

27/12/09



Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PROJECT DOCUMENT



Capacity Building for the Planning Commission: Poverty, Environment and Climate Mainstreaming (PECM)

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): Survival and development rights of vulnerable groups are ensured within environmentally sustainable frameworks.

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): CP outcome: Enhance carrying capacity of the environmental and natural resource base and increase access to sustainable energy services resulting in human and income poverty reduction
MYFF 3: Energy and environment for sustainable development.

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets
1. Poverty- Environment- Climate issues mainstreamed into MDG, national level planning, and budgeting processes.
2. Enhanced UNDP's country assistance for climate resilient poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

Implementing partner: General Economic Division, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning.

Responsible parties: Planning Commission.

Poverty, environment and climate issues are critical to assist Bangladesh to meet its commitment to ensuring poverty reduction and environmental sustainability toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This Poverty environment climate mainstreaming (PECM) project aims to reverse environmental degradation and climate change impacts in a way that will benefit the poor, particularly destitute women and to enable growth that is consistent with a better environment. It aims to improve natural resources management and environment outcomes for poor people through mainstreaming pro-poor and gender sensitive environment and climate change issues into the design and implementation of national development processes, budgets and economic decision-making.

Programme Period: 2009-2012
 Programme Component: Sustainable Development
 Project Title: **Poverty Environment and Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) in Bangladesh**
 Award ID: 00050412
 Project ID: 00062270
 Project Duration: October 2009 to December 2012
 Management Arrangement: National implementation with supervision and support from UNDP

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Total Budget | US\$ 1,000,000 |
| Allocated resources: | |
| • Government To be Decided | |
| • Regular | |
| • UNDP | \$500,000 |
| • PEI UNDP/UNEP | \$500,000 |
| • In kind contributions | |
| Unfunded budget: | |

Agreed by: Implementing Partner (GED, Planning Commission)

Date

20/12/09

Prof. Dr. Shamsul Alam
Member
General Economics Division
Planning Commission
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Agreed by: Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (ERD)

Date

17/12/09

Musharraf Hossain Bhuiyan
Secretary
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Agreed by (UNDP):

Date

20/12/2009

Stefan Priesner
Country Director
UNDP-Bangladesh

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

Poverty, growth and environmental sustainability are inextricably bound together in Bangladesh. 40% of the population are poor¹ and depend on an over-exploited and degrading natural resource base. Industrial and urban growth will improve economic livelihoods but already there are serious threats to environment and human health. Meanwhile, the vulnerability of the poor in a hazardous environment is set to be worsened by climate change. Addressing poverty-environment-climate issues is critical in assisting Bangladesh to meet its commitment to ensuring environmental sustainability (as part of the Millennium Development Goals). This Poverty-Environment-Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) project is aimed at providing catalytic support to mainstream poverty-environment-climate issues into national planning process. The Planning Commission, and General Economic Division in general, as mandated for the country's macro-economic planning, are well placed among government agencies to address issues of mainstreaming environment and climate change considerations into the planning process. This PECM project could be instrumental in institutionalising the mainstreaming of poverty-environment-climate linkages by providing targeted support to development planning and budgeting processes. This PECM project is part of an Asia Pacific regional and global Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) run by UNDP and UNEP. In Asia-Pacific, PEI is at different stages of development in Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, PNG, Thailand and Timor Leste, with Philippines and Sri Lanka under discussion.

What is poverty-environment-climate mainstreaming?

Poverty environment mainstreaming aims to reverse environmental degradation in ways that will benefit the poor, and to enable sustainable economic development. Any poverty reduction efforts must fully take into account the country's vulnerability, susceptibility and capacity to manage climate risks and adaptation. This requires changing processes and decisions that impact on the environment. However, past experience suggests that many of these processes and decisions are outside the direct control of environment institutions. In Asia, key institutions that impact on pro-poor environment outcomes include Ministries of Finance and Ministries of Planning. So it is vital that environment and climate issues that matter to the poor are "mainstreamed" into these institutions and their political and economic processes and decisions. The indicators for successful PECM are institutions, policies and investments that do not undermine pro-poor environment outcomes, instead positively contribute to livelihoods of both men and women.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS ON POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT-CLIMATE ISSUES AND GOVERNANCE IN BANGLADESH

2.1 Environment and climate change issues linked to poverty reduction and sustainable growth

In the last two decades, Bangladesh has made significant progress in terms of reducing population growth to 1.4% per annum², increasing economic growth to about 5% per annum, and almost halving the percentage of population living in extreme poverty. Despite this, Bangladesh faces huge challenges in ensuring sustainability of these trends whilst preventing environmental degradation. The population of 130 million makes population density the highest for a non-city state. About half the population live below the poverty line, and the natural resources on which the poor disproportionately depend are increasingly stressed, impacting their health, livelihoods and vulnerability.

Health and the environment: The World Bank's recent Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) estimates that environmental factors account for as much as 22% of the national burden of disease, particularly in the form of respiratory infections from indoor and urban air pollution and diarrhoeal diseases. High use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture, and release of untreated effluents into the

¹ As per HIES, 2005, BBS

² According to SVRS, BBS

open water bodies by a growing number of industries are wrecking havoc on the country's fresh water and those who depend on this water and aquatic products. The overwhelming majority of victims of these trends are again the poor and marginalized of rural and urban areas. The World Bank argues that reduced exposure to environmental health risks could result in economic savings equivalent to as much as 3.5% of Bangladesh GDP.

Livelihoods and natural resources: Over two-thirds of the labour force directly depends on environmental resources for their livelihood. Natural resource degradation affects land (high population density, loss of 1% of cropped area per year, soil erosion, loss of nutrients), water (declining dry season surface water area and quality), fisheries (declining inland capture fisheries, loss of wetland habitat) and forests (only about 10% of the country, with much degraded). The poor suffer especially from the declining productivity of these resources.

Vulnerability to climate variability and change: The geographical location of Bangladesh in the confluence and delta of three mighty rivers – Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and near the eastern Himalayas, make it extremely vulnerable to floods and cyclones. Being the lower riparian country not only makes Bangladesh highly prone to floods, but also dependent on trends in the 93% of the catchments that lie upstream and outside Bangladesh. In contrast, seasonal droughts affect the northwest of the country. Hazards are exacerbated by lack of land use zoning, indiscriminate filling of water bodies and wetlands, and in the long term by human-induced climate change. As the poor live and depend disproportionately on marginal lands, they are the most vulnerable. Climate change is predicted to raise average sea levels by around 30 cm by 2030, 2050, and could make an additional 14% of the country extremely vulnerable to floods by 2030, further squeezing population and resource use patterns. These issues have received much greater attention in Bangladesh at the 13th UNFCCC Conference of Parties that was held in Bali, where Bangladesh played a prominent role.

Women and Environment: *Women and natural environment* are symbolic of life, mutually exclusive but still not recognized for their full contribution in managing resources and natural environment. Like many other poor women of developing world, women of Bangladesh play a critical role in the utilization of land and management of natural resources, but have a very low profile in the economic and political decision making when it comes to the protection of the natural environment. They suffer most from 'energy poverty' as they are solely responsible for supplying their families with food, fuel and water. Recent studies showed climate change is one of the most critical challenges affecting the most vulnerable communities of Bangladesh – namely the women and young girls.

2.2 Governance of the environment

Bangladesh in general is characterised by weak governance, and this is not different in the many aspects of poverty-environment-climate management. Law enforcement is limited, institutions have unclear responsibilities, transparency and accountability are limited, and conflicting objectives in the policies and plans impinge on sustainable development. In response, the government is working to reform the governance of the country, to reduce corruption and improve enforcement of the existing laws and regulations. This offers opportunities for poverty environment mainstreaming.

National government – limited implementation and rent seeking, but some recent improvements

National government and its agencies are divided along sectoral lines with limited technical expertise at the Ministry level. There is no mechanism that can effectively ensure environment and climate change issues are addressed and integrated into policy or project planning. Instead, the emphasis is on economic and physical planning, through agencies such as the Planning Commission. The relevant key regulatory national agencies include the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Land, and Ministry of Water Resources. Under these, the Department of Environment is a regulatory body with limited staff resources and a lack of presence at district and upazila levels. Other agencies have more of an implementation focus in defined sectors, including the Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, and Bangladesh Water Development Board. Several have developed plans and strategies, but implementation is ad hoc with a lack of sound information and analysis. The link between environment and poverty is neither clearly focused nor adequately strategized.

Civil society: diverse but fragmented

Bangladesh's 12,000-plus non government organisations (NGOs) range from vast service providers to small local welfare groups, pressure groups, and service contractors. Micro-credit and savings dominate the activities of many, and membership of such groups covers a high percentage of the rural poor. Some local NGOs are engaged in eco-campaign, promoting ecological farming and preservation of traditional knowledge and practices. To these can be added a small but growing number of community based organizations that have been created through project supports and now have government registration. These organizations manage one or more natural resource within their areas and are key actors in implementing long term sustainable natural resource management. The media - particularly newspapers and TV (with the advent of private channels), but also the radio - have played an increasingly well informed part in raising environmental issues and influencing opinion of the public and policy makers. Local media (mostly folk theatre) are also effective in informing and influencing the many poor people who cannot access the mass media.

