlands and adjoining areas. The Chalan Beel (perennial wetland) has been reduced from 421 sq. km. (about 100 years ago), to 33 sq. km in 1990, to the present dry condition with a few man-made ponds.

15. Agricultural intensification and the increase in irrigated area have led to a number of environmental problems, including loss of bio-diversity through the conversion of forest land to agriculture and abandonment of indigenous crop varieties in favor of high yielding varieties leading to irreversible loss of the country's genetic resources. The continuous wet culture of rice is causing declining yields and nutrient (sulphur and zinc) reduction. Soil nutrients are being lost at a rate of about 1 million tons annually. About 65 percent of the net cultivable area has organic matter content less than the required level. Similarly, there is depletion of organic carbon and total nitrogen in many cropping areas. Increased use of agrochemicals is also causing pollution of surface and ground water.

16. River erosion is having tremendous impacts on agriculture and human habitation. According to the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), 1,200 km of riverbank is already affected by erosion. Landsat imagery revealed that during 1982-1992, the overall loss of land due to bank erosion was about 106,300 hectares. A net erosion loss of 34,120 hectares in the Brahmaputra-Jamuna river basin occurred between 1992-2001. The Meghna estuary experienced a net erosion loss of 86,366 hectares between 1973-2000.

17. The reduction of flow in the Ganges due to flow diversion at Farakka during the dry season has changed the hydrological regime with salinity intrusion in the entire Khulna -Jessore region. Salinity intrusion has degraded the soil and the ecosystem, leading to decreased agricultural production. A total of 1.65 million hectares of land is affected by different degrees of salinity within Barisal and Khulna divisions.

18. The area around Shibganj, Chapai Nawabganj and Iswardi is affected by a lowering of the groundwater level between 8.95 m to 18.56 m during the dry season. Most of the recently installed shallow tube wells go below suction lift capacity in the peak irrigation period. The ground water levels beneath Dhaka City have steadily declined from about 3m in the early seventies to more than 20m in the 1990s due to continuous pumping of ground water.



19. In 1998 the Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) detected a gradual deterioration of forest cover density. Interpretation of Landsat imagery of 1988, 1991 and 1997 showed that the western part of the mainland forest in Chittagong was cut almost completely and rubber plantations have been established. A sample analysis was done for the physiographic and vegetation coverage of Nachol Thana in the Barind Tract and Hathazari in the south east of the country for land degradation mapping for high, medium and low hills, piedmont plain and flood plains. Vegetation index, vegetation status, buffer zone and erosion hazard maps were prepared for the study. It was found that 23 percent of the study area was in the high hazard category due to deforestation and soil erosion, while 35 percent of the study area was in the low vegetation category. The land degradation map prepared for the Nachol area identified land degradation processes like loss of topsoil, and deterioration of physical and chemical properties.

20. Land degradation in the coastal areas is characterized by water logging (1.2 million hectares) which has caused a decline in productivity. Salinization caused by the expansion of shrimp farming and sea level rise is also affecting more than 3 million hectares of land. The coastal areas are also severely affected by the destruction/disappearance of mangroves. Some 21,000 acres of mangrove forests disappeared in Chokoria, Sonadia and parts of Sunderban.

21. Both floral and faunal diversity is under threat due to loss of habitat and unsustainable agricultural practices. The loss and conversion of wetlands has led to the loss of aquatic fauna and flora and reduction of water to the rural population. As for forests, if present trends continue, Bangladesh will not have any forest land remaining after 2020. Mature trees will be completely gone and middle story growth will be eliminated due to large scale conversion to farmland, industrial and other uses.

22. Bangladesh is vulnerable to recurrent droughts. Seasonal droughts occur almost every year, but droughts of major magnitude occurred in 1966, 1969, 1973, 1978 and 1979, 1981 and 1982, 1989, 1992, 1994 and 1995, 1998, and 2000. Severe droughts have typically affected about 47 percent area of the country and 53 percent of the population. About one fourth of the total cultivable land is affected by drought almost every year. Rice production loss due to the 1978-1979 droughts was estimated to be 2 million tons. Rice production loss due to the drought in 1982 was more than 50 percent of the loss due to floods in the same year. The cumulative economic losses due to drought have been higher than losses due to floods.

### **Impacts of Land Degradation**

23. The direct impacts of land degradation at the local level are increased poverty specifically for hard core poor, food insecurity, deterioration of natural resources which adversely affect socio-economic conditions and livelihood support systems, scarcity of drinking water, deteriorating health and nutrition of the population and reduced availability of biomass for fuel.

24. Land is the most important economic and social asset for most people in Bangladesh, particularly for the poor. Nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis live in rural areas and most live at subsistence levels. Although half of GDP is generated through the service sector, roughly two-thirds of labour is employed in the agriculture sector which contributes a third to GDP.

25. An assessment by the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) found that loss of crop yield amounted to over 2 billion US dollars per year. Total economic losses are higher if other factors such as the degradation of wetlands, biodiversity loss and health impacts are included.

26. Land degradation in Bangladesh also has global implications for biodiversity. The existence of Sundarban, the largest single patch of mangrove forest in Bangladesh is under threat because of salinity intrusion as a result of upstream water withdrawal by India and illegal tree felling in the forest.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

### *Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Livestock Sectors*

27. Agriculture, forestry and settlements are the major land uses in Bangladesh. Food security, living standards, employment and poverty reduction are directly related to agriculture. Since the intensification of agriculture for rice production and gradual control of inundation through flood control projects, cropping patterns have changed drastically in favor of rice (replacing jute) cultivation. Rice is grown in most of the agro-ecological zones during two seasons. High yielding varieties (HYV) occupy 60 percent of rice area, fertilizer use is 190 kg per hectare, and the irrigated rice area is 29% (estimates of late 1990). In 2002-2003, Urea constituted 71 percent, TSP 10 percent, SSP 4 percent, and MP 9 percent of the total fertilizer use. Application of these fertilizers was improper even though the amount was generally below the recommended dosage. The other crops during the winter are wheat, pulses, potatoes, mustard, maize, onion, garlic, chili, groundnut (peanut), fruits (water melon) and vegetables. Perennial crops such as banana, pineapple, sugarcane, papaya, ginger, and fruit trees like mangoes, jackfruit, guava, lichi etc. are important cash crops in selected agro-ecological zones.

28. The cultivation of cash crops is perhaps more profitable than rice but the cropping pattern in most cases is based on farmers' subsistence needs. Income from the combination of rice and non-rice crops (vegetables) exceeds all rice or rice-wheat combination. But this advantage is not available in all agro-ecological zones due to agronomic, infrastructure and marketing barriers. The major cropping pattern adopted in most parts of Bangladesh is rice-centered, with a few non-rice cropping patterns.

29. Reforms in marketing inputs such as pesticide, fertilizer and minor irrigation equipment have led to increased productivity. The privatization of fertilizer and minor irrigation equipment led an increase in rice production, and wheat production increased from 0.11 million tons in 1974 to 1.8 million tons in 2000. There was impressive growth in potato and vegetable production as well. The area under vegetables increased from 40,000 hectares in 1979-1980 to 118,000 hectares in 2000-2001.

30. Marine fisheries and closed water culture fishery are the major sources of fish catch and fish production. Fisheries account for 6.2 percent of the GDP and 5.8 percent of export earnings. About 1.2 million people are directly engaged in fish culture and fish processing. Inland open water capture fisheries are affected by land degradation due to chemical pollutants from agriculture and industries, encroachment into wetlands and sedimentation.

31. Livestock in Bangladesh is primarily comprised of farm households and subsistence farming. Dairy production and marketing through co-operatives have recently been commercialized. This sector contributes about 3 percent to GDP and meets 40 percent of the animal protein demand in the country. One quarter of the total population is directly dependent, and another quarter is partially dependent, on livestock production and related activities for employment. The livestock sector is suffering from shrinkage of grazing land, which is leading to over grazing.

32. Forestry accounts for about 3 percent of GDP offering livelihoods for a large number of people, particularly forest dwellers and the people around.

### *Poverty and Livelihood Characteristics*

33. Poverty and food insecurity issues are closely linked to land degradation in Bangladesh. The landless who earn their wages from farm employment, marginal farmers, and low wage earners are food insecure. Bangladesh has made progress in poverty reduction despite slow growth and stagnation of incomes. But poverty still remains stubbornly high for over half the population. A World Bank study (2005) shows that the head count ratios of poverty varies from 27 percent in urban Dhaka to 65 percent in rural Rajshahi. The poor are highly concentrated in flood plains along the routes of major rivers and are thus more prone than others to flood and drought.

34. The landless constitute about 5.5 percent of all rural households. About half the households in rural areas own only 5 percent of the land. About 30 percent of households have little more than their homestead land.

35. Agriculture (crop, non crop, and agricultural wages) is the main source of income for about 90 percent of households. Some 77 percent of households have agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

36. The officially reported household income in the year 2000 was Taka 4816 per month in rural areas (US\$1 = 68 taka). The figure for 2005 would be around Taka 5316, which is 6 percent more than the official figure for 2000. When households are divided into income classes, over one-fifth of households had the lowest level of income at less than Taka 25,000 per year. Thirty-eight percent of households were in the income range of 25001-50,000 per year.

37. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) recognized that the UNCCD constitutes an important tool for addressing poverty and urged the international community to use it to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For the biennium 2008-2009, it was decided that annual sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) should focus on agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification. This project is timely in preparing Bangladesh for enhancing its capacity for action and participating effectively in the CSD process.

### **POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL CONTEXT**

38. The administration and delivery of public service of the Government is provided through service ministries such as the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Establishment for Personnel Matters, and the sectoral ministries. In the administration and management of land, the ministries involved are Ministries of Land; Agriculture; Environment and Forest; Water Resources; Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD); Fisheries and Livestock; Communications; and Shipping. The Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) of the Ministry of Defense often conduct land assessments and prepares land-use and land degradation maps.

39. Land in Bangladesh, particularly agricultural and homestead land, is mostly owned by individuals and passed down through generations since the permanent settlement regulation of 1793 and Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 were enacted. The Government has the right to acquire land for the common

good after providing adequate compensation. Forest land other than the recently introduced social forest is owned by the Forest Department.

40. The institutional framework for managing the Barind Tract (the driest part of Bangladesh) is through the "Barind Integrated Area Development Project," established in 1985. The main objectives of the project are to (1) bring 0.4 million acres of land under year-round cultivation through sinking of deep tube wells, (2) use surface water resources for fisheries and duck farming, (3) raise cropping intensity from 117 to 167 percent, (4) construct infrastructure such as 110 kilometers of feeder roads linking production areas to important growth centers, (5) provide electrification for irrigation equipment and agro-based industries in the project area, and (6) promote large scale afforestation and expansion of nurseries to achieve ecological balance.

41. Land management is promoted through a number policies such as the agricultural policy, forest policy, land-use policy, water policy, coastal zone policy, environment policy and fisheries policy. These support the provision of technical guidance and development projects. Maintenance of land records, surveys for revenue collection, and recording of rights and settlement are the major functions of the Ministry of Land (MoL). The MoL is the custodian of government owned land. It has the overall responsibility for allocation of those lands for use by others. This ministry works through the Department of Land Record and Surveys (DLRS), headed by a Director General with the responsibility for survey and settlement operations. The National Land Use Policy of 2001 provides guidelines for protection of agricultural land and water bodies and restricts or minimizes the acquisition of land for non-productive use. While there are 28 directives for land management and administration, the institutional structure for implementation is lacking. So far, the focus of implementation has been on the preparation of land use maps by local institutions.

42. The National Land Use Policy is also aimed to arrest the alarming decline of agricultural land in the face of rising population, and to ensure maximum utilization of land as well as to prevent the indiscriminate use of land and to control and rationalize the use of land for urban, industrial and other purposes through a national zoning law. The Policy also intended to conserve the "Khas land" (Government owned land) for future development needs, promote the use of land for poverty reduction and utmost utilization of new lands for resettlement of landless people, protection of natural forests, river banks and hills, prevention of land pollution, and to ensure that the utilization of land is taking place in harmony with nature.

43. The main focus in the implementation of the National Land Use Policy is on the preparation of land use maps by the local body institutions such as city corporations, municipalities, Upazila administrations with assistance from district revenue departments giving primary importance to protect the agricultural land and to regulate the use of land for the benefit of all citizens of the country. The implementation guidelines laid the procedure for preparation of the zoning law, and directives for efficient use of land for rural settlements and urban habitation, forests of all kinds, social forestry and coastal green belt development, road communications indicating construction practices, industrial sites including those for small industries, tea plantations, tribal land, and flood control embankments. The directives also asked for surveying the tribal areas and establishing land rights for tribal people respecting existing regulations and local traditions.

44. The MoEF has an active role in land management through the Forest Department (FD) for management of forestland, and the Department of Environment for its regulatory functions. The Forestry Sector Master Plan for implementation during 1995-2015 supports the Forest Policy. The MoA functions

through a number of departments, research institutes, and support agencies to serve farmers. The mandate of the Ministry of Water Resources is to carry out activities on flood control, irrigation and drainage in the context of overall management of the surface and ground water resources of the country. The Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) of the Government of Bangladesh monitors drought and other hazardous events.

45. Effective prevention of land degradation requires both local management and macro policy approaches that promote sustainability of ecosystem services. The government believes that it is preferable to focus on prevention because attempts to rehabilitate degraded land are costly and tend to deliver limited results. Success will require the broad participation of stakeholders, including local communities, and especially women.

46. Bangladesh has signed, ratified and acceded to 22 international conventions, treaties and protocols related to the environment, including the UNCCD. There are no specific legal measures to implement the provisions of the UNCCD. As discussed, a range of existing legislation supports policies and strategies aimed at conservation and management of natural resources.

#### CAUSES OF LAND DEGRADATION

47. As discussed earlier, land degradation in Bangladesh is principally the result of 1) increasing population (currently at a 1.8 percent rate of growth) and resulting encroachment on forest and wetlands, 2) intensification of agriculture, 3) weak governance, 4) inappropriate agricultural practices, including over-irrigation and the use of cropping patterns that do not maintain soil quality, 5) accumulation of pollutants in the land and water systems, 6) unplanned industrial and infrastructural growth as well as urbanization, 7) trans-boundary reasons including upstream water withdrawal, 8) climate change, 9) sand deposition, 10) insecure tenancy and overexploitation of resources, 11) salinity intrusion, and 12) natural environmental changes, such as reduction in dry season flows.

48. In the face of climate change, there is growing evidence that temperature, rainfall patterns, plus sea level rise will worsen the land productivity for agriculture. The problem analysis matrix in Annex-1 presents the manifestations of land degradation with accompanying driving forces, consequences and possible mitigation measures.

#### Barriers to Sustainable Land Management

49. The principal constraints to preventing land degradation in Bangladesh are the following:

- (i) There is poor information on the causes and extent of the problem. Preliminary assessments reveal that the quality of land has deteriorated, and the impacts are visible and serious. For example, over the last decade, net return from crop yield has declined due to deterioration of physical and chemical properties of the soil and the requirement of increased agro-inputs. At the same time, a comprehensive, nation-wide study on land degradation covering social, economic, and physical conditions is lacking. To effectively address land degradation, it is necessary to conduct such a comprehensive survey. On this basis, a baseline can be created against which progress can be monitored and assessed.

(ii) There is a lack of harmonized policies, poor implementation of policies, and lack of effective institutional coordination at all levels, including in the field. In particular, conservation aspects for sustainability are not sufficiently mainstreamed and are not comprehensively addressed in important policy documents of the Government. The reasons for the lack of implementation of policies related to land degradation are more difficult to summarize and will be the subject of a thorough review which this project proposes to undertake.

(iii) Lack of adequate knowledge base about SLM is one of the principal barriers. This has also resulted in a limited research budget for SLM.

(iv) Land policies in Bangladesh are mostly concerned with food production. Even in this pursuit, the IPM has not made much progress. There is no credible best practice example or lessons learnt on SLM which has been properly recorded or analyzed in Bangladesh.

(v) Extension work in the agriculture sector ignores land degradation potential as a result of unsustainable agricultural practices. Long term impacts and research results that would support SLM objectives are not widely disseminated. Officials are not sufficiently trained on these areas.

(vi) There is overall lack of trained experts and field level workers to implement projects on SLM and carry out meaningful monitoring.

## II. PROJECT STRATEGY

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### BASELINE COURSE OF ACTION

##### Mainstreaming SLM and Environment

50. The Government of Bangladesh adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in October 2005. The PRS aims to meet the MDG on poverty reduction during the next ten years. This will require an annual three percent reduction of poverty. The PRS emphasizes land related issues, especially the socio-economic aspects of land administration. It also mentions the need to implement (and provide the appropriate budget for) the National Land Use Policy.

51. Environmental issues in Bangladesh are poorly mainstreamed into government priorities and plans despite increasing evidence of environmental degradation and links between poverty and environmental conditions. Sustainable land management is not perceived as an integrative issue, and government ministries and departments with mandates relevant to land management work in isolation of each other without a shared agenda which recognizes interdependencies across sectors.

52. In 1992, the National Environment Management Action Plan (NEMAP) was developed as follow up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Implementation of the plan is being carried out through the UNDP-supported Sustainable Environment Management Program (SEMP). This involves 26 projects which are executed by the MoEF implemented by 21 agencies including government bodies and NGOs. The SEMP focuses on policy and institutions, participatory eco-system management, community-based environmental sanitation, advocacy and awareness, and training and education.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING

53. The Bangladesh Environmental Management Project (BEMP) is an on-going CIDA-supported initiative aimed at assisting the Department of Environment (DoE) in meeting its mandate as defined in the Environmental Conservation Acts (1995) and Environmental Conservation Rules (1997). Its three components include (i) the design and demonstration of models of sustainable environmental management; (ii) development of environmental management tools and techniques and provision of practical training opportunities for DoE technical and management staff and participants in industry and local communities, and (iii) raising environmental awareness at large.

54. The Sirajganj Local Governance Development Project began in July 2000 and was completed in December 2005. The project demonstrated the potential benefits of decentralized funding for local development and poverty reduction. It has also demonstrated the positive impact of devolved block grant funding on infrastructure and service delivery at the local level (Union Parishads, the lowest level governing unit as per the Bangladesh Constitution) in areas such as planning, finance, resource mobilization and management. A review of this model initiative proved that, despite the overall unfavorable policy environment, the Union Parishads can be responsive to the community if they are provided adequate incentives and are truly engaged in participatory planning and monitoring.

55. The MoEF is also undertaking UNDP-GEF supported National Capacity Self-Assessment Exercise. This will identify Bangladesh's capacity needs to deliver its obligations under the three main Rio Conventions. The initial consultations carried out in relation to the UNCCD will provide a baseline on which this project's self-assessment exercises will be built.

### **Knowledge Management**

56. The Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) has developed an electronic database on agro-ecological and drought prone areas of the country. This contains information on the country's land resources, including topography, soils, climate, hydrology, cropping patterns and crop suitability. A Land Resources Information System (LRIS) also includes data on socio-economic and demographic factors influencing agricultural production. The Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) has an Upazila Land and Soil Resources Utilization Guide with data on soil and land qualities and 1: 50,000 scale maps. In addition, the Department of Agricultural Extension is preparing an electronic database on drought-affected areas. The Forest Department in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Extension is working on drought and tree planting. The National Water Policy has mandated Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO) to create, maintain and update a national water resources database and information management system. The content of the present database includes surface water, ground water, soil and agriculture, fisheries, forest, and related socio-economic, meteorological and environmental information. An Integrated Coastal Resources Database (ICRD) is being developed containing multi-sectoral information on the coastal zone, as described in the Coastal Zone Policy 2005. The DoE is developing an environmental database and information system on various aspects of environment and management practices.

57. These databases are not designed maintaining appropriate level of compatibility for its effective utilization. In general, the data repository institutions function largely in isolation. There is an urgent need for their further development which includes an agreed, common protocol and the elimination of inconsistencies and duplications.

58. FAO has completed a project developing the capacity of the Department of Agriculture to address climate change. The pilot study was conducted in four Upazilas of two districts (Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon) focusing on disaster risk management due to flood and drought. The major output is the development of training materials for an early warning system relating to climate information and their application in pilot areas for use in disaster management policy development and implementation. FAO is also supporting a project to generate quality information on forest resources. The project will apply FAO's Forest Resource Assessment methodology in establishing a long term monitoring system for national forest resources and will build the capacity of the National Forest Assessment Unit. There is provision for extensive training on forest resource assessment, development of a national database on forest and tree resources based on GIS, and forest-tree cover mapping.

59. A final compliments to the proposed project are SEMP activities on modernization of land record system and mapping and demonstration of a model database and analyses of coastal land-use capability and suitability analysis.

### **Implementation of SLM Practices**

60. The MoEF has prepared the National Action Program (NAP) for Implementation of the UNCCD in Bangladesh with IUCN assistance. The NAP has identified eight thematic areas, including awareness raising, capacity building, institution strengthening and cooperation, rehabilitation of degraded land and strategies for mitigating land degradation. The NAP will be widely disseminated, including accessible summary versions incorporating the findings of this project. The UNCCD has also provided funding to



the MoEF for selected activities such as the preparation of national reports and organization of initial consultation workshops for preparation of the NAP.

61. The BMDA is a regional body responsible for promoting social and economic development of the Barind area within Rajshahi, Naogaon and Chapai Nawabganj districts. It has implemented a SEMP-supported project on environmental management which includes re-excavation of ponds, restoration of swamps for storing rain water, canal excavation for perennial supply of water, construction of cross dams for water preservation, promotion of sanitation and the use of organic fertilizer. An environment management action plan for the Barind Area has also been developed aimed at combating desertification and creating environmental awareness.

62. The Government is implementing the Forestry Sector Master Plan (supported by UNDP) that envisages increasing forest area to 20 percent within the next 15 years. The Ministry of Environment and Forests and Forest Department in consultation with others fix targets for afforestation/tree planting activities annually. These activities are taken up under various schemes of different ministries and departments.

63. The Government has initiated the Nishorgo Program in 2004 for conservation of protected areas. USAID is supporting government's Nishorgo Program by providing technical assistance and demonstrating viable co-management model in 5 select protected areas. The Arannayk Foundation has been established with support from the United States to play a catalytic role in the realization of a participatory vision of for protected of the country's tropical forest resources and biodiversity as a whole.

64. The Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project supported by GEF/UNDP is working to establish an innovative system for the management of ecologically critical areas (ECA) in Bangladesh. The project aims to support the DoE to operationalize the ECA concept in two areas of the country – Cox's Bazar and Hakaluki Haor.

65. The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project has developed a Coastal Development Strategy and Priority Investment Program. 'Optimizing use of coastal lands' is one of the project's nine strategic priorities. This strategy will be supported by the implementation of other proposed projects like the Development and Settlement of Accreted Lands, Integrated Management of Coastal Water Infrastructure, Coastal Land Zoning, and Development of Coastal Agriculture

66. Nayakrishi Andolon (meaning New Agricultural Movement) is a movement for ecological agriculture that emerged more than 10 years ago and currently involves more than 170,000 households. The farmer-based initiative focuses on simple principles like avoiding chemical pesticide and fertilizers, the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity, and mixed cropping and crop rotation for pest management, risk reduction and long term soil sustainability. Indigenous crop varieties are planted and preserved by farmers, which are suitable to the land type. This movement is an important example of grassroots sustainable land management.

67. Finally, a UNDP project entitled "Promotion of Development and Confidence-Building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)" began in 2003. The second and third phases of the project are now operational. These seek to (1) build capacity and enhance the roles of CHT institutions in support of grassroots and multi-community development, (2) implement regional/cross-community development initiatives, (3) institutionalize the community empowerment process for self-reliant development, and (4) facilitate confidence-building to solve longstanding issues. The activities that would be directly related to this project are those corresponding to environment protection and management and piloting of community-managed forestry. The pilot community forestry initiative is expected to be implemented in six Upazilas. It will provide training to local communities and to test effective approaches. The project

will undertake an assessment of the environmental status of the CHT and develop an environmental action plan. A pilot environment protection and management initiative will be undertaken in two Upazilas of three districts focusing on soil conservation, watershed management, development and use of alternate energy sources, and community environment services.

### **Capacity and Mainstreaming Needs for SLM**

68. There is no general recognition on the part of decision makers in Bangladesh that land degradation is a significant barrier to sustained economic growth. Sustainable land management objectives do not feature prominently in the policy and regulatory structure of the country, no government institution is taking a lead in promoting SLM, and there is no coordinating body or mechanism to mainstream SLM practices into the Government's multi-year or annual development program. Government agencies whose activities have an influence on land management practices do not consider SLM as part of their responsibility. There is an urgent need for these ministries and departments to review their policies and plans with respect to SLM and coordinate their activities.

69. Policy regarding SLM is also piecemeal and enforcement is weak. Policies related to agriculture, forestry, water resources, and rural development are often contradictory with regard to SLM. While there is no dedicated initiative to promote an enabling environment for legislative and policy harmonization, the National Land Use Policy, under the auspices of the Ministry of Land, has been identified as a possible vehicle. However, the policy came into effect in 2001 and has yet to be implemented. The government is currently planning to carry out a review and redraft of the policy which this proposed project will support. An effective review would require (a) development of a plan of implementation and associated mobilization of resources, (b) development of necessary skills and procedures amongst government staff to enforce the policy, (c) development of a monitoring and knowledge management system, and (d) coordination between relevant government agencies to enforce the policy together with providing appropriate legal status for the policy.

70. There are many external donor supported projects in the country, but their benefits have not been fully realized due to limited capacity to sustain them after the project's closure or mainstream lessons learned into local and national activities and actions. In this regard, there is a particular need to synthesize the lessons and replicate good practice.

71. Capacity building is also needed to conduct environmental impact assessments (EIA) which are mandatory for all development projects in Bangladesh. The DoE/MoEF has the responsibility for EIA clearance. The EIA regulation needs revision together with development of operational capacity development in the DoE and the Ministry of Land.

72. Technical skills are needed at all levels across every aspect of SLM. There is a particular need for training in the application of market based instruments, environmental/natural resource economics, identification of economically and environmentally viable land management alternatives, land capability-suitability analysis, sustainable land zoning, enactment of appropriate policy, legal and collaborative planning instruments and GIS. Civil society and local government bodies require particular training on eco-system-based and spatial planning approaches that integrate local and global environmental concerns into sectoral planning. There is also a lack of experience in field research and ability to apply the results of research through extension.

73. Finally, and more broadly, there is a need to promote a more general appreciation for the role of SLM in poverty reduction among decision makers and the public at large so that the SLM issues are effectively translated into broad-based policy decisions.

## PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

74. The project will contribute towards the achievement of the following long-term goal:

*The agricultural, forest and other uses of terrestrial-aquatic ecosystems of Bangladesh are sustainable, with productive systems that maintain ecosystem productivity and ecological functions while contributing directly to the environmental, economic and social well-being of the country.*

75. The objective of the project is stated as follows:

*“To strengthen the enabling environment and capacity for SLM while ensuring broad-based political and participatory support for the process”*

76. GEF funding is essential for meeting these goals and objectives. Current and planned programs and investments in agriculture, forestry, rural development, fisheries, water resources and environment sectors do not provide adequate capacity building opportunities for integrating sustainable land management into policies and development strategies. There are no other GEF funded activities on land management in Bangladesh.

77. The proposed project recognizes that it alone will not tackle the capacity and mainstreaming needs outlined above. Instead, it aims to lay the foundation for collaboration between the relevant agencies, NGOs, private sector and most importantly with the community. In addition, there will be particular emphasis in leveraging funding and operational partnership with development partners and the public and private sectors in Bangladesh.

78. The project will focus primarily on capacity and mainstreaming activities as they relate to the implementation and enforcement of the Government’s National Land Use Policy. This project will also place considerable emphasis on developing and sharing best practice and integrating them into the day-to-day management as well as long term planning in land resources management in Bangladesh. As a part of the UNDP/GEF LDC-SIDS Targeted Portfolio Project for SLM, the project will also draw on and share best practices internationally.

79. The project addresses all three of the outcomes envisaged under the umbrella project, namely: Cost-effective and timely delivery of GEF resources to target countries; enhancement of individual and institutional capacities for SLM; and systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles.

80. The project expects to draw on the advisory services of the Global Coordination Unit (GCU) established under the Portfolio Project, particularly in the following areas:

- Sharing of SLM experiences, lessons learned, best practices and guidelines;
- Guidance and support on the use of market based instruments and development of natural resource/environmental economics for SLM;
- Guidance and support for the development of knowledge management systems for SLM;
- Guidance and support for the development of monitoring and evaluation systems for SLM.

## EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

81. Project outcomes and outputs are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Project Outcomes and Outputs**

<b>Outcome 1: SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation</b>
<b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SLM principles are integrated into national development plans, policy and legal instruments</li> <li>2. Improved understanding in key ministries and institutions on SLM issues and its proper integration in land related policies, acts, rules, and development plans</li> <li>3. Effective inter-agency collaboration and networking mechanisms in place to improve policy making (harmonization) and coordination of SLM initiatives</li> <li>4. New policy tools are developed for land use decision making</li> <li>5. Plans developed and implementation facilitated to comply with the obligations under relevant MEAs</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 2: Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy</b>
<b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Institutional arrangements identified and activated to implement National Land Use Policy</li> <li>2. Action plan developed for framing necessary planning and legal instruments such as land zoning principles and land zoning law</li> <li>3. Comprehensive National protected areas systems identified for sustainability</li> <li>4. Mechanism for Monitoring National Land Use Policy implementation developed</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R &amp; D systems in place</b>
<b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge management needs assessed for SLM</li> <li>2. Knowledge management systems on SLM including a GIS based MIS in place</li> <li>3. Action research and studies on SLM conducted for policy development and awareness raising</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 4: SLM demonstrated through pilot projects at the local level</b>
<b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local level institutional and community collaboration/coordination framework identified</li> <li>2. Land zoning principles identified</li> <li>3. Local SLM plan developed</li> <li>4. Capacity developed in SLM planning and implementation at the local level</li> <li>5. SLM plan implemented</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 5: Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM</b>
<b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding needs identified for the priority areas of targeted capacity development and on the ground investments</li> <li>2. Project concepts developed for financing by Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and private sector</li> <li>3. Public Private Partnership developed</li> <li>4. Resources mobilized</li> </ol>

82. Assumptions in project design, with risks and risk mitigation strategies, are presented in Table 2:

**Table 2: Summary of Assumptions and Associated Risk Mitigation Strategies**

Assumptions	Risk	Risk mitigation strategy
The concerned ministries and their departments/agencies, local government institutions, the beneficiaries, and the civil society groups would participate in the project and collaborate in the implementation of various components, particularly for capacity development on SLM, the demonstration projects, and on the integrated approaches to the development of policies and programs on sustainable land management.	The SLM is a new approach for protection of the ecosystem and natural resources management. The beneficiaries of the project are dispersed. There are not many civil society groups involved in SLM.	Adequate provision for awareness raising and training on SLM practices for all stakeholders.  The project activities will be designed targeting the dispersed group of the beneficiaries. Provision will be made for training of the NGOs.
Policies and capacity will be developed for SLM and the National Land Use Policy objectives to be incorporated into programs related to agricultural sector, forest sector, rural development, and urban and infrastructure development.	Inadequate awareness of the decision makers of the concerned departments/agencies of the ministries.	Seminars/workshops will be organized on SLM for the benefit of those involved in policy making and policy implementation.
A core team will be put together under the Ministry of Land to coordinate the implementation of the national Land Use Policy	Absence of necessary provision in the Annual Development Programs of the Government	The Ministry of land is to be made aware of the importance of the staff deployment for this purpose
The participating stakeholders will be maintaining the monitoring and evaluation and the knowledge management system beyond the life of the project.	Inadequate institutional development and budgetary provision.	M&E and the knowledge management system to be incorporated into the recurrent expenditure item of the concerned ministries.
The pilot demonstration projects will be used for capacity development and lessons to be learned on SLM.	Inadequate motivation of the field staff.	Training and visits by project management team and Government would be helpful in raising motivation.

## GLOBAL AND LOCAL BENEFITS

83. The principal direct global benefit of the project is the enhanced capacity in sustainable land management in Bangladesh. Indirect global benefits include:

- Cross-sectoral integration of sustainable land management into plans, policies, strategies, programs, funding mechanisms
- Poverty reduction because of poor people's increased access to common property resource pool and increased productivity of ecosystems
- Maintenance and improvement of the functions of ecosystems
- Enhanced biodiversity conservation
- Enhanced carbon sequestration

84. The tangible national benefits of the project will be the following:

- Capacity for coordinated implementation of the National Land Use Policy with a plan of action;
- Institutional strengthening with policy harmonization for SLM within the Ministries of Land, Environment and Forests, Agriculture, Water Resources, Fisheries and Livestock, and the Local Government;
- Establishment of monitoring systems on SLM within the ministries of land, agriculture, forestry, rural development and water resources
- Greater awareness of the need for protection of land resources in Bangladesh;

- Enhanced effectiveness of programs for soil conservation and effective use of fertilizers and pesticides;
- Integration of SLM in the EIA process for prevention of land degradation and adoption of land zoning.

85. The project will also contribute in facilitating effective participation of Bangladesh in the UNCCD process, and the enhancement of synergies between CBD and UNFCCC activities with SLM-related initiatives.

#### LINKAGES TO IA ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

86. UNDP Bangladesh's Country Program for 2006 – 2010 outlines UNDP's support to Bangladesh in the Energy and Environment Sector. This focuses mainly on working to enhance the carrying capacity of the environment and natural-resource base in line with MDG 7, PRS goals for environment and agriculture and UNDAF Outcome 2 '*survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within an environmentally sustainable framework*'. Over the next four years, the program will support institutional arrangements for the Ministry of Environment and Forest to cooperate with other ministries, agencies and CSOs to build a sound framework for sustainable environmental management. The country program specifically targets land and water resources management and mainstreaming of environmental priorities.