Private sector: potential for increasing incentives and motivation

The Bangladesh economy has been growing at over 5-6% per year during the last decade. The potential is even more in future years. This will exponentially increase the pressure on the limited environmental resources of the country. Some of the leading sectors in the growth process are garments, textiles, knitwear and tanneries, all of which are implicated in discharging untreated effluent into rivers and wetlands, resulting in surface water that is well below than national standards. So the challenge is putting the growth process on a cleaner track, with least cost and within a shorter time frame. Corporate social and environmental responsibility is not yet a widely accepted practice in domestic industries, but is now starting to be emphasized by locally-operating multinationals and foreign purchasers of locally-made goods.

Limited Engagement of other development partners

A number of development partners are providing external support to the Government of Bangladesh, local communities and private initiatives in environment sector (Annex 1). However, it is evident that the interest of most development partners in focussing on environmental issues is decreasing alarmingly. Despite the diversity of donor supported initiatives, several issues receive low attention.

3. STRATEGY FOR POVERTY-ENVIRONMENT-CLIMATE-MAINSTREAMING

3.1. Goal and Objectives of PECM in Bangladesh

The overall goal of this Poverty-Environment-Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) project in Bangladesh is to enhance the institutional capacity of targeted national stakeholders to integrate poverty-environment-climate linkages into national development planning processes. This integration will promote more sustainable economic development in Bangladesh, and seek to ensure that livelihoods of Bangladesh poor are not undermined by unsustainable use of natural resources and lack of consideration of current and future impacts of climate change.

More specifically, the PECM aims to:

- Support the integration of climate change and environmental considerations into national development planning and budgeting processes
- Enhance UN's country assistance to provide effective support towards climate-resilient poverty reduction efforts

3.2. Main Outputs and Activities

Output 1: Poverty-Environment-Climate (PEC) issues mainstreamed into national level planning and budgeting processes

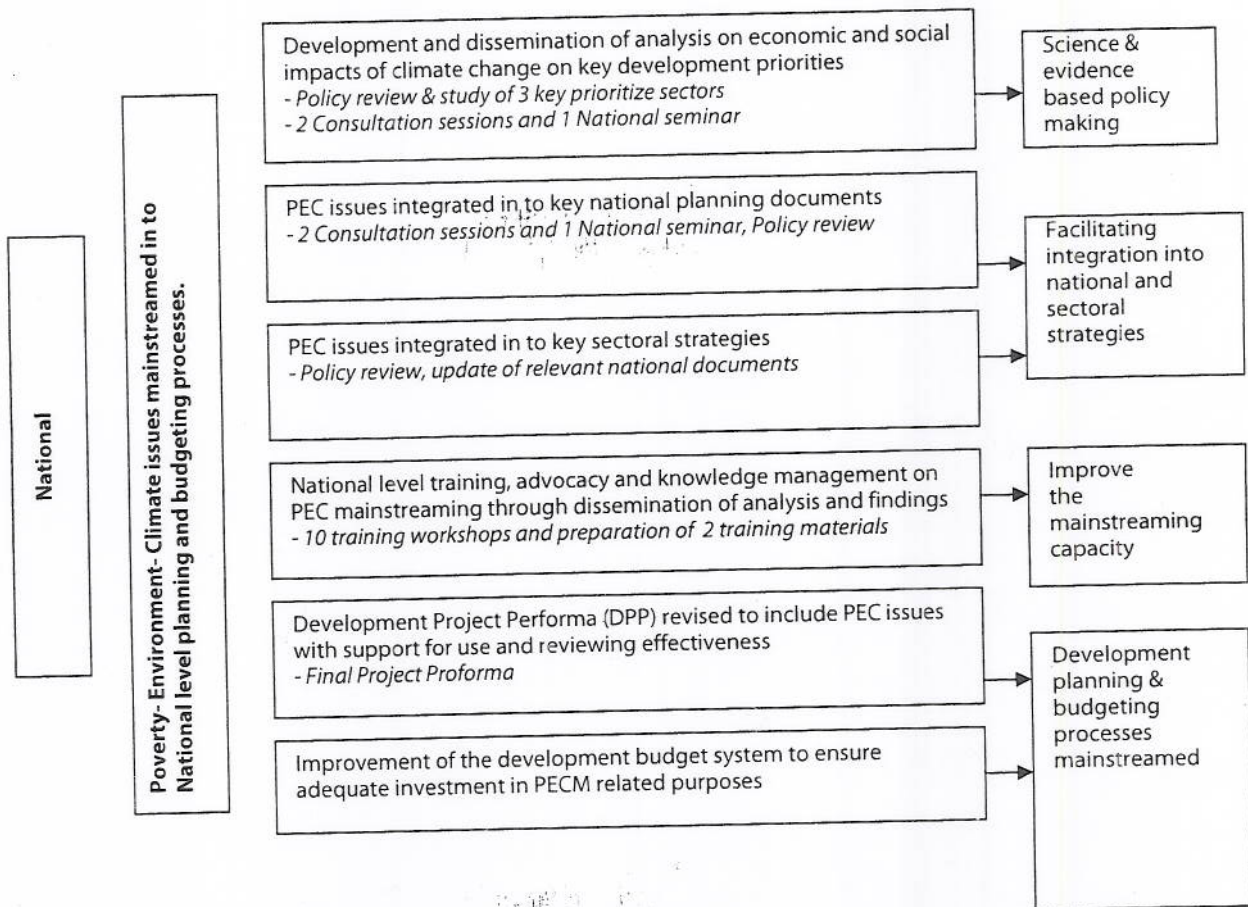
Under this output, a series of activities will be undertaken to ensure that climate change and environmental considerations are integrated into national development planning and budgeting processes. PEC integration will seek to influence the formulation, implementation and monitoring of targeted national and sectoral planning documents, such as the 2nd Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Five-Year Plan, a Medium Term Budget Framework investment programme, Annual Development Plan, Perspective Plan (2010-2021), Vision 2030, and sectoral strategies. In order to provide country-specific evidence on PEC linkages and action-oriented policy recommendations, socio-economic analysis will be undertaken in the overall context of national development strategies.

Implementation and follow up of national development strategies and plans has so far been limited with only a weak link to government expenditure. Government capital spending is determined by the Annual Development Programme (ADP). PEC linkages should be integrated into this budgeting process. In this regard, the possibility for creating a separate budget line (in the form of Block Grant) in the ADP will be assessed, and measures taken according to the results of the assessment and consultations.

Each project requires a Development Project Performa (DPP) which currently includes a few basic questions about environment impact assessment. Opportunities to include environment and climate into this DPP more explicitly will be explored. This activity will build on the mainstreaming efforts of the UNDP Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) to ensure that key issues pertaining to poverty, environment and climate change are mainstreamed, and ensure that the new format of DPP is adopted by the planning ministry.

National level capacity building and advocacy activities targeting planning, finance and other key development sectors will also be undertaken, in order to disseminate and facilitate the use of key findings and knowledge on how to mainstream poverty-environment climate issues into development planning processes.

The diagram below illustrates the key components of Output 1.



By mainstreaming PEC considerations into Bangladesh's national level planning and budgeting processes, the project aims to promote sustainable economic development in Bangladesh. As noted earlier, Bangladesh poor rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihood, and are extremely vulnerable to climate change. PEC mainstreaming seeks to ensure that their livelihoods are not undermined by unsustainable use of natural resources and lack of consideration of current and future impacts of climate change. By promoting environmental sustainability, the project will also assist Bangladesh in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

Output 2: Enhanced UNDP country assistance for climate resilient poverty reduction and environmental sustainability

UNDP Bangladesh's Country Program for 2006–2010 outlines UNDP's support to Bangladesh in the Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development Sector. Over the next years, the program will support institutional arrangements for the Planning Commission to cooperate with other ministries, agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) to build a sound framework for climate resilient sustainable environmental management.

The key emphasis of this output is PECM through collaborating with UNDP's existing and planned programmes. Currently UNDP's programme in Bangladesh is structured around selected "clusters". The Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) cluster has the lead role in promoting PECM within UNDP, but to date has lacked catalytic funds and a strategic approach to make this happen. The ESD team intends to facilitate and take lead in ensuring that current and future UNDP programmes in Bangladesh mainstream PEC issues through inter-cluster coordination meetings, inter-ministerial meetings and media advocacy. Within current and future UNDP programmes, appropriate coordination mechanisms will be developed, including creation of a PECM group within UNDP. Engagement with development partners will be actively sought to co-finance next phase of PECM programme - with support of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) – through national workshops and advocacy materials. The PECM will provide technical support to integrate PEC linkages into targeted UNDP initiatives. Examples of relevant UNDP programmes with potential linkages to PECM include the following:

- **Learning and Innovative Component (LIC) of the Local Governance Support Project (LGSP):** LIC aims to promote poverty reduction and MDG achievement through building the basic service delivery capacities of Union Parishads (UPs). The LGSP also envisages a set of guiding principles for environmental considerations while initiating 'schemes' (projects) under the block grant mechanism. This process can be linked and further strengthened by PECM initiatives.
- **Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP):** This programme provides significant support for community level disaster management and at the national policy level for establishing a climate change cell in the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment. The PEI needs to maintain close linkages with this project in terms of national policy support to mainstream disaster risk and mitigation at the national level. At the local level the CDMP has helped prepare a set of guidance on community risk assessment and introduced Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund modality. PECM activities can support the long-term sustainability of institutionalizing risk reduction through integration of PEC concerns.
- **Governance:** Through the Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy (SPD) project, the Bangladesh Parliament will establish the Bangladesh Institute of Parliamentary Studies (BIPS), which will act as the Center of Excellence for the Members of Bangladesh Parliament. PECM could provide guidance material to the BIPS to support their training and research activities.
- **Policy Support and advocacy:** The PECM group proposes to collaborate with the Policy Advisers network by providing recommendations of experts in the PEC sphere. The PECM group, in consultation with the ESD cluster could support experts to participate in the policy dialogue series that the cluster facilitates.

Annex 2 provides a list of other relevant projects of UNDP that have potential linkages to PECM activities. Synergies will also be fostered with relevant projects and programmes of the Government of Bangladesh and NGOs.

Mainstreaming PEC considerations into UNDP's existing and planned programmes will promote sustainable economic development in Bangladesh. As noted earlier, Bangladesh poor rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihood, and are extremely vulnerable to climate change. UNDP-wide PEC mainstreaming seeks to ensure that UNDP programmes improve their livelihoods by

promoting sustainable use of natural resources and by taking into consideration current and future impacts of climate change. By promoting environmental sustainability, PEC mainstreaming will also assist Bangladesh in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

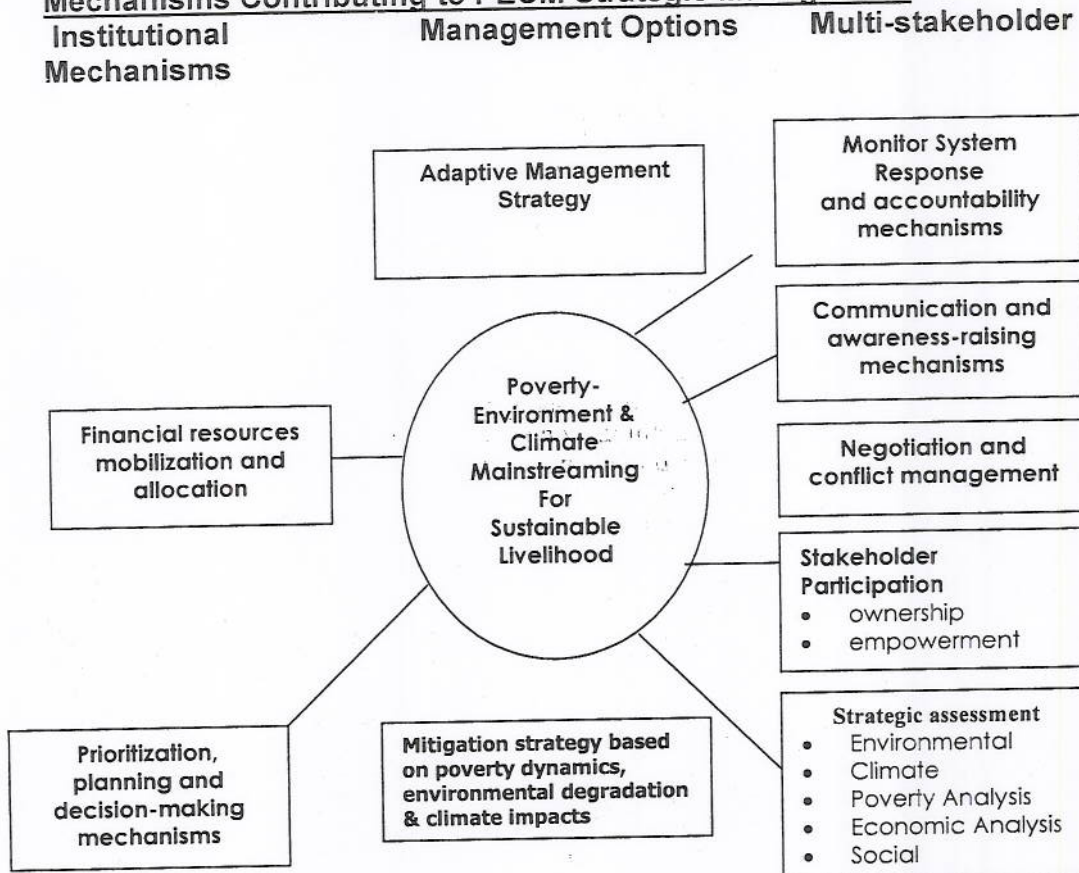
3.3. Strategy for PECM Implementation and Management

A number of steps can assist a country in strengthening its strategic planning processes and moving them in the direction of a PECM implementation and management strategy. This include a baseline study, a needs assessment, participatory action plan, inventory, co-ordination and continual improvement of mechanisms and institutions that can help to balance the economic, social, climate and environmental concerns of multiple stakeholders. Particularly, it is important for the project to have a strategic assessment, participation mechanisms, prioritisation, planning and decision-making mechanisms and communications.

A key task is to take stock of which strategic mechanisms, especially those that have effective stakeholder engagement processes and collaborative structures of partnership and resource mobilization. These mechanisms and elements and their associated tasks are likely to be spread among a variety of local and national strategic planning frameworks and initiatives, including the more recent PRS-II, MDG, SAARC SDGs and Climate Change Management Strategy and Action Plan. Taking stock in the form of MDG status, poverty, environment and climate hotspots inventory might involve multi-disciplinary team and analysis among a wide range of stakeholders to be consulted in dedicated workshops on what the different strategic approaches have to offer and whether pre-requisites for effective strategies are in place.

This PECM project is intended to create political space for ensuring provision of adequate national and local resources available to keep a strategy process alive if there is enough understanding about its importance and if the process is designed to continually improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Mechanisms Contributing to PECM Strategic Management



The figure above visualises suggested basic elements of a system for developing and implementing a strategy toward achieving MDGs. The system should encourage and facilitate the building of consensus in society about their vision, goals and objectives for management of climate resilient sustainable livelihood (the centre circle). It should provide a coordinated set of multi-stakeholder information and institutional mechanisms to deliver these (the satellite boxes).

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be initially implemented over a period of three and a half years, but may be extended up to five years based on a review in the middle of the third year. The project will align itself closely to the GoB's Five Year Plan, Annual Development Plan where appropriate. The project will be implemented nationally through supervision of General Economic Division and support by the UNDP, linking with existing MDG and PRS Monitoring programmes. The Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning will be focal government agency in coordinating the PECM programme with other agencies through the Project Management Board. Coordination within UNDP will also be facilitated by ESD cluster.

National Steering Committee (NSC): The NSC will be formed under the chairpersonship of the Member, General Economic Division, Planning Division etc. Other members of the NSC will be representatives of Prime Minister's Office, Finance Division, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land, Ministry of LGRD&C, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, UNDP, Bangladesh Country Office, UNEP/UNDP Asia Pacific Regional PEI team, three Representatives from CSOs (selected in a transparent and accountable manner) – Member and the National Project Director, GED, Planning Commission as member Secretary. The Annual Work Plan (AWP) will be endorsed by the National Project Director and Country Director, UNDP and will be the instrument of authorization for the Project Manager to deliver the outputs. The NSC would provide strategic policy guidelines and inter agency co-ordination. The NSC will be the key body which will facilitate the process of incorporating PEC issues into national policies. National Project Director (NPD) of the project will act as a member secretary. The NSC will meet bi-annually.

National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC): The NTAC will be formed under the chairpersonship of the Division Chief, General Economic Division of the Planning Commission. Members of the NTAC will be representatives of the MoEF, PC, BIDS, BBS, DoE, BRDB, 3 Representatives from CSOs, UNDP, WFP, and FAO. National PECM Project Manager will be the Member Secretary of the NTAC. The NTAC will provide strategic technical advice and policy feedback to the National Steering Committee. The NTAC will be the key body which will provide advisory services on technical issues to the NSC and PMB.