87. The UNDP-GEF funded NAPA identifies challenges in relation to the climate change. Management arrangements in the NAPA and SLM projects will ensure that NAPA implementation activities take sustainable land management principles into consideration, and that SLM interventions consider the potential of climate change to exacerbate land degradation. Functional collaboration will be established in the implementation phase of the GEF/UNDP supported NBSAP which has been finalized by the government.

88. Linkages will also be established with the UNDP-GEF National Capacity Self Assessment Exercise, (NCSA) which is being executed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The initial consultations carried out in relation to the UNCCD provide the baseline on which this project's self-assessment exercises will build. The 16-month exercise will be used as a mechanism to support the integration of SLM considerations into the national development framework.

89. Linkages will also be developed with the Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project, which is working to establish and demonstrate an innovative system for the management of Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) in Bangladesh. The project aims to support the Department of Environment to operationalize the ECA concept in two areas of the country – Cox's Bazar and Hakaluki Haor.

90. Synergies will also be fostered with the UNDP-GEF on 'In-situ conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Bangladesh' submitted to the GEF for funding as an MSP. This project will work with farmers, the Government and the National Agricultural Research System to conserve indigenous varieties of crops and encourage an ecological agriculture system that does not deplete land resources. The demonstration of this agricultural system can be highlighted as an example of grassroots' initiative in sustainable land management.

**Other SLM program linkages include the following:**

**91. Local Governance Support Project (LGSP):** The project focuses on capacity building in Union Parishads (UPs), with a focus on financial management and procurement. The World Bank will provide a credit of US\$111.5 million to support the Government to develop an accountable local governance system whereby UPs can better respond to community needs and deliver services through a transparent fiscal transfer system. The project draws on the Government's own framework, as well as pilots such as the Sirajganj Local Government Development Project (funded by UNDP/UNCDF) and Tangail Rural Development Project (funded by the Japanese Government). In these pilot programs, local governments were able to improve service delivery and build infrastructure at a cost of 30 percent lower than line agencies. As a parallel but coordinated initiative, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNDP and the European Union (EU) will contribute US\$16 million for "second generation" pilots. These will focus on MDG goals through enhancing UPs role in service delivery, rural infrastructure development and linking local economy with markets for poverty reduction.

**92. Urban flood mitigation and sanitation improvement:** The World Bank is working closely with other donors to assist the Government of Bangladesh to provide a better urban environment through improved water supply, sanitation and drainage services. The proposed Dhaka Chittagong Urban Flood Mitigation and Sanitation Improvement Project would support the Government's goal of Sanitation for All by 2010. The project is expected to include the provision of water and sanitation services to low income communities. It will also improve Dhaka's storm water drainage systems and pumping stations in order to alleviate serious flooding and water logging in the capital. The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), are preparing projects with Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) and Chittagong Water and Sewerage Authority (CWASA).

**93. Northwest crop diversification project:** The project is aimed to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth in the Northwest Region of the country by promoting diversification to high value cash crops among small farmers. The project will promote new crops and cropping techniques through training, extension and crop finance provided by a Government/NGO partnership, upgrade market information services and market infrastructure, promote improved use of market facilities by the private sector and provide a pilot credit line for post-harvest agribusiness activities. The main beneficiaries will be the farming community in the 16 districts of the Northwest region. Additional employment opportunities will be created in processing and horticulture marketing which will help the rural poor.

**94. ADB-funded projects:** The Asian Development Bank is preparing a number of investment projects to improve the productivity and sustainability of existing under-performing flood control and drainage projects/irrigation projects through holistic participatory planning, development and management of water and support services to remove the constraints for agriculture, fishery, and livelihood development. ADB is investing to establish cost-effective and sustainable riverbank erosion mitigation measures and supporting institutions to protect the livelihoods of 2 million people living in the two flood protection and irrigation schemes that were developed with ADB assistance and are threatened by the progressive river erosion of the Jamuna and the Meghna Rivers. The ADB has also funded a project to strengthen the engineering and environmental capability of LGED in the context of implementation of 400 small scale water resources sub-projects with ADB loan funds. The main purposes are to improve beneficiary participation, enhanced management systems, and expanded staff training. Another project of ADB aims to improve the sustainability of the water resources sector by instituting

participatory rehabilitation and management of small-scale water resources infrastructure support by sector wide policy and institutional reforms. The project will assist stakeholders to form water management associations and to upgrade water management facilities including (i) flood management, (ii) drainage improvement, (iii) water conservation, and (iv) command area development.

95. **Other projects:** The Norwegian-supported Char Development and Settlement Project and World Bank assisted Coastal Zone Development Project, Gorai Restoration Project, and Agriculture and Rural Development Project will also be an important part of the baseline for the proposed SLM project.

#### STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PLAN

96. Key stakeholders include government organizations as service providers, as those responsible for administration and management of lands and as land owners. From this perspective the key stakeholders are The Ministry of Planning and Finance – Planning Commission, the Ministry of Environment and Forest – DOE and FD, the Ministry of Land-DLRS, the Ministry of Agriculture – DAE, BARC, SRDI and BMDA, the Ministry of Water Resources – WARPO, BWDB, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock – DoF, DLS, BLRI, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development – LGED, BRDB, and the Ministry of Defense – SPARRSO, GSB, SoB.

97. The Ministry of Environment and Forest will be the main implementing partner for the project. MoEF has a mandate to enhance environmental governance in Bangladesh in partnership with other GoB Ministries and civil societies and other organizations.

98. The project will have three implementing agencies – the MoEF, Ministry of Land and BMDA of the Ministry of Agriculture. These agencies will contribute in ensuring effective cooperation and involvement of all other relevant Government departments in promoting SLM. The involvement of the key Government Ministries will be at two levels – oversight of the execution of the project through the Steering Committee (Outcome Board), and participation in project activities through capacity building and mainstreaming exercises.

99. The first stage of the project will involve undertaking a detailed capacity needs assessment of the relevant Government ministries, departments and other affiliated institutions in relation to the incorporation of sustainable land practices into their functions and for the implementation of the National Land Use Policy.

100. Most of the above organizations have field offices. It is imperative that the field level offices and the local administration participate in project activities as appropriate. In view of the decentralized nature of the local level institutions, the best way to avail their contribution to the project is through their participation in relevant activities designed both as capacity building and demonstration through the principle of 'learning by doing'.

101. Much of the current knowledge of best practice in sustainable land and ecosystem management lies within the NGO community, particularly those active at the local level. Relevant NGOs include IUCN, the Arannyak Foundation, Waste Concern, and UBINIG including other NGOs involved in the sector. All have ongoing activities and practical knowledge relevant to this project which will be utilized. Additionally, research institutions such as BIDS, BCAS and the Departments of Geography &



Environment and Soil Science of Dhaka University may be invited to advise government stakeholders in management and implementation of the project.

102. Another group of important stakeholders are the beneficiaries, the individual farmers, and the community members who are dependant on the land for their livelihood. These beneficiary groups will be targeted to participate in project implementation relating to their specific needs. In the selection of beneficiaries for participation, priority will be given to people living in areas either degraded or vulnerable to land degradation, particularly the poor and women's groups. Through local level activities, the project will focus on building links between the community beneficiaries and government extension workers, developing understanding of each other's needs, and further strengthening capabilities and the relationship for future cooperation and collaboration. In this way, local participation will be sustained beyond the life of the project. The stakeholder analysis, illustrating the capacities and objectives of participation of various groups is provided in Annex 2.

103. The target group for capacity building will be policy makers, technical experts, field level officials and relevant NGOs. Wherever possible, the project will build on the existing capacity of stakeholders – often those institutions and individuals whose capacity is already raised through previous development interventions. The selection of the NGOs for participation in project implementation will be based on criteria to be decided at the initiation of the project. For awareness raising, and to promote actions at the individual level, the project will focus on small landholders, including landless women and ethnic minorities.

## FINANCIAL PLAN

### STREAMLINED INCREMENTAL COSTS ASSESSMENT

104. The global environmental objectives of the project are to build capacity for sustainable use of the country's scarce land and other natural resources for long term sustainability. The project will secure GEF incremental funding to complement GoB and other donor efforts.

105. As the system boundary, the project will address the range of policy issues and capacity development dealing with sustainable land management that will include NAP implementation, mainstreaming SLM, knowledge management, linkages with local level administration, addressing issues of land degradation in agriculture and forests, promoting SLM practices in all sectors through policy intervention and capacity development. However, river bank erosion, a huge problem for which the government is devoting considerable resources, is outside the scope of this project.

106. The project will develop a comprehensive range of interventions designed to build capacity for developing sustainable land management systems that address the root causes of land degradation and the barriers to SLM. The project will address overcoming institutional and policy barriers, knowledge and gaps for mainstreaming SLM. It would also work for awareness building and advocacy at all levels.

107. The estimated baseline cost is as follows:

- **Mainstreaming of SLM and National Land Use policy implementation:** The baseline cost would include institutional and policy development and manpower support by the MOEF,

MOL, MOA, MOWR. The projects such as the Nishorgo project of the FD and the Local governance project for Sirajganj is about \$1,500,000

- **SLM knowledge management system and R & D for knowledge enhancement:** The baseline cost would include the allocation for WARPO for research and database management, and the coastal land zoning exercise of WARPO. The baseline cost for this activity would amount to \$1,050,000
- **Human capacity building, local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM:** The baseline cost would include the development work of the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), and the Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI). The allocation in the ADP for SRDI for establishing soil testing laboratories is about \$650,000
- **Mobilization of resources for implementation of National Land Use Policy, and projects on SLM:** The baseline cost would include GoB investment in NAP preparation and its follow-up activities. The allocation in the year 2006 for DoE's Bangladesh Environment Project is about \$200,000

#### **Baseline Activities that Qualify as Co-financing**

108. The government has already provided co-financing support to the preparation of the NAP. This will have to be elaborated in line with the outcomes of this project and to identify and seek funds for mid-term investment projects for SLM.

109. The BMDA has the support from the government for overall socio-economic development of the North-west region of the country. Through allocations in the government's Annual Development Program (ADP), it is developing physical and irrigation infrastructure, and soil conservation activities to boost agricultural production and marketing facilities for farmers. It is also involved in the protection of the ecosystem of the region and R& D activities with local groups. An amount of US\$736,000 in-kind will be provided to support project activities.

110. The MOEF has already initiated arrangements to carry out activities to comply with the obligations under the Multilateral Environment Agreements signed by the government. Government has also initiated policy related activities for wetland management and a number of other environmental policy programs. The co-financing in-kind support of MOEF would amount to \$186,000

#### **PROJECT BUDGET**

111. A summary of the project's illustrative budget by outputs are given in table – 3 which would be finalized after the Inception Workshop, (detailed breakdown by activities is attached as annex-3). The indicative budget for monitoring and evaluation of the project is given in table 4.

**Table 3: Illustrative Budget by Outputs**

Outcomes and outputs	GEF Total (US\$)	GoB Co-finance in kind (US\$)	Other Financing	Total
<b>Outcome 1: SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation</b>				
1. Integration of SLM principles into national development plans and policies	15,000	17,000		32,000
2. Improved capacity in key ministries and institutions on "SLM and the importance of its integration in land related policies, Acts, rules, and development plans"	30,000	40,000		70,000
3. Effective inter-agency coordination and networking mechanisms in place to improve policy making (harmonization) and coordination of SLM initiatives	12,000	12,000		24,000
4. New policy tools are developed and disseminated for land use decision making	15,000	18,000		33,000
5. Plans developed and implementation facilitated to deliver obligation under relevant MEAs	10,000	14,000		24,000
<b>Total for Outcome 1</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>		<b>183,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2 Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.</b>				
1. Institutional arrangements identified and activated to implement National Land Use Policy	20,000	52,000		92,000
2. Action plan developed to developed necessary planning and legal instruments such as land zoning principles and land zoning law	35,000	45,000		85,000
3. Comprehensive National protected areas systems identified for sustainability		10000		
4. Mechanism for Monitoring National Land Use Policy implementation developed	5000	10000		
<b>Total for outcome 2</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>		<b>177,000</b>
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R &amp; D systems in place.</b>				
1. Capacity development and knowledge management needs assessed for SLM	10,000	25,000		35,000
2. Knowledge management systems on SLM including a GIS based MIS in place	10,000	18,000		28,000

3. Action research and studies on SLM conducted for policy development and awareness raising	15,000	25,000		40,000
<b>Total for outcome 3</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>		<b>103,000</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM</b>				
1. Capacity of local advisory and decision-making institutions enhanced	15,000	40,000		55,000
2. Capacity development through training and demonstration of valuation of ecosystem services and use of economic instruments such as tax reform and subsidies, and strengthening EIA process	26,000	97,000		123,000
3. Dissemination of best practices and technologies on sustainable land management	20,000	78,000		98,000
4. Capacity building for local level coordination between institutions and advocacy on SLM through pilot field demonstration projects	60,000	225,000		285,000
<b>Total for outcome 4</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>440,000</b>		<b>561,000</b>
<b>Outcome 5: Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.</b>				
Funding needs identified for the priority areas of targeted capacity development and on the ground investments	2,000	7,000		9,000
Project concepts developed for financing by Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and private sector	5,000	10,000		15,000
Public Private Partnership developed	3,000	3,000		6,000
Resources mobilized				
<b>Total for outcome 5</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>6.0 Project management and monitoring</b>				
6.1. Project personnel	220,000	96,000		316,000
6.2. Miscellaneous and equipment	60,000	90,000		150,000
6.3 Management and monitoring	39,000			39,000

Total for project management and monitoring	319,000	186,000		505,000
Grand Total	637,000	922,000		1,559,000
PDF – A cost	12,500		4,200	16,700
Total for the MSP	649,500	922,000	4,200	1,575,700

#### EXPLANATION FOR DEVIATIONS FROM CRITERIA AND NORMS

112. Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world. Land is a scarce resource and tackling land degradation requires addressing a highly diverse set of issues within the context of extremely weak local capacity. To address these issues effectively the project cost estimate exceeded the norm for the Global Portfolio Project countries. In particular, more funds are needed to build the capacity of local level coordination, for field level investigations, and for the important tasks of monitoring the implementation of the National Land Use Policy.

113. Project budget for GEF contribution is substantially higher than the recommended benchmark for the following reasons:

- a. There is very little research data on land degradation to establish quantitative linkages between land degradation and socio-economic conditions. Undertaking such an investigation in such a populous and geographically diverse country requires field work and additional resources.
- b. Many other activities require field investigation.
- c. Emphasis has been given to capacity development of stakeholders for field level assessment of policies and plans for which demonstrations are needed.

### III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

#### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

##### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

**114. General Framework:** The project would be governed in accordance with RMG/UNDP and Government of Bangladesh operational principles within a governance structure comprising the following (figure 1):

**114 a. Outcome Board (OB):** The Outcome Board (typically known as Steering Committee in Bangladesh) will have representatives from the Government (line ministries i.e., MoEF, MoL and MoA), UNDP, donors and beneficiaries. The Outcome Board will review the results achieved by the project, review progress, preferably on a bi-annual/annual basis (at least once in a year). It will also address key issues related to policy reform, institutional development, knowledge products or transfer of know-how.

**114 b. Project Board (PB):** The Project Board will consist of the National Project Director (NPD)/Project Executive, representing the relevant Government Agency, Project Manager, UNDP representing the role of Senior Supplier, and a representative of the project's direct beneficiary. The Annual Work Plans (AWPs) would be endorsed by UNDP and the main Implementing Partner. This approved quarterly/annual work plans, will be the instrument of authorization for the Project Manager to deliver the results.

**114 c. Project Management:** The Project Manager, as leader of the results delivery teams, will be responsible for delivery of outputs, know-how and expertise while the Project Executive/ NPD will be responsible to coordinate the flow of results from the project into the OB and relevant Government ministries, departments or divisions as appropriate. The Project Manager will ensure delivery of high quality expertise and inputs to the project and also be responsible for day-to-day operation. Both the National Project Director and Project Manager will be part of larger network of UNDP Programme Implementation Team.

**114 d. Results Delivery Teams:** As indicated in Figure 1, the Project Board and, in particular, the Project Manager will be supported by a pool of experts who would be engaged in delivering outputs.

**114 e. Project Support:** Management (project) Support will be provided by a Finance and Administrative Officer and a number of associates as indicated in the project budget. Staff in the Management Support Component will be considered as part of extended team or network of the UNDP Operations to support project management and operational processes.

**115. Work Plans and Progress Reports:** Work Plans will be the main management instrument governing the implementation of the project. Each project prepares an Annual Work Plan with well defined result indicators, using standard format for UNDP supported project. Annual Work Plans will be appraised and endorsed by the NPD and UNDP. Upon approval, the work plan will be an instrument of authorization to the Project Manger for implementation of the project. HR mobilization and procurement

plans would be added to the AWP as annex and would be subject to review and endorsement by the NPD and UNDP.