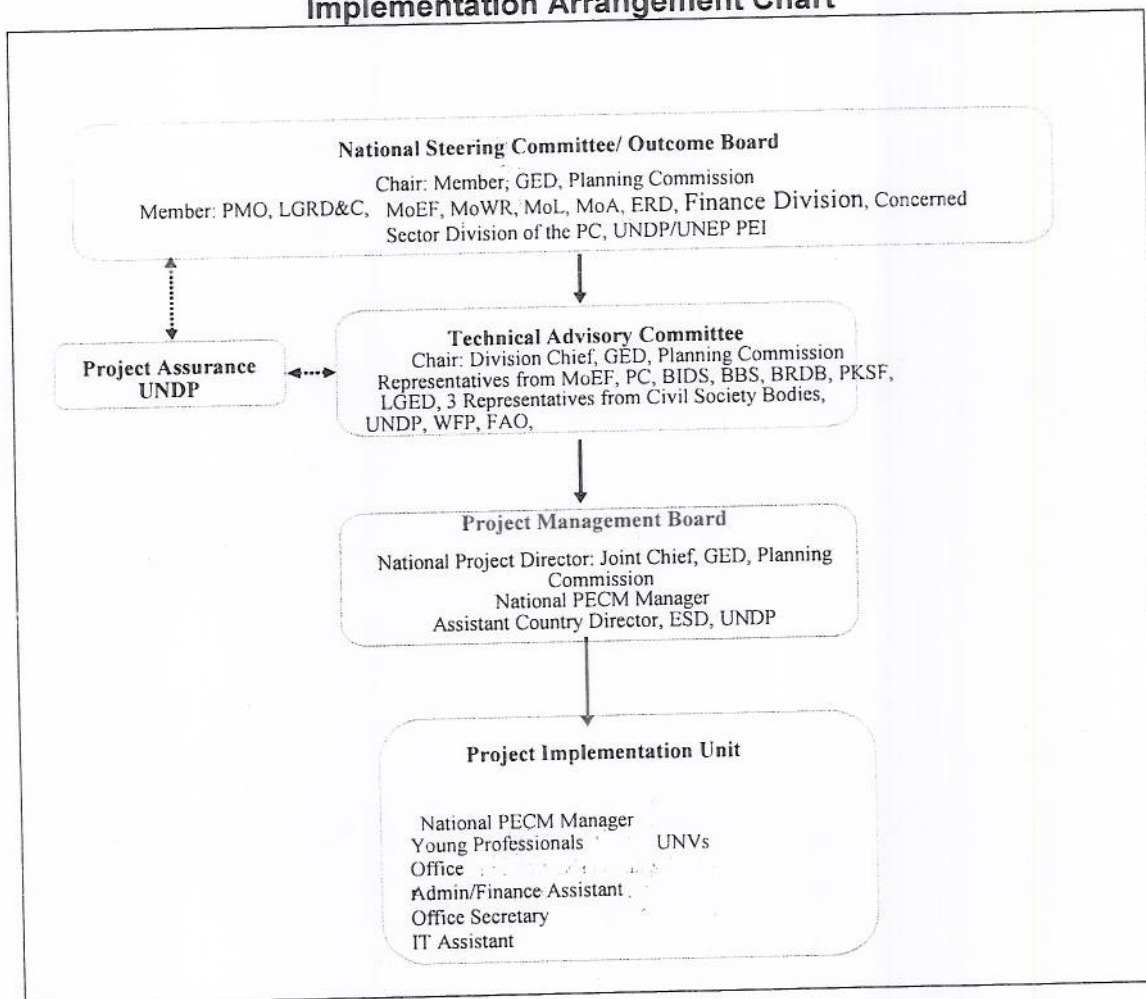
Project Management Board (PMB): To ensure implementation progress of the project and for the purpose of regular implementation monitoring and providing necessary directives, a Project Management Board will be formed with the National Project Director in the chair having members from relevant stakeholders including UNDP. The composition and functions (e.g. ToR) of the Project Management Board will be finalized by the NSC at an early stage of implementation. The Board will meet monthly/quarterly or as and when required.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU): The project will be implemented through existing programmes with the support of a set of highly professional and motivated staff. The following full-time and part-time staff will be contracted specifically to lead the implementation of PECM activities in Bangladesh.

- National PECM Manager
- Young professionals (monitoring and research)
- Administrative and finance assistance

The project may also recruit short-term experts if judged necessary for successful implementation of each output.

Implementation Arrangement Chart



Poverty-Environment and Climate Mainstreaming Group (PECMG) within UNDP: A network within the UNDP Country Office (CO) will be formed to promote cross-cluster PEC learning and implementation. All relevant clusters will be members of the group; the ESD cluster head will coordinate the meeting with support of the national PECM manager. This group will meet monthly in the beginning of the project, and quarterly in the later stages (as decided by the group). CD and DCD programme should also attend and chair the group meeting when required.

Resource Mobilization, Execution, Monitoring & Evaluation: Once funds are committed for the project and the implementation is approved, the PMU will serve as the executing agency, and arrange for project management and implementation by and funding for the implementing agency. A resource mobilization strategy, prospective funding sources either within government or development partners profiles will be devised, and negotiations entered into for funding commitment and approval based on interest expressed by contributing partners.

5. ASSUMPTIONS, RISK AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The key assumption of this PECM project is that there will be sufficient coordination among key government agencies and appreciation of environment protection as an opportunity rather than a barrier to economic growth and development. The main risks for the successful project implementation are natural disasters, political instability and civil unrest, inter-cluster non-cooperation within UNDP country office, and poor or non-cooperation among inter government agencies.

| Assumption | Risk | Mitigation measures |
|---|---|---|
| 1. The concerned ministries and their line departments/agencies, local government bodies, community groups and partner NGOs will collaborate and coordinate in programme implementation and resource sharing. | Mainstreaming poverty, environment and climate issues in development planning requires a strong commitment at the highest level of the government | There is the provision of productive engagement at the policy level and effective advocacy to influence policy making process. |
| 2. There will be smooth political transition. The political climate in the country will be conducive to programme implementation. | Intense political rivalry among political parties and power struggle could be reflected through strikes and civil unrest creating security problem to staff and difficulty in programme implementation. | The national level politics generally will not affect the programme implementation. There will be support from the Project Management Board to ensure programme implementation and continuity. |
| 3. Strong managerial and operational support services plus coordination mechanisms are in place to have effective interventions | Lack of coordination among the stakeholders and management problem at the implementation level may hinder achieving project goals | Broad based NSC and strong implementation monitoring mechanism through the PMB will ensure smooth functioning of the Project Implementation Unit in an effective manner towards achieving the anticipated results |

6. PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (2009-2012)

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| <p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resource Framework: Enhance carrying capacity of the environmental and natural resource base and increase access to sustainable energy services resulting in human and income poverty reduction.</p> <p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resources Framework including baseline, targets. i) Progress towards compliance and implementation of policies, plans and regulations; enhanced awareness, GoB capacity for environmental diplomacy, enhanced access to common property resource pool by poor and ECA management practices institutionalized ii) pro poor sustainable energy policy developed, national capacity enhanced, cleaner energy technology options developed.</p> <p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: 3 Energy and environment for sustainable development</p> <p>Partnership Strategy</p> <p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming (PECM)</p> |
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| Output 1. Poverty- Environment- Climate issues mainstreamed into national level planning and budgeting processes | | | | |
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| Intended Outputs | Output Targets (years) | Indicative activities | Responsible parties | Inputs (\$) |
| <p>1.1. Development and dissemination of social and economic analysis of climate change on key development priorities (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure, trade, food security, gender and poverty status)</p> | <p>Y1. Socio-economic analysis team established, mapping exercise undertaken and preliminary analysis developed</p> <p>Y2-4. Analysis reports in three areas developed and disseminated to target audiences</p> | <p>1.1.1. Identify three key development priorities to be studied</p> <p>1.1.2. Mapping/Stock Taking/Review/Gaps analysis on existing analysis, assessments and reports</p> <p>1.1.3. Convene a technical and user planning group to determine the feasibility, scope and extent of the analysis</p> <p>1.1.4. Design the socio-economic analysis implementation plan in three priorities with expected policy relevant results</p> <p>1.1.5. Undertake the analysis and finalize the reports through a series of stakeholder consultations</p> <p>1.1.6 Publish and distribute the analysis reports through appropriate media and communication channels</p> <p>1.1.7 Perform targeted advocacy to decision-makers and policy implementers with policy summaries and briefs</p> | <p>GED, Planning Division, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF), Ministry of Finance</p> | <p>150,000</p> |

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| <p>1.2. Poverty-Environment-Climate (PEC) issues integrated into key national and sectoral planning documents</p> | <p>Y1-2. Technical briefs developed and disseminated targeting specific entry points of selected national and sectoral planning processes</p> <p>Y2-3. At least one national and 3 sectoral policies integrated PEC linkages through policy advocacy using the results of the analysis undertaken in activity 1.1.</p> <p>Y.3-4. PEC indicators included in the monitoring system of targeted planning processes</p> <p>Y. 3-4. Planning guidelines reviewed to selected national and sectoral planning processes and targeted stakeholders trained in improved guidelines</p> | <p>1.2.1. Support development of technical briefs on identified policy issues providing the socio-economic analysis of key PEC linkages and a set of recommendations</p> <p>1.2.2. Review the current planning guidelines and provide written inputs to the draft guidelines</p> <p>1.2.3. Undertake joint training workshops on revised guidelines</p> <p>1.2.4. Develop a core list of PEC indicators and support the inclusion of the selected indicators in the monitoring system of target planning processes</p> <p>1.2.5. Identify appropriate national MDG 7 indicators drawing from global and regional best practice and develop a system to monitor indicators as part of the national development M&E system</p> | <p>Finance Ministry and Planning Ministry, universities, think tanks, GED/BBS</p> | <p>100,000</p> |
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| <p>1.3. National level training, advocacy and knowledge management on PEC mainstreaming through dissemination of analysis and findings (building on lessons from national level analysis and field level upscaling)</p> | <p>Y1. Training needs assessed and course outline developed</p> <p>Y2. PEC network established</p> <p>Y2-3. At least 10 training workshops delivered with gender balanced participation</p> <p>Y3-4. PEC focal points at key government agencies active in PEC mainstreaming and one south-south learning event organized</p> | <p>1.3.1. Communication and knowledge management strategy developed</p> <p>1.3.2. Dissemination of results of studies undertaken</p> <p>Translation needs identified and undertaken</p> <p>1.3.3. Development of poverty environment climate network in country training courses developed and institutionalized for PECM</p> <p>1.3.4. Study tour to other countries with experience on PECM</p> | <p>Finance Ministry and Planning Ministry, universities, think tanks</p> | <p>125,000</p> |
| <p>1.4. Development Project Performa (DPP) revised to include PEC issues in development planning and appraisal processes</p> | <p>Y1. Current DPP reviewed with recommendations through consultations</p> <p>Y2-3. Revised DPP and developed guidelines approved by the Government</p> <p>Y3-4. Increasing number of projects which address and mainstream the PEC linkages are approved</p> | <p>1.4.1 Development of indicators for screening system</p> <p>1.4.2 Prepare revised DPP with guidelines</p> <p>1.4.3 Orientation and piloting of guidance</p> <p>1.4.4 Support for monitoring and follow up of mainstreaming guidance</p> | <p>Planning Commission</p> | <p>75,000</p> |

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| | and included in the Annual Development Program | | |
| <p>1.5. Improve the current development budget (annual development programme: ADP) to ensure adequate investment in PECM related purposes</p> | <p>Y1. Current development budget system reviewed</p> <p>Y2. Measures and financing needs for PECM purposes identified</p> <p>Y3-4. Development project proposals for PECM purposes approved in the ADP with an appropriate monitoring and review mechanism</p> | <p>1.5.1 Review the current development (capital) budget system to identify measures for ensuring adequate investment in environment and climate issues across sectors</p> <p>1.5.2 Identify priority financing needs for integrating poverty-environment-climate linkages in accordance with national development plans</p> <p>1.5.3 Translate financing needs into Development project proforma/technical project proforma proposals to be approved in the ADP</p> <p>1.5.4 Develop mechanism to monitor and review progress</p> | <p>75,000</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning Commission, MoEF</p> |
| <p>1.6. Support for Planning Commission to institutionalize climate mainstreaming process</p> | <p>Y1. Needs and resources assessed for the Planning Commission to institutionalize climate mainstreaming</p> <p>Y2. Brief action plan on institutionalizing climate mainstreaming developed and approved/ mandate & function identified/ staffing requirement identified / existing expertise identified</p> <p>Y3-4. Planning</p> | <p>1.6.1 Undertake needs and resources assessment</p> <p>1.6.2 Develop a brief action plan for institutionalizing climate mainstreaming including the definition of mandate, function and identification of staffing requirements and mechanisms to network with existing expertise</p> <p>1.6.3 Support the implementation of the action plan</p> | <p>75,000</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1.7. Effective PECM programme management | Commission is better able to mainstream climate change across sectors Y1-2. PECM management unit established and fully operational Y3-4. PECM management unit has successfully completed defined PECM project activities | 1.7.1. Recruit a project manager cum poverty environment climate expert 1.7.2. Institutional/planning expert 1.7.3. Young professionals 1.7.4. Administrative/finance assistant 1.7.5. Implement technical support for project management (officer secretary, IT Assistant, travel/DSA, Operation and maintenance, evaluations, sundries, audit) 1.7.6. Undertake baseline assessment of PECM activities in areas where programme will be provided 1.7.7. Prepare monthly technical and financial reports 1.7.8. Facilitate project steering committee | GED/JUNDP | 330,000 |
| Output 1 (Total) | | | | 930,000 |
| Output 2. Enhanced UNDP's country assistance for climate resilient poverty reduction and environmental sustainability | | | | |
| 2.1. Poverty-environment-climate linkages mainstreamed into UNDP programmes | Y1. Coordination gaps in poverty-environment-climate mainstreaming within UNDP programmes identified Y2-3. Appropriate coordination mechanism developed and operational Y2-4 At least three relevant UNDP programmes identified and joint and | 2.1.1. Within current and future UNDP programmes, coordinate and develop appropriate coordination mechanisms through creation of the Poverty Environment Climate Mainstreaming group within UNDP so that ongoing and future programmes mainstream PEC issues (with support of local consultant and joint planning workshops) 2.2. Identify relevant UNDP initiatives in different clusters and develop and implement joint and complementary PECM activities | UNDP, Project Team, GED, MoF, ERD | 35,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | complementary activities undertaken | | | |
| | Y4. UNDP and UNCT's programmatic approach in the area of climate change enhanced | | | 35,000 |
| 2.2. Engage with development partners to co-finance next phase of PECM programme | Y3-4. Key development partners engaged in the next phase of PECM programme | 2.2.1. Identify and engage potential development partners to be involved in the next phase of PECM programme through national workshops and advocacy materials 2.2.2. Develop the next phase of PECM programme with identified development partners | UNDP, Project Team, GED, MoF, ERD | 70,000 |
| Output 2 (total) | | | | 1,000,000 |
| Total (output 1 + output 2) | | | | |

7. ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET (2009-2012)

| Intended Outputs | Responsible parties | Inputs (\$) | Source Funds | Budget 2009 | Amount (USD) | Budget 2010-12 | Amount (USD) |
|--|---|-------------|-----------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| Output 1. Poverty- Environment-Climate issues mainstreamed into national level planning and budgeting processes | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Development and dissemination of social and economic analysis of climate change on key development priorities (e.g. agriculture, infrastructure, trade, food security, gender and poverty status) | GED, Planning Division, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF), Ministry of Finance | 150,000 | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 20,000 | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 100,000 |
| | | | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 63400- Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session) | 5,000 | 63400- Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session) | 25,000 |
| 1.2. Poverty-Environment-Climate (PEC) issues integrated into key national and sectoral planning documents | Finance Ministry and Planning Ministry, universities, think tanks, GED/BBS | 100,000 | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 7,500 | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 32,500 |
| | | | | | | Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session) | 10,000 |
| | | | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 7,500 | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company | 32,500 |

| | Company | Company | Company |
|--|--|---------|---|
| | Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session) | 10,000 | |
| 1.3. National level training, advocacy and knowledge management on PEC mainstreaming through dissemination of analysis and findings (building on lessons from national level analysis and field level upscaling) | 71300- Training, Knowledge Management & Communication Expert | 7,500 | 37,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 125,000 | Finance Ministry and Planning Ministry, universities, think tanks |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 7,500 | 72100 - Contractual Services-Company |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 5,000 | 63400- Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session etc) |
| 1.4. Development Project Performa (DPP) revised to include PEC issues in development planning and appraisal processes | 71300- Local Consultant | 7,500 | 37,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 75,000 | Planning Commission |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 5,000 | 63400 - Workshop and Consultation Session |
| 1.5. Improve the current development budget (annual development programme: ADP) to ensure adequate investment in PECM related purposes | 71300- National Consultant | 5,000 | 25000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 75,000 | Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning |

| Commission, MoEF | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--------|---|--------|
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 63400 – Workshop and Consultation Session | 2,500 | 63400 – Workshop and Consultation Session | 12,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72100- Contractual Services- Company | 2,500 | 72100- Contractual Services- Company Learning Cost (Workshop, Consultative session) | 12,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72100- Contractual Services- Company | 12,500 | 72100- Contractual Services- Company | 62,500 |
| 1.6. Support for Planning Commission to institutionalize climate mainstreaming process | 75,000 | RCB/PEI Bangkok | | | |
| 1.7. Effective PECM programme management | 330,000 | GED/UNDP | | | |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71300- National Project Manager/PE C Expert | 10,000 | 71300- Project Manager/PE C Expert | 50,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71300- Short-term experts | 8,000 | 71300- Short- term experts | 40,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71300- Monitoring Officer (Young Professional) | 5,000 | 71300- Institutional/P lanning Expert | 25,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71300- Research Officer | 5,000 | 71300- Research | 25,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| | (Young Professional) | | Officer (Young Professional) | |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71400-Admin/Finance Assistant | 71400-Admin/Finance Assistant | 20,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71400-Short-term experts | 71400-Short-term experts | 12,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71400-Consultants | 71400-Consultants | 10,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72200-Equipment & Vehicle Rental | 72200-Equipment, Vehicle & Office Rental | 30,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71600-Duty Travel/DSA | 71600-Duty Travel/DSA | 25,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 72200 Office Supplies | 72200 Office Supplies | 10,000 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 74500 Miscellaneous | 74500 Miscellaneous | 12,500 |
| | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 63400-inception workshop & Report | 63400-Reporting & Evaluation | 15,000 |
| | | | | 150,000 |
| | | | | 780,000 |
| Output 1 Total | | | | 930,000 |
| Output 2. Enhanced UNDP's country assistance for climate resilient poverty reduction and environmental sustainability | | | | |
| 2.1. Poverty-environment-climate linkages mainstreamed into UNDP programmes | UNDP, Project Team, GED, MoF, ERD | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71500- UNV consultant | 15,000 |
| | | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 63400-Learning cost (Joint Planning) | 15,000 |

| | | | | | | Planning |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2.2. Engage with development partners to co-finance next phase of PECM programme | UNDP, Project Team, GED, MoF, ERD | 35,000 | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 71300- UNV | 2,500 | 71300- Local Consultant |
| | | | RCB/PEI Bangkok | 63400- Learning cost (Joint Planning) | 2,500 | 63400- Learning cost (Joint Planning) |
| Output 2 Total | | 70,000 | | | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| TOTAL (OUTPUT 1+2) | | 1,000,000 | | | 160,000 | 840,000 |