116. MoEF will be the coordinating agency among the three government implementing partners for the project. Other major partners would include MoL and MoA. The Outcome Board (OB) will be composed of the Secretaries and/or designated representatives of the MoEF, MoL, MoA, MoWR, MoLGRDC, the MoFL, and UNDP as indicated in the Figure 1. The TOR of the OB is presented in Annex-4. The Secretary (MoEF) will chair the meetings of the OB. The representation of the other ministries will not be below the rank of Joint Secretary.

117. The MoEF would nominate the Project Executive/National Project Director (NPD) and given the strategic importance of the project, it is expected that a senior level official (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) would be nominated as the NPD. The Project Board will also work closely with relevant organizations as envisaged in the project. The Planning Unit of the MoL will work with the MoEF to develop its capacity in the process of developing the action plan for the National Land Use Policy. This unit will eventually take the responsibility for coordination of implementation of the National Land Use Policy and act as the secretariat of the National Land Use Committee and the associated Land Use Policy Implementation Committee.

118. The GoB will provide office space for the Project Manger and her/his associates, logistics such as telephone and fax services. The Project Manager/NPC and other personnel would be provided by UNDP for the duration of the project to conduct the day-to-day management and delivering the results as intended in the results framework. In accordance with the team compositions indicated in Figure 1, other personnel would also be mobilized by UNDP. Partnership opportunities would be explored to house the MIS/GIS on SLM in a suitable organization such as Soil Resources Development Institute. The Project Manager will have the overall responsibility for preparing all relevant reports on technical and financial aspects. The TOR of the Project Manager/NPC, Policy Specialist, the MIS/Database Specialist and Admin/Finance Officer is given in Annex 5.

119. Criteria and procedures will be developed for performance-based contracts with service providers.

120. UNDP will advance funds for a three-month period in the dedicated accounts to be maintained by the three implementing partners exclusively for this project. At the end of the three-month period, the NPD will submit elaboration of expenses in FACE format that will be reviewed by UNDP before the release of funds for the next quarter. Funds will be directly disbursed to the implementing partners' dedicated project accounts for SLM.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

121. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures. The Logical Framework (to be finalized after the Inception Workshop) in Table 5 provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built. The indicative time line for monitoring is given in Table 4. M&E Toolkit developed for use

in LDC/SIDS project by the GSU will be used to prepare for the monitoring and evaluation exercise, particularly using the set questionnaire.

122. Day to day monitoring of project implementation progress will be the responsibility of the PM/NPC based on the project's **Annual Work Plan (AWP)** and its indicators. The PM/NPC will inform the Project Broad/UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

123. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules to be defined in the **Inception Workshop**. The measurement of these indicators will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the project activities or periodic sampling.

124. **Periodic monitoring** of project implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings and field visits, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Project Manager would ensure timely submission of data and information required for UNDP's RIS. UNDP's concerned programme professional will carry out the roles of project assurance.

125. UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to project's field sites, or more often based on an agreed upon scheduled to be detailed in the project's inception report /AWP to assess first hand project progress. Any other member of the Outcome Board/Steering Committee can also accompany, as decided by the OB.

126. **Monitoring** will also be conducted through the **Tripartite Project Review (TPR)** meetings to be held annually. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The PM will prepare an **Annual Progress Report (APR)** and **Project Implementation Review (PIR)** report, and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

127. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. The PIR is the GEF's mandatory annual monitoring process. These reports are to be combined into a single format for reporting. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the UNDP-CO and provides input to the country office reporting process, as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. An APR reflects project's progress and accomplishments of results in line with the concerned AWP.

128. **Quarterly Reports:** Brief Quarterly Reports outlining main updates on project progress will be provided to the local UNDP Country Office by the project team.

129. During the last three months of project implementation, the project team will prepare the **Project Terminal Report**. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements of results, lessons learnt, and structures and systems implemented. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and potential replication of Project's results.



130. The Project's *Inception Workshop* will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit as appropriate. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize the project's logical framework and preparation of the project's first annual work plan. The finalization process of the logical framework and AWP will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's concept and structure, including reporting and communication responsibilities, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and result delivery/management/decision-making structures will be discussed, as needed, in order to clarify, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

131. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed to follow the M&E Toolkit by project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and will be incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

132. The project **Inception Report** (IR) will be prepared within three months of the starting date of the project implementation. The Inception Workshop shall be organized accordingly. The IR will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This AWP would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordinating Unit or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the project's decision-making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the AWP, including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time frame.

133. The IR will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

134. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to circulation of the IR, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

135. The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

136. The APR and the PIR will be used as the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The project proponent (MoEF) will present the APR/PIR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The project proponent will also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.

137. The project will complete the necessary monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements of the LDC-SIDS Global Project including the National MSP Annual Project Review Form and will undertake the necessary data collection to monitor the project's impact against the compulsory indicators. The completed Review Form will be submitted annually to the UNDP-CO as per requirement of the Global Project.

138. The terminal tripartite review (TTPR) will be held in the last month of project operation. The project proponent/project team is responsible for preparing the **Terminal Report** and submitting it to UNDP-CO and GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTPR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTPR. The TTPR will consider the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation or formulation.

139. The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

(i) **Mid-term Evaluation:** An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken after eighteen months of project implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

(ii) **Final Evaluation:** An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

140. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

141. The MoEF in cooperation with MOL and MOA will monitor activities to ensure that these are carried out appropriately and in a timely manner as per the work plan endorsed by the OB. The PM/NPC will ensure that project execution complies with UNDP's monitoring, evaluation, auditing and reporting requirements, as spelled out in the UNDP Programming Manual. Progress and other reports will be

submitted by the Project Manager to the UNDP, Dhaka in accordance with the UNDP's Programming Manual.

142. A tentative monitoring and evaluation plan is indicated in the following table which would be finalized during the Inception Workshop:

Table 4: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation and Budget

Type of M&E Activity	Lead Responsibility	Budget	Time Frame
Inception report and Workshop	MoEF	4,000	Within three months of project implementation
APR/PIR	Government, UNDP CO, PMU, RTAs		Annual
Finalizing M&E framework and overseeing implementation	Project Team, M&E Specialist (4 months over the life of the project)	6,000	
Data collection	Consultants for public awareness survey and on status of mainstreaming of SLM	4,000	
Tripartite meeting and report	Government, UNDP CO, Project Team, UNDP/GEF, GSU	6,000	
External mid-term evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, Project Team, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, GSU	7,000	Mid-point of project implementation
Final External Evaluation	UNDP-CO, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Team, GSU	7,000	Three months prior to project completion
Terminal Tripartite Review meeting	Government, UNDP CP, Project Team, UNDP/GEF		Last month of project operation
Terminal Report	MoEF, UNDP CO, UNDP Task Manager		Minimum one month before the TPR meeting
Audit	UNDP CO, Project Team	3,000	Yearly
Field visits	UNDP CO	2,000	Periodic
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>39,000</b>	

## RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW

### SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

143. The project logical framework as developed in consultation with the stakeholders is in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Project Logical Framework**

Outcomes	Key Performance Impact Indicators			Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions/Risks
	Indicators	Baseline	Target		
<p><b>Long-Term Goal:</b> The agricultural, forest and other terrestrial land uses of Bangladesh are sustainable, with productive systems that maintain ecosystem productivity and ecological functions while contributing directly to the environmental, economic and social well-being of the country.</p>					
<p><b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the enabling environment and capacity for SLM while ensuring broad-based political and participatory support for the process.</p>	<p>Functioning committee for policy harmonization and sectoral institutional strengthening for integration of SLM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practices and guidelines for SLM are broadly disseminated and used for development planning, agricultural development and forestry management.</li> </ul>	<p>Existing committees are not functioning properly.</p> <p>SLM is not mainstreamed.</p> <p>Capacity for SLM is inadequate.</p>	<p>Committees to be reformed and revitalized with project support</p> <p>Guidelines for mainstreaming SLM completed by MT</p> <p>Capacity and knowledge management completed by EP</p>	<p>Frequency of meetings and minutes of those meetings.</p> <p>Published best practices and guidelines</p>	<p>Acceptance of new TORs and willingness of Committee members to participate.</p> <p>Continued political support for integrating SLM into national development planning</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation</p>	<p>Political commitment and public support demonstrated by inclusion of SLM in economic development policies and budget allocation.</p> <p>Use of diversified tools such as EIA,</p>	<p>Guidelines and institutional set up do not exist, human capacity is weak</p>	<p>Prepare guidelines and set up institutional mechanism, build human capacity</p>	<p>Fund allocations and directives for policy promotion and adoption, numbers of personnel trained</p>	<p>Participation of relevant institutions at senior level. Commitment at the highest decision making level.</p>

Outcomes	Key Performance Impact Indicators			Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions/Risks
	Indicators	Baseline	Target		
	<p>economic incentives/disincentives, and environmental economic analysis of land use options as tools in policy development and decision making.</p> <p>Awareness of the economic and planning ministries.</p>				
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy	<p>Inter-ministerial and across departmental mechanism established for SLM. National body responsible for SLM with necessary mandate is working.</p> <p>Establishment of integrated indicator based monitoring system</p>	National Land Use Policy is not implemented.	Set up the National Committees, revise the policy, develop an action plan, and provide legal assistance for implementation of the policy	<p>Revised policy approved by Government</p> <p>Proposal for Land use patterns and Zoning Maps</p>	<p>Proper functioning of the National committees</p> <p>Understanding and commitment of all the stakeholders</p>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Enhanced SLM knowledge management and R & D systems in place.	<p>Participation of the stakeholders in the development of database.</p> <p>Adequately trained staff for SLM related information development.</p> <p>Accessibility to the database by the stakeholders and quality of the data.</p> <p>Applicability and acceptance by stakeholders of the regulatory and other instruments for land use decision making to be introduced.</p>	<p>There is no systematic knowledge management system.</p> <p>There is also no significant research for policy promotion using incentives or disincentives for sustainable land management.</p>	Establishment of user friendly database with basic information on land related issues, and new measures for consideration in policymaking.	<p>Establishment of pilot database</p> <p>Number of professionals trained from respective institutes</p> <p>Number of institutes using the data through the network</p> <p>Number and quality of reports produced from R&amp;D.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement of the need for R&amp;D.</p> <p>ICT capacity.</p> <p>Accessibility of the Database.</p> <p>Willingness of institutions to share data.</p>
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM	<p>Progress made for capacity building for SLM, and full use of existing institutions and indigenous knowledge.</p> <p>Staff development</p>	Present EIA tools are insufficient for SLM. Responsible officials are not sufficiently aware of SLM needs and lack proper training.	<p>Revision and strengthening of EIA tools with provision for officials.</p> <p>Wide scale use of</p>	<p>Number of trained professionals</p> <p>Implementation of awareness program</p> <p>Implementation of</p>	Willingness of local officials and stakeholders to collaborate

Outcomes	Key Performance Impact Indicators			Means of Verification	Critical Assumptions/Risks
	Indicators	Baseline	Target		
	<p>with training and awareness raising programme that will include national agencies, local level bodies and extension services.</p> <p>Links between economy and land degradation are well understood to promote new tools for SLM</p> <p>Quality of service provided to farmers to be assessed by survey conducted as per M&amp;E Tool Kit.</p>		<p>advocacy and awareness program.</p> <p>2-3 demonstration projects at local levels for coordination and application of innovative tools.</p>	demonstration projects	
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.	<p>Fund allocation through Annual Development Programme for SLM projects including NAP implementation.</p> <p>Identification of projects with the respective government departments, NGO community and donors commitment.</p> <p>Money secured for funding of SLM projects as follow up to this project.</p>	The NAP has not identified specific projects on SLM.	Projects to be identified based on the analysis/guidelines of the NAP and studies and consultation to be conducted under the project.	<p>Number of projects identified</p> <p>Amount of committed funds</p>	<p>Availability of GoB matching fund and Additional donor support. Land issues as a priority for such support.</p>

Outcome and outputs	Output indicator	Activities	Quarter
<b>Outcome 1:</b> SLM mainstreamed in related policies, institutions and legislation			
1.1. Integration of SLM principles into national development plans and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectoral ministries and related departments are mandated to incorporate SLM in their plans and policies.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define working principle of SLM in Bangladesh and review the existing legal structures, policies and institutions under key ministries to assess their positive or negative impacts on SLM and the synergies between those policies;</li> <li>Conduct a guided self-assessment exercise focusing on their roles and responsibilities in relation to land management and their capacity needs to work in relation to SLM through workshop within key ministries and their concerned agencies and regional development board authorities.</li> <li>Prepare a consolidated report encompassing assessment from all ministries to identify synergies and inconsistencies between Government policies and the relevance of SLM with PRS/MDGs related actions, and conduct a series of seminars and workshops</li> </ol>	<p>Q1</p> <p>Q2</p> <p>Q2-3</p>

<i>Outcome and outputs</i>	<i>Output indicator</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
		<p>involving representatives from the abovementioned ministries and institutions to share findings and look at common capacity needs and synergy issues;</p> <p>4. Develop a strategic plan to integrate SLM into policies, legislation and plans within related ministries with suggestions for institutional capacity building.</p>	Q3
1.2 Improved capacity in key ministries and institutions on "SLM and the importance of its integration in land related policies, Acts, rules, and development plans"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of institutional reform and feedback from the network members.</li> </ul>	<p>1. Develop an effective institutional arrangement to foster cooperation and coordination among local level institutions of technical departments, civil administration, civil society, and community groups;</p> <p>2. Develop a network for communication with the nomination of a Focal Point from each concerned Ministry to act as communications coordinator on land management issues. Activities will include email circulars, regular meetings and circulation of minutes – to be coordinated by PMU.</p>	Q3-6  Q3-8
1.3. Effective inter-agency coordination and networking mechanisms in place to improve policy making (harmonization) and coordination of SLM initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects affecting land in forestry, agriculture – crop production and irrigation, drainage, watershed management, transport, and energy are to a large extent integrated SLM aspects.</li> </ul>	<p>1. Assist to include SLM related activities and the National Land Use Policy in the core implementation activities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Development Programme to develop synergy with the objectives of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability;</p> <p>2. Identify land degradation related constraints to remove any barriers to the successful implementation of national environmental policies and plans, such as NAPA, NBSAP;</p> <p>3. Develop a screening procedure for inclusion of SLM in the national development planning process</p>	Q3-10  Q7-10  Q7-11
1.4. New policy tools are developed and disseminated for land use decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of awareness to be assessed through periodic surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>1. Develop advocacy and awareness strategy - identify key target stakeholders that will include community leaders, and areas for campaign at different levels with development of campaign materials on existing knowledge and project supported studies;</p> <p>2. Organize policy seminars with key policy makers, advisors and Members of Parliaments</p> <p>3. Conduct national level media campaign with women participation.</p>	Q7-10  Q7-10 Q3-10
1.5 Plans developed and implementation facilitated to deliver obligation under relevant MEAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of tools to be established with SLM objectives that would be promoted for land management, and for rehabilitation of degraded.</li> </ul>	<p>1. Develop a policy brief on mainstreaming SLM into land use decision-making using economic instruments and integrated land use planning methodologies and other policy tools (including consultation workshops)</p> <p>2. Develop and implement an awareness raising program for senior officials, NGOs, and women groups on the use of economic instruments and other policy tools as management tools for combating land degradation</p>	Q5-8  Q9-10
<b>Outcome 2: Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.</b>			

<i>Outcome and outputs</i>	<i>Output indicator</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
2.1. Institutional arrangements identified and activated to implement National Land Use Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLM concerns are dealt with policy revisions, and establishing guidelines/action programme with provisions of relevant legislation.</li> <li>• Performance of institutional framework established for implementation of land use policy.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the National Land Use Policy for updating it to meet the current and future demand on land for economic, social, environmental and ecological services and to develop a proposal for legislative support for strengthening its implementation;</li> <li>2. Develop an effective institutional framework with the designation of a coordination body or unit within the Ministry of Land to function as the secretariat of the two committees charged with the review and implementation of the Policy and to ensure cooperation and coordination among the relevant stakeholders;</li> <li>3. Develop an action plan in consultation with the broad spectrum of stakeholders for the National Land Use Policy that will include land zoning, land utilization plan, and investment plan for land development by improving on the drainage, protection from flood, Cyclone, dredging, de-salinization, afforestation, conservation of biodiversity, and improved utilization of cultivable land including Government owned land currently not in use, and also have a pilot focus on the Barind tract;</li> </ol>	<p>Q3</p> <p>Q3-4</p> <p>Q4-6</p>
2.2 Action plan developed to developed necessary planning and legal instruments such as land zoning principles and land zoning law 2.3 Comprehensive National protected areas systems identified for sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful establishment of baseline parameters for National Land Use Policy</li> <li>• Participation of stakeholders with relevant information.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop an integrated monitoring plan for the National Land Use Policy with appropriate indicators</li> <li>2. Conduct an indicative baseline survey for monitoring the Land Use Policy</li> <li>3. Conduct training of staff from relevant institutions to monitor implementation of National Land Use Policy;</li> <li>4. Organize annual workshops of stakeholders to review implementation of the National Land Use Policy.</li> </ol>	<p>Q3-4</p> <p>Q3-6</p> <p>Q5-6</p> <p>Q4,Q7 Q10</p>
2.4 Mechanism for Monitoring National Land Use Policy implementation developed			
<b>Outcome 3: Enhanced SLM knowledge management system and R &amp; D for knowledge</b>			
3.1 Capacity development and knowledge management needs assessed for SLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptance and attribution of ownership of the stakeholders to the report capacity needs for their participation in the proposal for database development.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare an inventory of the existing databases in the organizations of the key ministries and the regional development boards; and participatory assessment of the needs for further development;</li> <li>2. Assess the information related capacity needs of technical and research organizations dealing with land, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, fisheries and livestock, and identify knowledge management gaps, overlaps, and protocol needs;</li> </ol>	<p>Q3-4</p> <p>Q5-7</p>
3.2 Knowledge management systems on SLM including a GIS based MIS in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response from the officials trained for development and maintenance of knowledge management system</li> <li>• Feedback from network members.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare a proposal for an information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues with an information sharing protocol and dissemination of information to local level that would assist the decision makers in SLM;</li> <li>2. Develop an active pilot information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues, administered through</li> </ol>	<p>Q4-6</p> <p>Q7-8</p>