Annex 1: Environment and sustainable development issues and existing external support

| Environment and sustainable development issues and existing external support | | |
|--|---|--|
| Area | Issue/intervention area | Development partner support (current, near pipeline) |
| Health | Indoor air pollution | WB (study) |
| | Water supply and drainage (Dhaka) | WB |
| | Water supply and drainage (other towns) | ADB (2 nd towns), CIDA, USAID |
| | Sanitation | UNICEF, ADB, WB, DANIDA |
| | Solid waste | ADB, UNCRD, JBIC/JICA |
| | Food safety | EC, FAO, WHO |
| | Agro-chemicals | UNDP (POPS) |
| | Surface water quality and pollution | WB (Dhaka), SDC (arsenic) |
| | Environmental governance (legal, policy) | CIDA (DOE) |
| Livelihoods / Vulnerability / NR | Decentralisation (UPs in local planning.) | WB, UNDP, EC, SDC |
| | Sustainable agriculture (IPM.) | DANIDA, WB, EC, UNDP, SDC, ... |
| | Land management (zoning, leasing, degradation, ...) | UNDP |
| | Watershed management | Dutch, SDC, USAID |
| | Forests and protected areas | USAID (Nishorgo), UNDP |
| | Coastal zone resources and management | Dutch (ICZM), UNDP (ECFC), UNDP (CWBM) |
| | Inland wetlands and capture fisheries | USAID (MACH - ending), UNDP (CWBM P), Danida |
| | Water resource management (FCD/I, existing, participatory management) | Dutch, ADB (JM River Erosion, SW, Command Area), WB, etc |
| | Chars (islands and newly accreted lands in rivers and coast) | DFID (CLP – riverine) Dutch (CDSP - coastal), USAID (flood proofing) |
| | Chittagong Hill Tracts (environmental management, forestry, community development, ...) | EU, USAID, UNDP |
| | Disaster reduction | DFID, EC, UNDP |
| | Climate Change | DFID, GEF/ UNDP, USAID, Dutch, CIDA, EC, DANIDA |
| | Trans-boundary water / watershed management | None |
| | Environmental governance (legal, policy) | CIDA (DOE) |

* This table does not also include development projects that are 100% funded from internal Government of Bangladesh resources in the environment sector. .
 ADB = Asian Development Bank, CIDA = Canadian International Development Assistance, CDSP = Char Development and Settlement Project, CLP = Char Livelihood Programme, CWBM = Coastal Wetland and Biodiversity Management, Danida = Danish international development assistance, DFID = Department for International Development (UK), DOE = Department of Environment, EC = European Commission, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organisation, GEF = Global Environment Facility, ICZM = Integrated Coastal Zone Management, JM = Jamuna-Meghna, MACH = Management of Aquatic ecosystems through Community Husbandry, SDC = Swiss Development Corporation, SW South west, WB = World Bank, WHO = World Health Organisation.

Annex 2: Relevant UNDP Programmes with potential linkages to PECM

Table: Poverty environment climate mainstreaming opportunities with other UNDP Clusters

| Clusters | Ongoing & pipeline programmes for 2008 onwards - | Potential areas of collaboration | Area of PEC mainstreaming |
|---|--|---|--|
| MDG & E-Development | - MDG Monitoring: <i>PRS monitoring</i> <i>Access to Information</i> | MDG based planning (opportunities for environment needs assessment & costing; piloting poverty environment investments) | Valuation of environmental goods & services; reflecting the value in PRSP document, budgeting and upscaling. Poverty-environment-climate input into PRS-Phase-II |
| Local Governance | - Local Governance Support Project Learning & Innovation Component | Opportunities for environment investment through local government block grants | Prepare 'ToT' materials and guidelines reflecting PEC links |
| Disaster Management | - Disaster management: CDMP II (under preparation) <i>Climate Change Cell</i> | Disaster and climate preparedness and management (climate mainstreaming at local/micro/project level) | Climate Proofing and Climate Resilient Development e.g. ecosystem based disaster risk reduction measures, saline, diseases and flood tolerant crop varieties, short duration or early mature varieties, improved design of rural housing and boat, improved warning system and climate forecasting |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) | - CHT administration and development | CHT natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, co-management of protected areas, etc. | Community conserved areas, watershed management, improved upland practice, sustainable upland management technology |
| Democracy and Governance/ Police Reform Project | | Parliament Public Administration : Training Centre and Police Curriculum Higher education institutions | Improved environmental governance, capacity building of local government representative in environmental governance and advocacy |
| Urban poverty | - Urban poverty programme | Urban environment management | Improved urban landscape and restored degraded landscape, arboriculture, greening of urban landscape, energy efficiency and energy efficient transport system in urban areas, capacity building of city corporation in energy conservation |
| Local Poverty Reduction | - Employment programme REOPA | Environment opportunities for employment; | Linking biodiversity with livelihood, conservation based income and livelihood diversification |
| Policy Support and Advocacy | - Policy Advisory Communication | Media Partnership, environmental advocacy & awareness, knowledge products | Awareness campaign, climate proofing, support policy dialogue for building capacity of local govt. representatives |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | - GEF Sustainable land management - Coastal Wetland Biodiversity Management Programme | - Mainstreaming with key sectors of land and coastal management - Enhancing environmental governance for natural | - Increased village forest areas, community forestry, community conserved areas, co-management of protected areas and special conservation areas, development of |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | - GEF Coastal Adaptation Through Afforestation - Environmental Governance program (early concept stage) | resources and environmental management | eco-enterprise, eco-tourism based livelihood options, improve environmental governance, etc. |
| Energy & Climate Change | - Renewable energy generation (pipeline) - NAPA follow-up and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan support - National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) | Mainstreaming with rural Renewable energy, biogas and improved cook stove | Expand off-grid rural renewable energy, improved cook stove and kitchen design for energy savings and efficiency, village woodlot for biomass fuel, Pro-poor sustainable rural energy programme, Integration of climate change into national and sectoral development processes, |

The UNDP-GEF funded NAPA and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008 document identified challenges in relation to the forecasted impacts of climate change and this project is aimed at responding some of those while addressing the issues of poverty environment and climate resilient development. This strategy and action plan document highlights the Bangladesh Government's commitment to integrate climate change into all aspects of national, sectoral and spatial development in the country.

Linkages will also be established with the MoEF's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) findings and recommendations supported by UNDP-GEF which will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The initial consultations carried out in relation to the UNDP supported projects and programmes which will be used as a mechanism to support the integration and synergy into the delivery of the principle of participatory governance for integrated development with focus on poverty reduction, environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

Synergies will also be fostered with the projects and programmes of the Government of Bangladesh and NGOs. 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 agricultural system can be highlighted as an example of grassroots sustainable land and climate management in practice in partnership with the DAE and Sustainable Land Management project of the MoEF in order to enhance crop productivity with emphasis on food security for the vulnerable population.

UNDP is in the process of developing the Environmental Governance program, which is in the early pipeline stage, will promote sustainable approaches for natural resources and environmental management at all levels from local to national and enhance the opportunities for integrating environmental governance concerns into decision making process. It will also carry out an in-depth analysis of the institutional setting to identify appropriate programmatic and strategic options to enhance environmental governance in Bangladesh.

**Annex 3: Terms of Reference for
National Project Manager cum Poverty-Environmental-Climat e Expert**

I. Position Information

Job Title: National Project Manager / Poverty-Environmental-Climat e Expert
(National)
Reports to: Deputy Country Director/Programme
Duration: One Year (renewable)
Contract: National Consultant
Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Background

Poverty, growth and environmental sustainability are inextricably bound together in Bangladesh. 40% of the population are poor as per HIES, 2005, BBS and depend on an over-exploited and degrading natural resource base. Industrial and urban growth will improve economic livelihoods but already are serious threats to environmental and human health. Meanwhile the vulnerability of the poor in a hazardous environment is set to be worsened by climate change. Poverty environment issues are critical to assist Bangladesh to meet its commitment to ensuring environmental sustainability as part of the Millennium Development Goals.

Through public pressure, environmental issues have received increasing attention, for example in the Bangladesh Poverty Reduction Strategy, in the media, and in government projects. UNDP has played a significant role in this through its Sustainable Environmental Management Programme, which is now closing. However, when the need is arguably greater the donor community has been reducing its support for environmental projects. UNDP by providing catalytic funds will generate partnerships to mainstream poverty environment into decision making.

This is part of an Asia Pacific regional and global approach through the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) by UNDP and UNEP. The PEI has been working in Africa for over 5 years and the focus on poverty environment mainstreaming is now being developed in Asia Pacific in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Pakistan and Viet Nam with China and PNG under discussion.

Purpose and scope

Bangladesh is generally characterised by weak environmental governance and management. Laws are rarely enforced, institutions have ill-defined responsibilities, transparency and accountability are limited, and there are conflicting objectives in the extensive set of policies and plans that impinge on sustainable development. National government and its agencies are divided along sectoral lines with little technical expertise at the Ministry level. There is no mechanism or forum that can effectively ensure environment and climate change issues are addressed and harmonised in policy or project planning. The link between environment and poverty is neither clearly focused nor adequately strategized. However, there exists an opportunity. With the caretaker government, there has been a general crack down on corruption. The Department of Environment has increased enforcement doubling its revenue which has helped it to persuade the Finance Ministry to fund over 1000 more staff.

UNDP has a project on MDGs based planning which aims to provide support for national level MDG based planning and local level pilots. The PEI can support the piloting of an environment needs assessment to identify priority pro-poor environment investments. The project also has significant funds for local level piloting, which could provide funds for PEI activities at the local level. Together with this MDG project, UNDP will recruit an advisor/institution to provide technical

and professional inputs to the implementation and timely achievement of the projects activities. These inputs will focus on: Mainstreaming Poverty- Environment- Climate issues in to key national level planning and budgeting. In particular looking at the following outputs:

1. Analyze the situation and propose adequate response and support strategies in close consultation with NPD, Planning Commission, Technical Advisory Committee and UNDP Management.
2. Monitor, support and report on progress performance with special emphasis on programme quality and delivery targets, managerial efficiency, compliance, and financial sustainability.
3. Coordinate closely with key stakeholders to ensure coherent support and consistent communication with various partners including development partners.
4. Contribute to knowledge sharing within the Technical committee, Project Board and UNDP on project experience.
5. Share responsibility of execution of the project and oversee day to day management;
6. Assist GED in establishing PECM process in the macro-economic planning of the country;
7. Advise and assist NPD in the overall management and ensure smooth functioning of Poverty-Environment-Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) activity and build capacity of the project team including GED officials;
8. Ensure mainstreaming of PEC issues in to Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2 (PRSP2) and in the DPP;
9. Develop a framework (matrix) linking MDG environment needs, climate (and variability) change and poverty and priority interventions to enhance livelihood quality;
10. Assist to strengthen effective coordination and collaboration among the Sector Divisions of the PC, line Ministries and Agencies and vertical coordination from the local level to central level and horizontal coordination among different line agencies at local and central level;
11. Identify policies and executive orders necessary for smooth functioning of the integration and mainstreaming of PEC in to the national development plans;
12. Provide technical inputs and guide preparing an indicator framework and indicators and indices to capture changes in the outcome of the interventions as well as preparing screening indicators for projects and programmes to be 'climate proof';
13. Support to Planning Commission in the preparation of new Project Document in consultation with the institutional expert and UNDP for second and third phase of the PECM as indicated in the Development of Programme and Resource mobilization under Implementation Arrangements of the Project Document.
14. Assist NPD in preparing NSC and PIC/PMB meetings.

QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE

- Post graduate degree in environmental/natural resource management or development or in a related field with professional experience in poverty, environment and climate change;
- Experience in Climate risk management and adaptation, adaptation research, climate impact predictions and assessment in Bangladesh;
- Substantive knowledge on hazard analysis, disaster management, natural resource management, water management, coastal zone management, environmental and socio-economic issues;
- Experience in interpreting policy/strategy in to interventions and designing, developing managing development projects;
- Familiarity with PRSP and other sectoral/national policies/strategies/plans as well as major GoB interventions/programmes and projects in relation to governance and poverty reduction;

- Substantive knowledge of development challenges facing Bangladesh i.e. economic, planning, governance, gender and poverty reduction;
- Experience in liaising and negotiating with Bangladesh government officials both at the central and local level;
- Good interpersonal skill, knowledge management skill, persuasion skill and managing staffs in project Implementation;
- knowledge of Bangla and high level of English writing and speaking skills;
- Prior experience in dealing with UNDP and/or other institutions involved in development cooperation would be an added advantage;
- Experience of mainstreaming processes would be highly desirable along with proven ability to work as part of a team, good organizational skills and commitment to hard work will be crucial to the success of this post.

Annex 4: Terms of Reference of the National Steering Committee (NSC)/ Outcome Board

The National Steering Committee / Outcome Board will be established by Planning Commission with the following possible composition. The Outcome Board will meet on a six-monthly basis, or if necessary, meetings may be held more frequently.

- 1) Member, GED, Planning Commission – Chairperson
- 2) Representatives from Prime Minister's Office
- 3) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests-Member
- 4) Representative (Joint Secretary level), Finance Division, Ministry of Finance– Member
- 5) Representative (Joint Secretary level), ERD, Ministry of Finance – Member
- 6) Representative (Joint Secretary level), Ministry of Water Resources- Member
- 7) Representative (Joint Secretary level), Ministry of Agriculture- Member
- 8) Representative (Joint Secretary level), Ministry of Land- Member
- 9) Representative of UNDP, Bangladesh Country Office – Member
- 10) Representative of UNEP/UNDP Asia Pacific Poverty Environment Team
- 11) Three Representatives from Civil Society Organizations – Member
- 12) National Project Director, GED, Planning Commission – Member Secretary

The National Steering Committee /Outcome Board will be chaired by the Member, GED, Planning Commission. The members include the representative of UNDP and other relevant participants that have a direct bearing on the successful implementation of the project. The Outcome Board can co-opt members as deemed necessary.

Responsibilities

- Establish policies to define the functions, responsibilities, and delegation of powers for the implementing agencies and the Project Management Unit;
- Provide overall guidance on budget management and project activities;
- Facilitate coordination of project activities across institutions;
- Review project activities, and their adherence to the work plan set forth in the project document;
- Take decisions on the issues brought to its notice by cooperating agencies, departments, institutions, and UNDP;
- Provide advice and guidance on efficient and timely execution of the project;
- Initiate remedial action to remove impediments in the progress of project activities that were not envisaged earlier.

Annex-5

Terms of Reference National Technical Advisory Committee for Poverty Environment and Climate Mainstreaming (PECM) in Bangladesh

The Technical Advisory Committee for the Project will be established and will meet at least on a Quarterly basis to provide necessary technical guidance to the National Project Steering Committee. Composition of the committee:

(List in not in accordance with seniority)

- 1) Chair : Member, GED, Planning Commission
- 2) Representative from Planning Commission
- 3) Director, Research, BIDS
- 4) Representative from BBS
- 5) Director General, BRDB
- 6) Representative from LGED
- 7) Managing Director, PKSf
- 8) Representative from United Nations Development Programme
- 9) Representative from World Food Programme
- 10) Representative from FAO
- 11) 3 Representatives from relevant NGO/Civil Society organization to be selected.

The Committee will be responsible to:

- ◆ Ensure continuous and consistent information sharing between different participating organizations on all issues relevant to the project;
- ◆ Provide quality control of technical reports prepared by the national consultants and the project formulation team;
- ◆ Evaluate and approve all draft reports/policy papers etc produced as outputs of the formulation team;
- ◆ Participate in project preparation and review workshops;
- ◆ Agree on the key functions, roles and responsibilities of committee organizations in the project;
- ◆ Review and comment on the proposed work plan for the full-size project;
- ◆ Review the proposed project results framework and indicative activities proposed in the final project document;
- ◆ Facilitate coordination of proposed project activities between institutions;
- ◆ Take decisions on issues brought to its notice by UNDP and other cooperating institutions, and advise regarding efficient and timely execution of the project preparation phase;
- ◆ Initiate remedial action to remove impediments in the progress of project preparation activities that were not envisaged earlier;
- ◆ Monitor the performance of the project preparation phase through evaluation of progress reports produced by the formulation team;
- ◆ Assist and Guide the National Steering Committee

Organizations can delegate and co-opt appropriate members.

Annex-6 ToR of Admin/Finance Assistant

Admin/Finance Assistant

The Finance Assistant will report to the Project Manager and receive guidance from the NPD and the Project Manager.