<i>Outcome and outputs</i>	<i>Output indicator</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
		relevant institution as well as the compatibility of database systems and their management with focus on the Barind Tract.	
3.3. Action research and studies on SLM conducted for policy development and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study report on poverty and land degradation</li> <li>• Study report on best practices and traditional knowledge</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the extent of land degradation in different bio-ecological zones due to economic, social and natural causes based on existing studies, available field data and an analysis of land use practices. The study should take into consideration the linkages between land degradation and poverty and pay attention to gender issues;</li> <li>2. Produce a series of reports drawing on existing knowledge, available best practices, and project-supported studies including sustainable wetland management, forest management and forestation using indigenous species, the role of indigenous knowledge in land management, ecologically sensitive agricultural practices, urban planning, integrated pest management, effective utilization of common property resources.</li> </ol>	Q4-6  Q3-8
<b>Outcome 4: Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM</b>			
4.1 Capacity of local advisory and decision-making institutions enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of officials trained for institutional development</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize training workshops for SLM focal points, responsible officials, and experts for land related issues from relevant institutions on principles and policies for combating land degradation and to apply necessary tools for this purpose.</li> </ol>	Q6-7
4.2 Capacity development through training and demonstration of valuation of ecosystem services and use of economic instruments such as tax reform and subsidies, and strengthening EIA process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of proposals for introduction of innovative tools such as EIA application for SLM, use of SEA for strategic plans, and economic valuation techniques.</li> <li>• Feedback from the officials of DOE and SLM body for policy implementation on the application of new tools.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a training module on EIA, SEA and valuation of natural resources with organization of training workshops on EIA and SEA for senior technical officials in DoE and other concerned organizations on the issues of SLM</li> <li>2. Organize a training workshop on valuation of ecosystem services, natural resources and on the use of economic instruments in decision-making;</li> <li>3. Illustrate the application of natural resource accounting tools in local land use planning and resource management as follow up to training by selected participants working in one area to implement a pilot project.</li> </ol>	Q7-10  Q7-10  Q7-10
4.3 Dissemination of best practices and technologies on sustainable land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DAE and their extension services have included SLM in their programme.</li> <li>• Percentage of farmers induced to IPM and conservation farming.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop training materials and conduct training of trainers program targeting the field staff, community leaders, women groups, and farmers on production of organic manures and conservation of biomass for soil productivity; on soil conservation and mitigation measures including agro-forestry at selected Upazila level, integrated ecosystem management and community based natural resource management.</li> <li>2. Disseminate of best practice materials on SLM to farmers and community leaders by organizing media events and community workshops in selected locations, field visits to demonstration sites etc.</li> </ol>	Q5-8  Q7-8
4.4. Capacity building for local level coordination between institutions and advocacy on SLM through pilot field demonstration projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of farmers satisfied with available technical support on SLM, and the local awareness on SLM.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize pilot demonstration and training on SLM on technology innovation, innovative crop diversification in the Barind Tract with provision of adequate training in institutions of other Asian countries;</li> <li>2. Organize pilot demonstration and training on enhanced soil conservation methods and technology innovation in selected Agro Ecological Zones (AEZ).</li> </ol>	Q2-10  Q2-10
<b>Outcome 5: Resources mobilized for implementation of the National Land Use Policy, and policies, plans, programs and projects on SLM</b>			
5.1 Funding needs identified for the priority areas of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs analysis report</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elaborate NAP for promoting SLM policies and programmes;</li> <li>2. Organize workshop of stakeholders to identify further targeted capacity development and on the ground investments for follow-</li> </ol>	Q3  Q4

<i>Outcome and outputs</i>	<i>Output indicator</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
targeted capacity development and on the ground investments		up projects.	
5.2 Project concepts developed for financing by Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of mid-term investment projects for SLM.</li> <li>• Decision on the responsibility for NAP implementation.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a portfolio of projects for SLM drawing on the NAP, Land Use Policy Action Plan and other relevant plans including NAPA and BSAP;</li> <li>2. Prioritization of projects for mid-term investment according to identified criteria.</li> </ol>	<p>Q8-9</p> <p>Q10</p>
5.3 Public Private Partnership developed			
5.4 Resources mobilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of project selected for funding from national budget and donor contribution.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organize stakeholders workshop for partnership building and resource mobilization for implementation of the portfolio of mid-term investment projects;</li> <li>2. Donor round table to be organized by Government authorities.</li> </ol>	<p>Q11</p> <p>Q11</p>

### SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**144.** The project proposal was prepared after conducting a series of consultations meetings with stakeholders on the problem analysis and LFA Matrix. Individual meetings with stakeholders were also held to engage them in the project, identify barriers and seek co-financing support. A final workshop was held to review the project proposal. This was followed by a field visit to the Barind area to assess the activities related to that area and to identify pilot demonstrations.

**145.** The endorsement letter from the GEF operational focal point that is also the CCD focal point is attached as Annex 6. The co-financing letter from BMDA and MoEF are attached as Annexes 7 and 8.

Project Component	Description of Activities	Key Deliverables	Responsible Party	Timeline
Project Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct stakeholder consultations</li> <li>Develop project proposal</li> <li>Finalize project design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project proposal</li> <li>Final project design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Unit (PMU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q1-Q2 2018</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement pilot demonstrations</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot demonstration reports</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU</li> <li>Local government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q3 2018 - Q2 2019</li> </ul>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct final evaluation</li> <li>Prepare final report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final evaluation report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PMU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q3 2019</li> </ul>

## ANNEXES

**Annex -1 : SLM Problem Analysis**

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
1. Water erosion/wind erosion – loss of top soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-exploitation biomass from agricultural fields</li> <li>• Over-grazing</li> <li>• River bank erosion;</li> <li>• Coastal erosion (caused by sea level rise as well as natural processes of accretion and erosion by tidal process and also storm surges)</li> <li>• Ill planned construction practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of fuel</li> <li>• Demand for fodder</li> <li>• Introduction of new varieties of rice with shorter stem;</li> <li>• Increase in animal population</li> <li>• Open grazing in homestead areas having limited vegetation;</li> <li>• Non-availability of grazing land;</li> <li>• Catchment's land-use change;</li> <li>• Deforestation in upstream catchments resulting in rapid runoff.</li> <li>• Trans-boundary agreement on structural measures bank erosion control</li> <li>• Drainage congestions in distributaries due to sedimentation</li> <li>• Geomorphic condition of the flood plain</li> <li>• Lack of awareness and regulatory measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterioration of the natural resources adversely affecting the socio-economic condition and livelihood support system of the rural population</li> <li>• Reduced availability of biomass for soil health</li> <li>• Migration and dislocation of population are huge consequences. The major beneficiaries of the mitigation measures will be the women and children.</li> <li>• Tidal charge and saline water intrusion.</li> <li>• Water logged, changes of river course, flood, sand deposit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructuring of cropping pattern;</li> <li>• Addition of nitrogen fixing crop in cropping pattern;</li> <li>• Strong stewardship for best management practices.</li> <li>• Carrying capacity of an area (may be micro watershed) could be assessed.</li> <li>• River training;</li> <li>• Good watershed management and afforestation;</li> <li>• Green belt with suitable species along rivers, streams</li> <li>• Dredging of internal streams/cannels etc and use of both sides for timber, fruit trees, fuel wood etc.</li> <li>• Well-planned infrastructure development with adequate and appropriate drainage and waste disposal.</li> </ul>

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of brickfield in good agricultural land;</li> <li>Industrial development without consideration of land-use priority;</li> <li>Mining of sand and gravels from agricultural land</li> <li>Hill cutting either for soil mining or for stone quarry</li> <li>Unscientific felling or deforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-availability of commercially viable alternative options;</li> <li>Non-compliance with land-use regulations on the brick fields;</li> <li>Lack of enforcement of existing environmental legislation, largely due possibly to insufficient mandate and inadequate capacity of DoE and FD to enforce.</li> <li>Excessive demand for bricks;</li> <li>Non-compliance with regulations to control siting of industries</li> <li>Limited supply of materials for aggregate in Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution around brick kilns and deposition of dust on surrounding crops and land</li> <li>Fertile topsoil used for making bricks. On an average about 5000 brick fields producing 1.5 m bricks per field per year remove top soil from about 0.25 million hectares.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of construction practices to minimize the demands for bricks;</li> <li>Motivation and awareness on the long-term benefits for non-conversion of lands to brickfield.</li> <li>Economic and durable alternative to bricks may be advocated.</li> </ul>
2. Decline of Soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inappropriate cropping pattern</li> <li>High cropping intensity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present land tenure system (big and/or absentee land owners can have indirect influence on the farmers' attitude)</li> <li>Lack of knowledge and appreciation of the problems by the land owner and the farmers on the optimum utilization of the land;</li> <li>Inadequate transfer of research results in experimental stations to the field level for use by the farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decline in productivity and Diminishing of food security.</li> <li>Deficiency of micro-nutrients limits the response of major nutrients such as NPK adversely affecting crop production;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong and effective advocacy for balanced use of fertilizer</li> <li>Accessibility to soil testing</li> <li>Awareness building among the farmers through DAE and all media (Electronic and others).</li> <li>Assurance of good quality fertilizer.</li> <li>Quality control of fertilizer</li> <li>Strong and effective soil fertility monitoring system.</li> </ul>

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/Mitigating Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imbalance in fertilizer use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government's subsidy policy influencing farmers choice for use of the fertilizer (only urea is subsidized for which its use is preferred by the farmer for cost consideration);</li> <li>Non -availability of the right kind of fertilizers arising from the failure of fertilizer dealers (Problem with the distribution of fertilizers to dealers);</li> <li>Lack of knowledge on rational use of fertilizer (knowledge gap created by inadequate dissemination of information);</li> <li>Farmers are not aware of appropriate use of Urea fertilizer. Deep placement of Urea Super Granule (USG) is an efficient method of application of Urea. Evidently, there is lack of attention to USG application;</li> <li>Tradition that has already been developed on the use of fertilizers and sometimes the farmers act on their own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertilizer use in the country is highly imbalanced with lower intensity of phosphates and potash. This is due to the faster rise in price of TSP, DAP, MOP, NPKS relative to Urea. The imbalanced use of fertilizer has adversely affected soil fertility and cop productivity as well as causing resource conservation problems.</li> <li>Chemical pollution of water courses</li> <li>Chemical pollution of soil</li> <li>Changes in soil properties</li> <li>Increased production costs for farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce resource conservation subsidy on TSP and MP</li> <li>Import limited quantity of TSP and MP from Government side for distribution at times of supply stress</li> <li>Increase buffer stock depots for Urea especially to cover remote areas</li> <li>Introduce the fertilizer balance with due attention to the depletion of nitrogen and potassium and inefficient use of urea;</li> <li>Build awareness among farmers for balanced fertilizer use;</li> <li>Advocacy for soil test base fertilizer use</li> <li>Advocacy of appropriate cropping pattern depending on the land capability or crop/land zoning.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper use of pesticides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer;</li> <li>Inadequate technology transfer (IPM methods) by extension workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical pollution of water courses</li> <li>Chemical pollution of soil</li> <li>Changes in soil properties</li> <li>Decline in soil microbes</li> <li>Increased production costs for farmers</li> <li>Declining soil health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensifying IPM through DAE</li> </ul>

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over- exploitation of bio-mass from agricultural fields;</li> <li>Collection of bio-mass for use as fuel by the poor</li> <li>Illegal logging resulting poor soil condition in forested areas</li> <li>Present land tenure system</li> <li>Knowledge gap on land utilization</li> <li>Loss of microbes in the soil due to Improper use of agrochemicals</li> <li>Social condition of farmers;</li> <li>Economic situation in rural areas</li> <li>Reduction in dry season river flow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of alternative energy supply for domestic use in rural areas;</li> <li>Demand for fodder;</li> <li>Reduction in agricultural residue due to shorter stem of the new varieties of rice.</li> <li>Supply shortage of organic fertilizer locally leading to lower use of organic fertilizers on the field</li> <li>Inadequate information and training for farmers on appropriate use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>Lack of awareness about dangers of depleting biomass from agricultural land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dependence on chemical fertilizers due to decreased soil productivity – (vicious circle)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characterize the whole socio-economic condition of the villages and achieve total integration of farm family in social marketing</li> <li>There are many creeks and streams in the coastal areas that can be used for storing water during dry season for which a technical means is to be developed.</li> </ul>
3. Change of soil structure and decline in organic matter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandy over wash on agricultural lands;</li> <li>Improper cultivation;</li> <li>Reduction of biomass</li> <li>Salinity intrusion</li> <li>Reduction in dry season river flow</li> <li>Present land tenure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denudation of watershed; previously the flooding caused siltation, which increased the fertility of the soil. Over the years, the silt is replaced by sand and some areas, particularly in the northern hilly catchments flood plains, land becomes covered with sand and it affects the cropping pattern;</li> <li>Lack of targeted program for bio-fertilizer production, green manure and compost making is limiting the use of these organic manures</li> <li>Modernization of cultivation practices is not done with due regard to sustainability soil structure for which there is negative</li> </ul>	<p>Decline in productivity and diminishing of food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the policy recommendations in the Actionable Policy Brief and Resource Implications for the crop sub-sector in the Agriculture Sector Review of August 2004.</li> <li>All media may be sensitized for best practices and cropping patterns.</li> <li>Location specific production strategy based on data already collected by different institutions.</li> </ul>

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>system</li> <li>Social Condition of farmers</li> <li>Economic situation in rural areas</li> <li>Lack of knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>impact on the soil consistency;</li> <li>Reduction in dry season flow is the cause of salinity intrusion and at the same time reduced river flow is affecting the groundwater recharge for which soil nutrient availability is affected;</li> <li>The land tenure system is inducing inappropriate cropping pattern for which soil quality or soil health is affected;</li> <li>Landlessness and inadequate cash flow results in decisions by the farmers which are detrimental to the soil quality or health;</li> <li>Overall lack of knowledge and inappropriate use of pesticides are contributing to the decline of organic matter in the soil</li> </ul>		
4. Soil compaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of cultivation of transplanted rice where soils are puddled in a wet condition for easy transplantation of the seedlings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inappropriate methods of cultivation, particularly in wet condition for transplanted rice, 3-5 cm plough pan is formed from the pressure of plough and during planting the seedlings;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in the soil structure with low moisture holding capacity would render the land unfit for certain crops and;</li> <li>Impedes the drainage of the soil and may result in salt accumulation, and deprives soil moisture from ground water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop diversification</li> <li>Technological innovation for replacing the current practice of rice transplantation</li> </ul>
5. Change of watershed configuration and increase of local water-logged area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ill planned construction of rural infrastructure (embankments and roads) causing change in water regime;</li> <li>Inadequate outlet structures for drainage in existing and new infrastructure construction</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Inappropriate agricultural practices in watershed</li> <li>Prolonged flooding</li> <li>Drainage congestion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of policy, regulation, guidelines on the proper siting and design of rural infrastructures;</li> <li>Lack of awareness and understanding of SLM principles</li> <li>Trans-boundary issues relating to management of shared water catchments with India</li> <li>Non compliance with existing policies</li> <li>Interference by influential people on the construction of rural infrastructures</li> <li>Inappropriate agricultural and water planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity impacts</li> <li>Eutrophication</li> <li>Decrease in fresh water supplies for drinking, bathing etc.</li> <li>Loss of livelihoods for local people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated watershed management approach</li> <li>Preservation and protection natural drainage system</li> <li>Adequate and appropriate flow outlets.</li> </ul>



Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/ Mitigating Measures
6. Salinization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in dry season river flow</li> <li>Shrimp culture</li> <li>Decrease in dry season rainfall / drought</li> <li>Storm surge</li> <li>Breaching of embankment</li> <li>Salt spray</li> <li>Low efficiency irrigation system</li> <li>Salinity intrusions;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flow diversion in the upstream during the dry season caused by upstream water management and trans-boundary issues</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Extraction of water for dry season irrigation;</li> <li>Poor management of ground water supplies upstream and locally</li> <li>Too many wells in the coastal areas extracting the freshwater making the way for saltwater intrusion.</li> <li>Competition for agricultural land, salt bed and shrimp culture</li> <li>Ineffective land use zoning allowing shrimp cultivation in unsuitable areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarcity of drinking water leading to health impacts</li> <li>Depletion of groundwater</li> <li>Freshwater fisheries impacted</li> <li>Biodiversity change</li> <li>Livelihoods affected – loss of employment through agriculture and freshwater fisheries –</li> <li>Potential migration of population</li> <li>Land productivity decline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land zoning for land use based on land capability.</li> </ul>
7. Soil contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improper use of pesticides</li> <li>Ill planned construction rural infrastructure causing change in water regime blocking the drainage of agricultural runoff containing agricultural residues</li> <li>Lack of monitoring of soil condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of knowledge by the farmers</li> <li>Absence of appropriate regulations and undue influence for construction of these structures without proper studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and nutrition status of population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Properly manage and monitor well irrigation for water quality</li> </ul>
8. Deforestation and over-Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in population in hill areas or in upper riparian</li> <li>Social condition of farmers;</li> <li>Illicit felling of timber</li> <li>Collection of forest products for domestic use</li> <li>Encroachment of forest land by influential people (for brick kilns/ for agricultural land)</li> <li>Encroachment of forest land by the poor</li> <li>Disease (e.g. top-dying)</li> <li>Shifting cultivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand for wood as building material leading to high price of timber causing incentive to cut</li> <li>Lack of alternative energy supply for poor</li> <li>Poverty of communities living around protected forest land</li> <li>Land grabbing by influential people – lack of law enforcement and intimidation of the Forest Department</li> <li>Lack of awareness and ignorance;</li> <li>Non-implementation of existing laws and regulations;</li> <li>Industrial development without consideration of land-use priority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterioration of the natural resources adversely affecting the socio-economic condition and livelihood support system of the rural population</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Impoverishment of population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

Type of Land Degradation/Manifestations	Driving Forces	Root causes	Consequences	Potential Corrective/Mitigating Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>practices</li> <li>Salinity intrusion (destruction of forest for shrimp farming and salt panning)</li> <li>No protection of forest on vulnerable areas within the water shed (e.g. hill top / slope areas etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate accountability by the custodians of forests and bureaucratic weakness to enforce the laws and regulations on logging from forests;</li> <li>Limited capacity of Forest Department to enforce and prosecute – particularly the influential people due to intimidation and money influence</li> <li>Decision making with short term considerations</li> </ul>		
9. Urbanization and infrastructure expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unplanned or ill planned urbanization</li> <li>Population increase and more so in urban areas</li> <li>Increase demand for housing and urban infrastructure</li> <li>Demand for land to expand road communication and widen existing roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diminished livelihood opportunities in the rural areas and pull factor for encouraging migration to urban areas</li> <li>Lack of proper long-term and short term planning</li> <li>Absence of land zoning and lack of enforcement of policies prohibiting improper urban expansion</li> <li>Lack of policy on comprehensive multimodal transport system for optimal linking of roads, railways and river networks</li> <li>Lack of sustainable land management policy for balancing the competing demand for land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of open areas and green space</li> <li>Heavy burden on the urban infrastructure, such as water supply, sanitation, drainage, and communication resulting drastic decline in the quality of life and health condition</li> <li>Flooding in urban areas when there is heavy rain</li> <li>Expansion of urban slums</li> <li>Loss of productive agricultural areas</li> <li>Loss of water bodies and rivers network serving as water reservoir, and drainage out, and recreation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community base settlement.</li> <li>Restriction on encroachment of productive land.</li> <li>Planned urbanization</li> </ul>
10. Destruction of ecologically sensitive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of agricultural areas for rice production and homestead building</li> <li>Livelihood maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness on the ecological and long-term benefits of the services provided by the wetlands, mangroves and swamps</li> <li>Lack of alternative means of livelihood maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction of habitats with loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Diminished output from fisheries</li> <li>Destruction of breeding ground for fish</li> <li>Loss of seasonal visits by migratory species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Institutional (Government) Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Name of Organizations	Stakeholders interest in SLMP (interest, position, mandate)	Justification of inclusion of stakeholder	Expected Role of Stakeholders
<p><b>Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)</b></p>	<p>The main function of the Ministry of Environment and Forest is the Conservation and development of natural environment. In pursuit of this goal the ministry has to ensure through appropriate laws and regulations that natural resources like land, water, and forests used and exploited in an environment friendly manner. The ministry has the following agencies whose work would be relevant to the project: DOE and the Forest Department.</p> <p>Performing coordination, Policy formulation role.</p> <p>Providing institutional support to project implementation.</p>	<p>The MoEF as the focal point or of GEF, the regulatory function of the DOE and the forest management responsibility of the Forest Department are the reasons to play a coordinating and monitoring responsibility of the project, and participation for capacity building.</p>	<p>The MoEF would be responsible for project delivery on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh.</p> <p>DOE would be responsible for policy development for strengthening its regulatory capacity for sustainable land management. The Forest Department is expected to strengthen capacity for land management through demonstration projects and better implementation of forest related policies.</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Land, (MoL)</b></p>	<p>The ministry has the responsibility to manage land owned by the government for its ownership and use and not on the land quality management. Its main function is to collect revenue from eligible landowners. For this purpose it maintains land records, carries out survey and record of rights. Implementation responsibility of the National Land Use Policy in cooperation with other stakeholders is entrusted to this ministry to regulate its work on land allocation for various uses. The ministry has the following agencies: DLRS, Land Appeals Board and Land Reforms Board.</p>	<p>Have the flexibility to provide support to project activities.</p> <p>Have the infrastructure and manpower resources for coordinating and conducting activities for the project.</p> <p>Ministry of Land is the custodian of Government owned land and its management. Its function includes responsibility for land acquisition and to promote land use policy, and also policies regarding land tenure through its survey and settlement role. It does not have any institution or capacity to interact with other stakeholders for implementation of the Land Use Policy.</p> <p>The ministry is made responsible to support the work of the National Land Use Committee and its inter-ministerial Committee.</p>	<p>To act as counterpart to the Project Management Unit and provide substantive and logistic support.</p> <p>Review of land management issues and coordinate with other relevant ministries and departments to deliver project outcomes related to institution and policy strengthening.</p> <p>Developing capacity for coordination of implementation the National Land Use Policy through participation in the project.</p>
<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)</b></p>	<p>Supports agricultural extension, research, sets policies for agricultural inputs, and arrange for other services needed for agriculture. The agencies associated with the ministry are: NARS, BARC, DAE, SRDI, BMDA.</p> <p>SRDI and BMDA can play important role in the project in view of their expertise and mandate relating to practical research support to extension work and field level experience. BARC has the capacity to build and sustain knowledge management and monitoring.</p>	<p>Agriculture covering maximum land use is an important stakeholder. This sector has important role to play for economic services of land as well as its conservation.</p> <p>As for the project, the functions of the DAE, SRDI, BMDA, BARC and NARS will be required for capacity building and for sustaining the capacity.</p>	<p>Undertake the responsibility for project component related to capacity building for monitoring and evaluation of activities for sustainable land management including the National Land Use Policy</p> <p>Capacity building at field level will require participation of the agriculture extension workers.</p>

Name of Organizations	Stakeholders interest in SLMP (interest, position, mandate)	Justification of inclusion of stakeholder	Expected Role of Stakeholders
<b>Barind Multipurpose Development Authority</b>	Responsible for management of the severely degraded region and most drought prone area of Bangladesh. It is an independent and autonomous organization under the Ministry of Agriculture with its own governing body. It has the mandate to promote programs for social and economic development of this region.	The main area of focus for this project is under the jurisdiction of BMDA and its current activities directly relates to the objectives of the project.	BMDA is expected play a major role in the project implementation for policy development, coordination at local level with vertical integration, field level studies, Land Use Policy implementation, land degradation monitoring, training, and awareness raising.
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>	It has the mandate to carry out activities relating to integrated water resource management, flood control, drainage and irrigation including river management and estuary control. The agencies involved are: BWDB, WRPO, RRI and Haor Development Board. Major area of the country being the flood plain and water bodies, land management activities would have to deal with the capacity building policy coordination with this ministry.	WARPO has the capacity for databank management, and monitoring and evaluation being its major function.  BWDB has an important role to play for its experience in the FCD and FCDI project in cooperation with the LGED.	WARPO is expected to play an important role in the data bank development for capacity building, and project activities related to coastal zone management.
<b>Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL)</b>	The overall objectives of the MoFL are to protect, preserve and develop fisheries resources of Bangladesh and to better manage the livestock and poultry rearing. This ministry functions through the following agencies: DoF and DoLS	Over 6 percent of the land area of Bangladesh being water bodies, and the need for grazing land for livestock, and the impact of grazing on agricultural land are the reasons for inclusion of MoFL in the project.	The participation of the MoFL is foreseen for institutional and policy strengthening for wetland conservation and management and for developing appropriate policies for common properties for protecting the animal grazing rights with promotion of sustainable animal grazing.
<b>Ministry of Communications (MoC)</b>	This ministry has the responsibility for maintenance of land along the communication routes (highways and railways) and to seek for land for expansion of the communication infrastructure. The associated agencies are the Roads and Highways and the Railway Departments. This ministry also owns land for other uses.	The MoC should be included for the impacts on land for its activities and the potential role it can play in improvement of land management and utilization.	The MoC can be in the Steering Committee and participate in various activities of the project for awareness raising for incorporation of SLM practices in their projects.
<b>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD&amp;C)</b>	The MoLGRD&C has two divisions – Local Government and Rural Development and Cooperatives. Te relevant organs of the ministry for the purposes of the project are the local level administration, LGED, Rural development academies at Comilla and Bogra, and the Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB).	LGED has involvement in the management of certain FCD and FCDI projects. It is responsible for development of rural infrastructure, which is directly affecting the land topography.  Local government administrations are responsible for implementation of land policies.  BRDB and the academies have expertise and experience organizing activities with the beneficiary groups for agriculture and rural development.	LGED can participate in the project for capacity building of its own staff on land degradation issues, and provide input to the project by organizing field activities, and possibly one demonstration project relating to better management of water resources management project.  BRDB and the academies can participate as think tank institutions for maximizing the involvement of the beneficiaries and provide venues for training.

### Annex 3: Detailed Activity Budget (Illustrative)

Outcomes/Outputs	Implementation year			Responsibility	Donor	Expenditure items	Activity cost, US\$			
	1	2	3				GEF	Cofinance	Total	
<b>1. Outcome-1: Mainstreaming SLM into related policies, institutions and legislative development</b>										
1.1 Integration of SLM principles into national development plans and policies										
1.1.1 Define working principles of SLM in Bangladesh and review of existing legal structures, policies and institutions under key ministries to assess their positive or negative impacts on SLM as well as the synergies between those policies;	x			MOEF	GEF.	2m/m consultancy, 3 m/m GOB in-kind.	3,500	6,000	9,500	
1.1.2 Conduct a guided self-assessment exercise and capacity development needs for SLM through workshops within key ministries and their concerned agencies and regional development board authorities;	x			MOEF	GEF	1 m/m consultancy, Workshops 2m/mGOB in kind	3,000	4,000	7,000	
1.1.3 Prepare a consolidated report encompassing assessment from all ministries to identify synergies and inconsistencies between Government policies and the relevance of SLM with PRS/MDGs related actions, and conduct a seminar involving representatives from the above mentioned ministries and institutions to share findings and look at common capacity needs and synergy issues;	x			MOEF	GEF	1 m/m consultancy, one seminar, and GOB in-kind logistic cost.	5,000	2,000	7,000	

1.1.4 Develop a strategic plan to integrate SLM into policies, legislation and plans within related ministries with suggestions for institutional capacity building.			x		MOEF/M of Land	GEF	Consultancy, seminar, GOB in-kind 5 m/m, logistic cost.	3,500	5,000	8,500
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.1</b>								15,000	17,000	32,000
1.2 Improved capacity in key ministries and institutions on "SLM and the importance of its integration in land related policies, Acts, rules, and development plans"							To be done in conjunction 3.2			
1.2.1 Develop an effective institutional arrangement to foster cooperation and coordination among local level institutions of technical departments, civil administration, civil society, and community groups;	x	x	x		MOEF/BMDA	GEF	Study report, 3 seminar/ workshops to in Dhaka, Rajshahi, and Naogaon, 2 m/m consultancy, in-kind logistic support, and m/m support by GOB.	8,000	25,000	33,000
1.2.2. Develop a network for communication with the nomination of a Focal Point from each concerned Ministry to act as communications coordinator on land management issues. Activities will include email circulars, regular meetings and circulation of minutes - to be coordinated by PMU.	x	x	x		MOEF		PC and support equipment for networking and in-kind m/m and logistic support by GOB	22000	15,000	37,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.2</b>								30,000	40,000	70,000
1.3. Effective inter-agency coordination and networking mechanisms in place to improve policy making (harmonization) and coordination of SLM initiatives										
1.3.1. Assist to include SLM related activities and the National Land Use Policy in the core implementation activities of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Annual Development	x	x	x	x	MOEF	GEF	Consultancy - 2 m/m, 2 workshops (\$4,000) and in-kind GOB support	7,000	4,000	11000

Program to develop synergy with the objectives of poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.									
1.3.2.	Elaborate land degradation related constraints to remove any barriers to the successful implementation of national environmental policies and plans, such as NAPA, NBSAP; and follow up on the recommendations of NCSA.	x	x	MOEF/DoE	GEF	Consultancy - 2m/m, GOB in-kind 2 m/m	3,000	4,000	7,000
1.3.3.	Develop a screening procedure for inclusion of SLM in the national development planning process.	x	x	MOEF/M of Land	GEF	Consultancy- 1m/m and workshop	2,000	4,000	6,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.3</b>									
1.4.	New policy tools are developed and disseminated for land use decision making								
1.4.1.	Develop advocacy and awareness strategy - identify key target stakeholders that will include community leaders, and areas for campaign at different levels with development of campaign materials on existing knowledge and project supported studies;		x	MOEF/DoE/BMDA	GEF	Consultancy- 2/mm, Research report	4,000	10,000	14,000
1.4.2.	Organize policy seminars with key policy makers, advisors and MPs		x	MOEF/DoE/BMDA	GEF	Two seminars	6,000	8,000	14,000
1.4.3.	Conduct national level media campaign.	x	x	MOEF/DoE/BMDA	GEF	Consultancy – 3 m/m	5,000		5,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.4</b>									
1.5	Plans developed and implementation facilitated to deliver obligation under relevant MEAs					To be done in with activity 4.2.1,4.2.2			
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.5</b>									
							15,000	18,000	33,000

1.5.1 Develop a policy brief on mainstreaming SLM into land use decision-making using economic instruments and integrated land use planning methodologies and other policy tools (including consultation workshops)	x	x			GEF	Sub-contract 4,000, workshop- 2,000/ GOB in kind 6 m/m	6,000	12,000	18,000
1.5.2. Develop and implement an awareness raising program for senior officials and NGOs on the use of economic instruments and other policy tools as management tools for combating land degradation		x			GEF	Sub-contact 2,000, Two workshops/ GOB /in kind 1 m/m	4,000	2,000	6,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 1.5</b>							<b>10,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>Total Cost for Outcome 1</b>							<b>82,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>183,000</b>
<b>2. Outcome 2: Institutions strengthened and capacity developed for implementation of the National Land Use Policy.</b>									
2.1. Institutional arrangements identified and activated to implement National Land Use Policy									
2.1.1 Review the National Land Use Policy for updating it to meet the current and future demand on land for economic, social, environmental and ecological services and to develop a proposal for legislative support for strengthening its implementation;	x				GEF	1 m/m Consultancy, workshop \$2000, GOB in-kind 5 m/m	4,000	10,000	14,000
2.1.2 Develop an effective institutional framework with the designation of a coordination body or unit within the Ministry of Land to function as the secretariat of the two committees charged with the review and implementation of the Policy and to ensure cooperation and coordination among the relevant stakeholders;	x				GEF	1 m/m consultancy, 1 consultation meeting, GOB in-kind 1m/m	3,000	2,000	5,000



2.1.3 Develop an action plan in consultation with the broad spectrum of stakeholders for the National Land Use Policy that will include land zoning, land utilization plan, and investment plan for land development by improving on the drainage, protection from flood, Cyclone, dredging, de-salinization, afforestation, conservation of biodiversity, and improved utilization of cultivable land including Government owned land currently not in use, and also have a pilot focus on the Barind tract.	x	x		Ministry of Land/BMDA/WARPO	GEF			23,000	50,000	73,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 2.1</b>								30,000	62,000	92,000
2.2 Action plan developed to developed necessary planning and legal instruments such as land zoning principles and land zoning law										
2.2.1. Develop an integrated monitoring plan for the National Land Use Policy with appropriate indicators	x			Ministry of Land/BMDA	GEF			14,000	10,000	24,000
2.2.2 Conduct an indicative baseline survey for monitoring the Land Use Policy basing on a pilot area	x	x		Ministry of Land/BMDA/WARPO	GEF			14,000	10,000	24,000
2.2.3. Conduct training of staff from relevant institutions to monitor implementation of National Land Use Policy		x		Ministry of Land/BMDA	GEF			5,000	5,000	10,000
2.2.4. Organize annual workshops of stakeholders to review implementation of the National Land Use Policy.	x	x	x	Ministry of Land	GEF			7,000	20,000	27,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 2.2</b>								40,000	45,000	85,000



3.2.1 Prepare a proposal for an information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues with an information sharing protocol and dissemination of information to local level that would assist the decision makers in SLM;	x	x		BARC/WARPO	GEF	Sub-contract \$5000, consultation \$1,000	6,000	8,000	14,000
3.2.2 Develop an active pilot information network for the organizations involved in research, studies, and survey related to the problems of land degradation and land use issues, administered through relevant institution as well as the compatibility of database systems and their management with focus on the Barind Tract.		x		BARC/BMDA/WARPO	GEF	Consultancy 2 m/m for technical report	4,000	10,000	14,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 3.2</b>							10,000	18,000	28,000
3.3 Action research and studies on SLM conducted for policy development and awareness raising					GEF	to be done in conjunction with 1.3.1, 1.3.2			
3.3.1 Assess the extent of land degradation in different bio-ecological zones due to economic, social and natural causes based on existing studies, available field data and an analysis of land use practices. The study should take into consideration the linkages between land degradation and poverty and pay attention to gender issues;	x	x		BARC/ MOEF/BMDA /WARPO	GEF	Sub-contract to be done in conjunction with , GOB in kind support with m/m	9,000	10,000	19,000
3.3.2 Produce a series of reports drawing on existing knowledge, available best practices, and project-supported studies including sustainable wetland management, forest management and forestation using indigenous species, the role of indigenous knowledge in land management, ecologically sensitive agricultural practices, urban planning, integrated pest management, effective utilization of common property resources.	x	x		DOE/BMDA	GEF	Sub-contract, GOB in kind support with m/m	6,000	15,000	21,000

Output Sub-Total 3.3		15,000	25,000	40,000
Total Cost for Outcome 3				
4. Outcome 4: Human capacity developed for local level institutional coordination and advocacy on SLM				
4.1 Capacity of local advisory and decision-making institutions enhanced				
4.1.1 Organize training workshops for SLM focal points, responsible officials, and experts for land related issues from relevant institutions on principles and policies for combating land degradation and to apply necessary tools for this purpose;	x	x	15,000	45,000
				45,000
Output Sub-Total 4.1		15,000	40,000	55,000
4.2 Capacity development through training and demonstration of valuation of ecosystem services and use of economic instruments such as tax reform and subsidies, and strengthening EIA process				
4.2.1. Develop a training module on EIA, SEA and valuation of natural resources with organization of training workshops on EIA and SEA for senior technical officials in DoE and other concerned organizations on the issues of SLM	x	x	14,000	24,000
				24,000
4.2.2 Organize a training workshop for field experts on valuation of ecosystem services, natural resources and on the use of economic instruments in decision-making;	x	x	8,000	13,000
				13,000

4.2.3. Illustrate the application of natural resource accounting tools in local land use planning and resource management as follow up to training by selected participants working in one area to implement a pilot project.	x	x	BMDA/DAE/BIDS	GEF	2 m/m consultancy GOB in-kind support for two field demonstration	4,000	82,000	86,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 4.2</b>						26,000	97,000	123,000
4.3 Dissemination of best practices and technologies on sustainable land management								
4.3.1 Develop training materials and conduct training of trainers program targeting the field staff, community leaders and farmers on production of organic manures and conservation of biomass for soil productivity; on soil conservation and mitigation measures including agro-forestry at selected Upazila level, integrated ecosystem management and community based natural resource management.			BMDA/SRDI	GEF	Sub-contract	10,000	50,000	60,000
4.3.2 Disseminate best practice materials on SLM to farmers and community leaders by organizing media events and community workshops in selected locations, field visits to demonstration sites etc	x	x	BMDA/SRDI	GEF	Sub-contract	10,000	28,000	38,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 4.3</b>						20,000	78,000	98,000
4.4 Capacity building for local level coordination between institutions and advocacy on SLM through pilot field demonstration projects								
4.4.1 Organize pilot demonstration and training on SLM on technology innovation, innovative crop diversification in the Barind Tract with provision of adequate training in institutions of other Asian countries;	x	x	BMDA	GEF/GOB	New technology and introduction of non-traditional cash crop.	47,500	150,000	197,500

4.4.2 Organize pilot demonstration to facilitate flow of research results to farm level, and training of enhanced soil conservation methods and technology innovation in selected Agro Ecological Zones (AEZ).	x	x	x	SRDI		GEF/GOB	Workshops in selected sites, dissemination of training materials	12,500	75,000	87,500
<b>Output Sub-Total 4.4</b>								60,000	225,000	285,000
<b>Total Cost for Outcome 4</b>										
<b>5. Outcome 5: Resources mobilized for mainstreaming SLM in National Land Use Policy, and other relevant policies, plans, programs, and projects and its implementation.</b>										
5.1 Funding needs identified for the priority areas of targeted capacity development and on the ground investments										
5.1.1 Elaborate NAP for promoting SLM policies and programs;	x			MOEF/DoE		GOB	Consultation meetings		5,000	5,000
5.1.2 Organize workshop of stakeholders to identify further targeted capacity development and on the ground investments for follow up projects	x			MOEF/DoE		GEF/GOB	Workshop/ GOB in-kind logistics	2,000	2,000	4,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 5.1</b>								2,000	7,000	9,000
5.2 Project concepts developed for financing by Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and private sector										
5.2.1 Develop a portfolio of projects for SLM drawing on the NAP, Land Use Policy Action Plan and other relevant plans including NAPA and BSAP;		x	x	MOEF/M of Land		GEF	Consultancy 2 m/m, workshop \$2,000./GOB logistics and in-kind m/m	3,500	5,000	8,500
5.2.2 Priorities projects for mid-term investment according to identified criteria.			x	MOEF/Ministry of Land/DoE		GEF	Consultancy 1 m/m, /GOB logistics and in-kind m/m	1,500	5,000	6,500

Output Sub-Total 5.2										5,000	10,000	15,000	
5.3 Public Private Partnership developed													
5.4 Resources mobilized													
5.4.1 Organize stakeholders workshop for partnership building and resource mobilization for implementation of the portfolio of mid-term investment projects			x		MOEF/DOE		GEF	Workshop and logistic cost		3,000			3,000
5.4.1 Donor round table to be organized by Government authorities			x		MoEF/Planning Commission		GOB	Meeting			3,000		3,000
<b>Output Sub-Total 5.3</b>										<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>		<b>6,000</b>
Sub-total Outcome 5										10,000	20,000	30,000	
Sub-Total Outcomes 1-5										318,000	736,000	1,054,000	
<b>6.0 Project Management and Monitoring</b>													
<b>6.1. Project Personnel</b>													
6.1.1 National Project Coordinator	x	x	x	x			GEF	Salary for 3 years		81,000			
6.1.2 Project Expert – Policy	x	x	x	x			GEF	Salary for 3 years		34,000			
6.1.3 Project Expert – MIS/Database	x	x	x	x			GEF	Salary for 3 years		34,000			
6.1.4. Administrative/Finance Officer	x	x	x	x			GEF	Salary for 3 years		27,000			
6.1.5 Office Secretary	x	x	x	x			GEF	Salary for 3 years		16,000			

	x	x	x	x	GEF	Salary for 3 years	28,000		
6.1.6 Office Assistant (1)/Driver (2; 1 now, 1 later in Jan 2008)	x			x	GEF				
6.1.7 Project Expert including NPD (GOB and other project support)	x	x	x	x	GOB			66,000	
6.1.8 Office and IT support staff					GOB			30,000	
<b>Sub-total Project Personnel</b>							220,000	96,000	316,000
<b>6.2 Miscellaneous and expendables</b>									
6.2.1 Expendables					GEF		9,000		
6.2.2 Non-expendable equipments	x	x	x	x	GEF		15,000		
6.2.3. Operation and Maintenance and Sundries	x	x	x	x	GEF		28,000		
6.2.4 Travel and DSA (PMU)	x	x	x	x	GEF		8,000		
6.2.5 Office rental and logistic cost @ 30,000 per year					GOB			90,000	
<b>Sub-total Miscellaneous and expendables</b>							60,000	90,000	150,000
<b>6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation</b>									
6.3.1 Inception report and workshop							4,000		
6.3.2 Finalising M&E framework and overseeing implementation							6,000		
6.3.3 Data collection	x	x	x	x	GEF		4,000		
6.3.4 Tripartite report and meeting	x	x	x	x	GEF		6,000		



6.3.2. Mid-Term Review		x			GEF			7,000		
6.3.3 Final Evaluation			x		GEF			7,000		
6.3.4 Annual Audits	x		x		GEF			3,000		
6.3.5 Field evaluation					GEF			2,000		
<b>Sub-Total Monitoring and Evaluation</b>								<b>39,000</b>		<b>39,000</b>
<b>Total for Project management and monitoring</b>										
								319,000	186,000	505,000
<b>Total for project funding</b>										
								637,000	922,000	1,559,000

## **ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE OUTCOME BOARD (STEERING COMMITTEE)**

### **Background**

The Outcome Board (Steering Committee) will have the overall responsibility for guiding the implementation of the project. In the conduct of its functions the committee will oversee that the implementation follows the GEF objectives and procedures, and the overall requirement of the umbrella project UNDP/GEF LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management of which this medium size (MSP) project is a part.

An essential part of the GEF's work on sustainable land management is supporting on-the-ground investments to address land degradation issues. These investments comprise packages to improve the livelihood of local people and to preserve or restore the ecosystem health, and thus the flow of goods and services they provide. The packages relate to sustainable agriculture, rangeland, and forest management. Partnership development for SLM is the basis for sustainable land management. In addition to working with its implementing and executing agencies, the GEF partners with the scientific community, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral agencies, and others to tackle the complexity of land degradation issues.

Bangladesh is the 23<sup>rd</sup> country to ratify UNCCD by depositing its instrument of ratification on 26 December 1996. The preparation of the National Action Program (NAP) to implement UNCCD is a commitment made by all the Parties. Bangladesh has already prepared the NAP that is in the process of government approval. The process of implementation of the MSP is intended to (1) start a process of capacity development and mainstreaming for SLM, (2) elaborate the NAP to develop a portfolio of projects produced as Medium-Term National Investment Plan for SLM and its Coordinated Resource Mobilization Plan, (3) identify the activities as part of the baseline for implementation of the NAP and other SLM-related frameworks, and (4) assist in the promotion of implementation of the National Land Use policy. The project will also interlink with the related national development program frameworks such as the PRSP, NEMAP, NBSAP and NAPA.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of The Outcome Board**

The principal tasks of the SC are the following:

- Provide guidance for overall coordination taking into consideration of the SLM needs of stakeholders;
- Ensure that the project develops in accordance with national development objectives, goals and policies;
- Ensure collaboration between institutions and free access on the part of project actors to key documents, land information systems, remote sensing imagery, and knowledge databases;
- Pay special attention to the post-project sustainability of activities developed by the project;
- Identify the issues on inter-ministerial coordination as SLM barriers and propose remedial measures;
- Ensure the integration and coordination of the project and review SLM related activities of the stakeholders to assist in project implementation and avoid duplication; and
- Facilitate integration of SLM principles in related policy and legal instruments including national and local development plans and programmes.

## **COMPOSITION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE**

The following ministries/departments/organizations will participate in the Steering Committee for SLM:

- Ministry of Environment and Forest
- Ministry of Land
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Local Government RDC
- Planning Commission: Forestry, Fisheries and Livestock Wing
- Representatives of direct project beneficiary
- NPD will be the member secretary

## **DURATION**

The functions of the steering committee will continue for guiding implementation of the project till completion.

## **OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE**

The Steering Committee will be Chaired and convened by the MOEF and meet twice a year (at least once in a year) during the project implementation period. The MOEF as Convener of the Committee will provide the physical facilities for the meetings of the Committee. The members will participate at their own cost.

## **Annex 5: Terms of References of the Project Manager (National Project Coordinator), Policy Expert, and MIS/Database Specialist**

### **ToR: Project Manager (PM) / NPC**

**Background:** The Project Manager/ National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be responsible for implementation of the project, including mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The NPC will be the leader of the Project Team (PT). The PM shall liaise with the government, UNDP, and all stakeholders involved in the project.

### **Duties and responsibilities**

1. Overall management of the project.
2. Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs as per the project document;
3. Ensure the technical coordination of the project and the work related to legal and institutional aspects;
4. Mobilize all project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects;
5. Finalize the ToR for the consultants and subcontractors;
6. Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel;
7. Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors;
8. Work closely with project partners to closely coordinate all the actors involved with achieving Project Outcomes, Outputs and Activities;
9. Supervise the work of all members of the PT;
10. Prepare and revise project work and financial plans, as required Government and UNDP;
11. Manage procurement of goods and services under UNDP guidelines and oversight of contracts;
12. Ensure proper management of funds consistent with UNDP requirements, and budget planning and control;
13. Establish project monitoring and reporting;
14. Arrange for audit of all project accounts for each fiscal year;
15. Prepare and ensure timely submission of quarterly financial consolidated reports, quarterly consolidated progress reports, mid-term reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP;
16. Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders;
17. Report progress of project to the Steering Committee.
18. Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant projects nationally and internationally.
19. Preparing a detailed annual work plan for the project
20. Undertaking any other activities that may be assigned by the Steering Committee.

### **Education and experience**

- Post-graduate degree in natural resources management or other relevant academic and profession qualifications with at least 10 years professional experience at senior level;
- Proven extensive experience and technical ability to manage a large project and a good technical knowledge in the fields related to SLM, participatory approaches and institutional development and/regulatory aspects;
- Effective interpersonal and negotiation skills proven through successful interactions with all levels of project stakeholder groups, including senior government officials, business executives, farmers and communities;

- Ability to effectively coordinate a complex, multi-stakeholder project;
- Ability to lead, manage and motivate teams of international and local consultants to achieve results;
- Good capacities for strategic thinking and planning.
- Excellent communication skills;
- Knowledge of UNDP project implementation procedures, including procurement, disbursements, and reporting and monitoring is preferable.

**Duration of the assignment:** Project implementation period of three years, starting with September 2006.

#### TOR for Policy Expert

Under the overall guidance of the NPD and with instructions from the NPC, the Policy Expert will carry out the following functions:

1. Prepare the detail guidelines for the studies related to evaluation of the land related policies for their implementation;
2. Prepare guidelines for training on environment and natural resources accounting, EIA, SEA etc.
3. Participate in the studies to be conducted by the subcontracted teams;
4. Formulate training programs and conduct activities as required;
5. Any other activities as proposed by the NPC and the NPD.

#### **Qualification and experience:**

Masters degree in environment/natural resources or social sciences with at least 10 years of relevant experience.

**Duration:** Project implementation period of three years, starting with September 2006.

#### TOR for MIS/Database Specialist

Under the overall guidance of the NPD and with instructions from the NPC, the Expert will carry out the following the functions:

1. Prepare guidelines for capacity development and implementation of the land resources information and database;
2. Prepare guidelines for training in MIS/database in consultation with the concerned officials of the Government;
3. Participate in the studies to be carried out by other consultants and sub-contracted teams;
4. Formulate training programs;
5. Any other activities as designated by the NPC and the NPD.

**Qualification and Experience;**

Masters degree in Information technology with at least 10 years experience in database development and management, and information related activities.

**Duration:** Project implementation period of three years, starting with September 2006.

**Annexes 6, 7 and 8.**

Government endorsement letter (GEF operational focal point focal point), and two co-financing letters

**Terms of Reference**  
**National Project Director (NPD)**  
Capacity Development and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management  
(SLM) in Bangladesh

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**Background and Overall Responsibility:**

The GEF supported Sustainable Land Management Project has been formulated based on the fact that land is a scarce resource in Bangladesh and development policies have not given adequate priority to this. Evidence of land degradation can be found everywhere, including in unplanned conversion of agriculture, forest and wetlands for other purposes, diminishing productivity of agricultural land, deforestation, hill cutting, organic matter depletion, deposition of sand, riverbank erosion, and accumulation of pollution from different sources. As a result, diverse livelihood opportunities are being diminished, poverty is increasing, biodiversity is being depleted and local and national economic growth is being hampered.

Against this backdrop, capacity building for implementation of the existing National Land Use Policy will be the central focus of this project. The project will improve policymaking, enforcement capacity and institutional collaboration. This would ultimately mainstream sustainable land management concept in the national development framework. As part of this, sustainable land management would be demonstrated through pilot initiative. In addition, emphasis would be given to enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity, promote R&D on land degradation, and overall capacity building at the individual, institutional and systemic levels. This would also drive to leverage partnership and resource mobilization. The project would be implemented through wide participation of stakeholders in the government, civil society, and the community ensuring proper incorporation of the gender dimensions in its implementation modality.