Responsibilities

- Standardize the finance and accounting systems of the project while maintaining compatibility with GoB and UNDP financial and accounting procedures
- Prepare budget revisions of the projects based on the PDRs and CDRs; assist in the preparation of the AWP
- Comply and verify budget and accounting data by researching files, calculating costs, and estimating anticipated expenditures from readily available information sources, in particular partner agencies
- Prepare status report, progress reports, Annual Development Programme (ADP) report, IMED reports, ERD reports, and other required financial reports
- Process all types of payment requests for settlement purpose including quarterly advances to the partners upon joint review with the PC and FA following the existing RMG/UNDP financial rules and regulations
- Prepare periodic accounting records by recording receipts and disbursements (ledgers, cash books, vouchers, etc.) and reconciling data for recurring or financial special reports and assist in preparation of annual procurement plan
- Undertake project financial closure formalities including submission of terminal reports, transfer and disposal of equipment, processing of semi-final and final revisions, and support professional staff in preparing the terminal assessment reports
- Prepare reports and documents as per specified formats, project, or programme plans and general reference documents as well as general administrative/financial or specialized tasks related to the project which may be of a confidential nature within the assigned area of responsibility
- Assist in the timely issuance of contracts and assurance of other eligible entitlements of the projects personnel, experts, and consultants by preparing annual recruitment plans
- In addition to general administration responsibilities, also supervise directly and indirectly tasks of the other support staff under the program
- Provide substantive support to the National Project Director and Project Manager for overall implementation

Qualifications

- Masters in Commerce, Business Management, or other relevant discipline
- At least five years practical experience in UN-related projects
- Strong understanding of budgeting and the UN/GoB accounting system—candidates familiar with UNDP administrative, program, and financial procedures preferred
- Ability to use MS Office packages under the Windows XP Professional environment
- Initiative, sound judgment, and capacity to work independently
- Proficient verbal and written English and Bangla skills

ANNEX 7. Organisations consulted in designing this PECM project document

April 2007

Government

(Secretary, Joint Secretary, Joint Chief and Director General Levels)
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Ministry of Water Resources
Ministry of Land
Ministry of Agriculture
Planning Commission
Department of Environment
Forest Department
Department of Fisheries
Water Resource Planning Organisation
Bangladesh Water Development Board

Development Partners

Asian Development Bank
Food and Agriculture Organisation
European Commission
German Technical Assistance
Swiss Development Corporation
United States Agency for International Development
World Bank

NGOs and Civil Society

Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies
Caritas Bangladesh
Centre for Natural Resource Studies
IUCN – World Conservation Union

Others: Programme/Project Level
Climate Change Cell
CDMP
LGSP
CLP?

January 2008

Secretary, Ministry of Planning
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance
DG, Department of Environment

February 2008

Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests
Joint Chief, General Economics Division, Planning Commission
Additional Secretary Economics Relations Division, Ministry of Finance
Secretary, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning
Division Chief, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Institution, Division, Planning Commission & PD, PSU/PC
Director General, Bangladesh Rural development Board
Chairman, Unnayan Shamannay
Managing Director, UBINIG, Policy Research for Development Alternatives



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. Position Information

Job Title: Climate Economics Advisor (International)
Reports to: Deputy Country Director/Programme
Duration: One Year (with possibility of extension)
Contract: L 4
Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh

II. Organizational Context

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP's Strategic Plan (2008-2011) has adopted four main areas of focus for environment and energy: mainstreaming, financing, adaptation and local delivery. In delivering this ambitious programme, UNDP is increasingly realizing the importance of economic skills and analysis. This post is being created within the UNDP Bangladesh country office to help address this.

Together with multiples agencies, UNDP is working on climate mitigation and adaptation work in Bangladesh. There is an urgent need to develop a more policy focused and economically grounded approach to climate opportunities and challenges. Key areas of work include integrating economics into climate work of UNDP Bangladesh and engaging with the government on climate policy issues, working with relevant staff across the office and other parts of UNCT.

Bangladesh faces many challenges in adapting to climate change and major public and private investment in adaptation and mitigation, as well as the potential for harnessing carbon financing. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), was unveiled in September 2008. It focuses on climate adaptation through making the country more climate-resilient and less vulnerable to natural disasters, but it also includes action for promoting a low carbon path for social and economic development. The current BCCSAP focuses on 6 key areas to meet the current and future challenges in climate change – (i) food security, poverty and health, (ii) comprehensive disaster management, (iii) infrastructure, (iv) research and knowledge management, (v) mitigation and low carbon development, (vi) capacity building and institutional strengthening.

The post will seek to strengthen UNDP's policy capacity, improve coherence within UNDP and with the wider UNCT and promote a strategic engagement on climate issues by UNDP. The position will also work closely with the new climate adaptation and mitigation support services being developed across UNDP and from within the Regional Services Centres. The Climate Economics Advisor will report to the Deputy Country Director Programmes.

III. Functions / Key Results Expected

Summary of Key Functions:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream climate change within UNDP programmes and projects <input type="checkbox"/> Develop strategic partnerships in climate change and energy <input type="checkbox"/> Lead strategy for UNDP strategic engagement and dialogue with the wider UNCT <input type="checkbox"/> Support mainstreaming climate policy into the Planning Commission |
| <p>1. Mainstream climate change within UNDP programmes and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a programmatic approach to climate change from the existing climate change (mitigation and adaptation) and energy portfolio <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate overall UNDP support to climate change <input type="checkbox"/> Review of UNDP's ongoing and planned programmes and projects by clusters on governance, poverty, policy, communication, disaster management, etc – including ProDocs and AWP's <input type="checkbox"/> Engage with other clusters and ensure that relevant activities and modalities to mainstream climate change issues into ongoing programmes and projects are included in the ProDoc and Annual WorkPlan (AWP) |
| <p>2. Develop strategic partnerships in climate change and energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen the partnership/coordination with key stakeholders, particularly different agencies of Government of Bangladesh, development partners, private sector, and civil society to identify opportunities, formulate joint initiatives with maximum impacts and efficiency, minimize duplication of efforts and reduce transaction costs. <input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity of the government in programming climate change related resources and provide advice on the effective use and management of difference climate financing mechanisms (The major climate change funds are now held by government and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund). <input type="checkbox"/> Explore the potential for private sector partnerships in climate change and environment, and work on advocacy for private sector, donors and government counterparts regarding the opportunities on carbon / environmental financing. |
| <p>3. Lead UNDP's strategic engagement and dialogue with the wider UNCT and development partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Review of climate policy debates in Bangladesh and identification of areas where UNDP can add value <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate advocacy on UNDP roles with regard to climate change identifying UNDP's comparative advantage and strategy for UNDP strategic support with other UN agencies and other development partners <input type="checkbox"/> Support greater UN coordination through the RC and some high profile interventions where the UN may have comparative advantage <input type="checkbox"/> Serve as resource person in capacity development activities on climate change for UNDP E&E Cluster, Country Office and UNCT <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the sharing of good practices from UNDP climate change to wider network and develop strategy for UNDP on how to replicate them at the national level <input type="checkbox"/> Promote information sharing and facilitate dialogue within the donor community by initiating and/or participating in consultative meetings and preparing briefs and policy papers on climate change |
| <p>4. Support mainstreaming climate change consideration into the Planning Commission and other key development ministries through the use of economic tools and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream climate policy into the Planning Commission by supporting economic skills and tools to climate proof public and private investment and to proactively use climate financing. |
| <p>IV. Competencies</p> |

- Corporate Responsibility & Direction:**
- Serves and promotes the vision, mission, values, and strategic goals of UNDP
- People Skills:**
- Recognizes and responds appropriately to the ideas, interests, and concerns of others; gives credit to the contributions of others
- Managing for Results:**
- Plans and prioritizes work activities to meet organizational goals
- Partnering & Networking:**
- Builds and sustains relationships with key constituents (internal/external/ bilateral/ multilateral/public/private; civil society) ;
- Innovation & Judgment:**
- Conceptualizes and analyzes problems to identify key issues, underlying problems, and how they relate
 - Generates creative, practical approaches to overcome challenging situations
 - Devises new systems and processes, and modifies existing ones, to support innovative behaviors
- Communication:**
- Demonstrates excellent and effective written and oral communication skills
 - Demonstrates effective communication skills in a multidisciplinary working environment
 - Demonstrate respect to knowledge and culture and religion in a multidisciplinary working environment
- Job Knowledge & Expertise:**
- Applies the required depth and breadth of knowledge and expertise to meet job demands
 - Uses Information Technology effectively as a tool and resource

V. Recruitment Qualifications

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| Education: | Masters degree or advanced degree in economics, preferably related to environment |
| Experience and requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 years professional experience in environment economics and climate change issues of which 5 years in developing countries • Experience in advising climate change and energy policy development in developing countries a major asset • Proven track record in programming large scale development projects in the area of climate change and related issues • Ability to engage in and contribute to high-level policy dialogues and advisory functions involving high level government counterparts and other stake-holders • Proven experience and knowledge of the institutional framework and the policies of climate change in South Asia, particularly, Bangladesh is an asset |
| Language Requirements: | Fluency in English |

| VI. Signatures- Job Description Certification | | |
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| Name | Signature | Date |
| Human Resource Officer, UNDP | | |
| Name | Signature | Date |

Annex-9: LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and UNDP, signed on 25 November 1986. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency. The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed at <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.