The National Project Director (NPD) will be responsible for overall administration, management, coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting as the Chief of the Project Management Team. The NPD will act as the Executive of the Project Board in accordance with RMG/UNDP. The MoEF would nominate the National Project Director (NPD) and given the strategic importance of the project, it is expected that a senior level official (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) would be nominated as the NPD.

**Specific Duties and Responsibilities:**

The NPD will be responsible for:

- Project management, monitoring, and reporting of project targets, achievements and progress
- Financial management, monitoring, and reporting
- Coordination with project partners, participating agencies, and other stakeholders.
- Report and provide feedback to UNDP/GEF and Outcome Board on project strategies and activities
- Manage relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, Government Agencies and others as required.
- Ensure effective partnership with the Ministry of Land (MoL) and the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing the project.
- Ensure that project activities are integrated and coordinated with the established operations of the MoEF at central office level.

- Develop and maintain close liaison with relevant sectoral government ministries/agencies, UNDP-GEF, NGOs, civil society, international organizations and implementing partners of the project.
- Supervise and lead the project team in discharging their duties at optimum level ensuring resources are employed efficiently and effectively.
- Undertake any other responsibility entrusted upon him/her as may be assigned by the Outcome Board (National Project Steering Committee).

The NPD will be responsible for:

The NPD will be responsible for:

The NPD will be responsible for:

**Specific Duties and Responsibilities**

The NPD will be responsible for:

- 1. Project management, monitoring and reporting of project progress and performance
- 2. Financial management, accounting and reporting
- 3. Coordination with project partners, implementing agencies and other stakeholders
- 4. Report and provide feedback to UNDP/GEF and Outcome Board on project activities
- 5. Manage relationship with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, Government agencies and other stakeholders
- 6. Ensure effective partnership with the Ministry of Land (MoL) and the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing the project
- 7. Ensure that project activities are aligned and coordinated with the strategies and policies of the MoL and other relevant entities



## Terms of Reference

For

Monitoring and Evaluation Expert (International Short Term Consultant)

Capacity Development and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Bangladesh

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### Background and Overall Responsibilities:

The GEF supported Sustainable Land Management Project has been formulated based on the fact that land is a scarce resource in Bangladesh and development policies have not given adequate priority to this. Evidence of land degradation can be found everywhere, including in unplanned conversion of agriculture, forest and wetlands for other purposes, diminishing productivity of agricultural land, deforestation, hill cutting, organic matter depletion, deposition of sand, riverbank erosion, and accumulation of pollution from different sources. As a result, diverse livelihood opportunities are being diminished, poverty is increasing, biodiversity is being depleted and local and national economic growth is being hampered.

Against this backdrop, capacity building for implementation of the existing National Land Use Policy will be the central focus of this project. The project will improve policymaking, enforcement capacity and institutional collaboration. This would ultimately mainstream sustainable land management concept in the national development framework. As part of this, sustainable land management would be demonstrated through pilot initiative. In addition, emphasis would be given to enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity, promote R&D on land degradation, and overall capacity building at the individual, institutional and systemic levels. This would also drive to leverage partnership and resource mobilization. The project would be implemented through wide participation of stakeholders in the government, civil society, and the community ensuring proper incorporation of the gender dimensions in its implementation modality.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) policy at the project level in UNDP/GEF has four objectives: i) to monitor and evaluate results and impacts; ii) to provide a basis for decision making on necessary amendments and improvements; iii) to promote accountability for resource use; and iii) to document, provide feedback on, and disseminate lessons learned.

Project monitoring and evaluation is conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and is undertaken by the project team and the UNDP CO with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework matrix provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These, along with the objectives, procedures and tools described in the M&E plan presented in the project document will form the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built.

### General scope of the job

The M&E Expert is responsible for guiding the overall M&E strategy and implementation of related activities within the project and vis a vis partners, plus providing timely and relevant information to project managers and project stakeholders. This requires close coordination and communication with: project director, steering committee representatives, representatives from primary stakeholder groups, external consultants and field staff when appropriate, as well as members of external M&E-related missions.



Critical tasks for the M&E Expert are setting up the M&E system and its proper transmission to the national counterpart to ensure that it is implemented efficiently and effectively. The M&E system will be based on the project logframe and the project M&E plan and will build as much as possible upon existing M&E mechanisms and systems among key stakeholders by the key stakeholders

## **Main tasks and responsibilities**

### *I. Setting up the system.*

Develop the overall framework for project M&E in accordance to the project document M&E plan.

- Conduct readiness assessment regarding M&E. What are the incentives at the system level, which are the beneficiaries, what is the existing capacity?
- Guide and coordinate the review of the project logframe including:<sup>1</sup>
  - Provide technical advice for the revision of performance indicators
  - Ensure realistic intermediate and end-of-project targets are defined
  - Conduct a baseline study (situation at project start)
  - Identify sources of data, collection methods, who collects data, how often, cost of collection and who analyzes it.
  - Ensure all critical risks are identified
- Identify the core information needs of central project management, the steering committee (or similar body), funding agencies and the cooperating institution.
- Identify the requirements for collecting baseline data, prepare terms-of-reference for and arrange the conduct of a baseline survey, as required.
- Clarify M&E responsibilities of different project personnel.
- Contribute to the development of the Annual Work Plan, ensuring alignment with project strategy, agreement on annual targets and inclusion of M&E activities in the work plan.
- Prepare detailed M&E budget
- Prepare calendar of M&E activities
- Identify other M&E staff that the project needs to contract. Guide recruitment.

### *II. Implementation of M&E*

Provide necessary training, guidelines and documentation to ensure that the project team as well as the national counterpart is able to oversee and execute M&E activities included in the Annual Work Plan, with particular focus on results and impacts as well as in lesson learning maintaining the following principles and outputs:

- Based on the AWP and in particular the programme budgets, design the framework for the physical and process monitoring of project activities
- Promote a results-based approach to monitoring and evaluation, emphasizing results and impacts.

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<sup>1</sup> Will be completed as part of the Project Inception Workshop



- Coordinate the preparation of all project reports. Guide staff and executing partners in preparing their progress reports in accordance with approved reporting formats and ensure their timely submission. This includes quarterly progress reports, annual project report, inception report, and ad-hoc technical reports.
- Prepare consolidated progress reports for project management including identification of problems, causes of potential bottlenecks in project implementation, and providing specific recommendations.
- Check that monitoring data are discussed in the appropriate forum (such as the annual tripartite review meeting) and in a timely fashion in terms of implications for future action. If necessary, create such discussion forums to fill any gaps.
- Undertake regular visits to the field to support implementation of M&E and to identify where adaptations might be needed.
- Foster participatory planning and monitoring by training and involving primary stakeholder groups in the M&E of activities.
- Prepare draft TORs for mid-term and final evaluation in accordance to UNDP and GEF guidance.
- Facilitate, act as resource person, and join if required any external supervision and evaluation missions.
- Monitor the follow up of evaluation recommendations
- Identify the need and draw up the TORs for specific project studies. Recruit, guide and supervise consultants or organisations that are contracted to implement special surveys and studies required for evaluating project effects and impacts.
- Organise (and provide) refresher training in M&E for project and implementing partner staff, local organisations and primary stakeholders with view of developing local M&E capacity.

### *III. Lessons learned*

Provide necessary training, guidelines and documentation to ensure that the project team as well as the national counterpart is able to design and implement a system to identify, analyze, document and disseminate lessons learned maintaining the following outputs and principles.

- Consolidate a culture of lessons learning involving all project staff and allocate specific responsibilities.
- Ensure that ToR for consultants recruited by the project also incorporate mechanisms to capture and share lessons learned through their inputs to the project, and to ensure that the results are reflected in the reporting system described above.
- Document, package and disseminate lessons not less frequently than once every 12 months.
- Facilitate exchange of experiences by supporting and coordinating participation in any existing network of UNDP/GEF projects sharing common characteristics. These networks would largely function on the basis of an electronic platform but could also entail other methods and tools such as workshops, teleconferences, etc.
- Identify and participate in additional networks, for example scientific or policy-based networks that may also yield lessons that can benefit project implementation.

### **Qualifications and experience required**



Suitable candidates should have an advanced university degree in a field related to development and/or management and experience in Monitoring and Evaluation / field research. Statistical skills are essential with knowledge of environment and development.

At least ten years of proven experience with:

- The logical framework approach and other strategic planning approaches;
- M&E methods and approaches (including quantitative, qualitative and participatory);
- Planning, design and implementation of M&E systems;
- Training in M&E development and implementation and/or facilitating learning-oriented analysis sessions of M&E data with multiple stakeholders;
- Data and information analysis
- Report writing.

She/He must also have:

- A solid understanding of environmental management , with a focus on participatory processes, joint management, and gender issues;
- Familiarity with and a supportive attitude towards processes of strengthening local organisations and building local capacities for self-management;
- Willingness to undertake regular field visits and interact with different stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- Computer skills;
- Leadership qualities, personnel and team management (including mediation and conflict resolution);
- Language skills as required.

Desirable:

- Knowledge and practical experience in LIS/GIS/MIS
- Knowledge of the focal area in which the project operates;
- Understanding of UNDP and GEF procedures;





**Terms of Reference**  
**For**  
**Land Management / Training Specialist (Int. Short Term Consultant)**  
Capacity Development and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Bangladesh

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**Background and Overall Responsibility:**

The GEF supported Sustainable Land Management Project has been formulated based on the fact that land is a scarce resource in Bangladesh and development policies have not given adequate priority to this. Evidence of land degradation can be found everywhere, including in unplanned conversion of agriculture, forest and wetlands for other purposes, diminishing productivity of agricultural land, deforestation, hill cutting, organic matter depletion, deposition of sand, riverbank erosion, and accumulation of pollution from different sources. As a result, diverse livelihood opportunities are being diminished, poverty is increasing, biodiversity is being depleted and local and national economic growth is being hampered.

Against this backdrop, capacity building for implementation of the existing National Land Use Policy will be the central focus of this project. The project will improve policymaking, enforcement capacity and institutional collaboration. This would ultimately mainstream sustainable land management concept in the national development framework. As part of this, sustainable land management would be demonstrated through pilot initiative. In addition, emphasis would be given to enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity, promote R&D on land degradation, and overall capacity building at the individual, institutional and systemic levels. This would also drive to leverage partnership and resource mobilization. The project would be implemented through wide participation of stakeholders in the government, civil society, and the community ensuring proper incorporation of the gender dimensions in its implementation modality.

The Land Management / Training Specialist will be expected to use his/her expertise in designing training curriculum and lesson plans on SLM issues for the project beneficiaries and focal points.

**Specific Duties and Responsibilities:**

1. Review the policies, plans and strategies related to land use, utilization and governance;
2. Identify the reasons and difficulties to comply with the provisions in relevant policies, plans and directives;
3. Provide input to the capacity development plan on sustainable land management;
4. Conduct adequate number of field visits, stakeholder analysis, community and institutional consultation for preparing and finalizing the training curriculum and lesson plans integrating gender and minority issues;
5. Prepare relevant guidelines and training materials in Sustainable Land Management; and
6. Organize workshops, and training programs and facilitate sessions as a resource person

**Qualifications:**

1. Post graduate degree in relevant disciplines;
2. Professional expertise in training needs assessment, training curriculum development, participatory approaches, SLM/NRM, policy and institutional development;
3. 10 years experience in relevant field including at least 5 years practical experience in conducting as well as facilitating relevant training events as a resource person;
4. Excellent writing skills in English including good oral communication capability; and
5. Strong interpersonal skills and ability to work in team environment.





Secretary  
Ministry of Environment & Forest  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

D. O. No. MOEF/Pl.Sec-2/CBMSM/114/2005/

Dated the 27 April 2006

Dear Ms. Dessallien,

On behalf of the Government of Bangladesh and in my capacity as the Operational Focal Point of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), I have the pleasure to endorse the Project "Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh" to be funded from the already approved GEF funded umbrella project-Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management to assist the least developed and small island countries. The Government of Bangladesh considers that the project meets the priority of GEF on sustainable land management under its Operational Programme No.15. The project will be implemented following the considerations in the global umbrella project and full participation of the relevant stakeholders in Bangladesh.

I, therefore, request you to kindly arrange for its approval and funding arrangement so that the project implementation can start as soon as possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*(Handwritten signature)*  
27.4.06

Jafar Ahmed Chowdhury  
Secretary

Ministry of Environment and Forest  
and GEF Operational Focal Point

Ms. Renata Lok Dessallien  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development Programme  
IDB Bhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar  
Dhaka - 1207, Bangladesh





Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh  
Ministry of Agriculture  
**BARIND MULTIPURPOSE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
Barendra Bhaban, Cantonment Road  
Rajshahi-6000

☎ 0721-761368, 760786  
Fax-88-0721-761897  
E-mail: bmdasemp@librabd.net

02 May, 2006

Ms. Renata Lok Dessallien  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development Programme  
IDB Bhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar  
Dhaka - 1207, Bangladesh

Dear Ms. Dessallien,

**Subject: Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation for Sustainable Land  
Management in Bangladesh.**

It was our pleasure to welcome and exchange views on our activities and the land degradation issues of the Barind area with the project formulation team of the above project during 19-22 February 2006. The team also visited the drought affected areas for appreciation of the needs of the region so that through the activities of this project the people of the Barind area can derive tangible and lasting benefit.

The Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) of the Government of Bangladesh would be very pleased to join the implementation of this project as it relates to our activities and has a great potential to bring synergy with our activities. We can benefit from all the outcomes mentioned in the project proposal, particularly the demonstration of innovative sustainable land management techniques in the Barind area and to establish linkages for field application of the relevant research results for combating land degradation emanating from within and outside Bangladesh.

In view of above considerations, the BMDA will provide the co-financing in-kind from the on-going Projects support for equivalent the amount of US\$736,000 for the project implementation. All the units of BMDA together with the experts and field workers will participate in this project for its implementation.

We will be pleased to further discuss this matter during the implementation phase of the project.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. Asad uz Zaman)  
Executive Director





INSTITUTION AND POLICY SUPPORT UNIT (IPSU)  
Sustainable Environment Management Programme  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FOREST



UNDP-BGD-06/007

Ref: IPSU/O-1/simp/06/339

30 April 2006

REGISTRY UNDP, DHAKA			
03 MAY 2006			
No.			
To	In	Out	Initial
SKS			
Action:			

Ms. Renata Lok Dessallien  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development Programme  
IDB Bhaban, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar  
Dhaka - 1207, Bangladesh

**Subject: Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh**

Dear Madam,

We are very pleased to be associated with the formulation of the above mentioned medium sized project proposal "Capacity Building and Resource Mobilisation for Sustainable Land Management in Bangladesh" for submission to the UNDP/GEF. We consider this project timely and very important for promoting sustainable land management in Bangladesh. The Institution and Policy Support Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forests would provide the secretariat support for operation of the project by providing office accommodation, logistics support, additional support staff (2), and two professional staff that would include the one dealing with information technology. The total co-financing support in-kind for these items would amount to the equivalent of US\$186,000.

We are looking forward to the implementation of the project as soon as possible.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

*AK2*  
30/04/06  
Mohammad Qamar Munit  
Project Manager





**CLEARANCE FORM FOR  
UNDP PROJECT DOCUMENT**

PROJECT NUMBER : **BGD/05/G04**  
(ATLAS Award # 00040573, Project #00045948)

SHORT TITLE : Capacity Building for Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Land Management  
in Bangladesh (SLMP)

(I) **SUBMITTING PROGRAMME OFFICER : Mamunul Hoque Khan**

*MH Khan*

I have checked, and hereby certify, the following:

- ✓ 1. Standard UNDP format was used for preparation of the Prodoc.
- ✓ 2. All Implementing Partners were identified in the LPAC
- ✓ 3. Fund commitment for the project is firm
- ✓ 4. Project/Area is included in the CPAP (2006-2010)
- ✓ 5. Donors Agreement has been finalized/signed/initiated for the Cost Sharing Resources *GEF funded*
- ✓ 6. The Project Document has been cleared in the LPAC dated 15 May 2007
7. The GoB Counterpart signature has been obtained on .....
- ✓ 8. The Project will directly contribute to the **BGD Outcome #9 (UNDAF Outcome # 2.2; MYFF Service Line# 3.4)**
- ✓ 9. An analysis of the budget has been made and is attached.
10. UNDP Direct Implementation- HQ Cleared on ...**Not Applicable**....

Date:

Signed:

(II) **PROGRAMME MANAGER: M. Aminul Islam**

*M Aminul Islam*

I have reviewed and hereby recommend approval of this Project Document

Date:

Signed:

*M Aminul Islam*  
27/05/2007

(III) **RRMC**

- [✓] I have verified the attached submission and confirm that this Project Document is in accordance with existing rules.  
[ ] Justification for return

Date:

Signed:

*28/5/2007*  
*M Aminul Islam*

(IV) (D) CD for approval DCD (= US\$ 50,000)

CD (above = US\$50,000)

Note:

