



Country: Bangladesh
Initiation Plan

Project Title: Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP)

Expected CP Outcome(s): The programme will serve as the key vehicle to achieve the Outcome 2 of UNDAF Pillar 5 - "By 2016, vulnerable populations benefit from better natural resource management and access to low carbon energy"

Initiation Plan Start Date: 01 October 2011

Initiation Plan End Date: 31 August 2012

Implementing Partners: UNDP implementation in partnership with (a) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) (b) Ministry of Industries (MoI), (c) Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) and Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C)

Brief Description

This initiation plan supports the formulation and design of Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP), which aims at making important and tangible contributions to the implementation of BCCSAP Pillar-5 as well as to the accelerated contribution to MDGs 1, 7 and 8 achievements.

The concept of 'Green Development' challenges the existing perception that eco-friendly initiatives stifle economic growth, using a new set of development instruments that leverage technological innovations, policy reform and climate financing instruments. Linking with this concept, the programme needs to adopt inclusive approaches to build capacity and promote environmental governance at all levels to support adaptive conservation practices while promoting and improving the livelihoods of the poor and the marginalized. The programme will build on the results and experience of UNDP-supported initiatives and ongoing projects in the areas of climate change, sustainable energy and environment and will incorporate a pro-poor and green human development agenda into the rapidly evolving low emission development discourse.

This initiation plan will cover the preparatory phase of new programming opportunities to achieve the above stated outcome-2 of UNDAF Pillar-5 (2012-16) and will comprise of in-depth review, investigation and policy analysis backed up with intensive stakeholder consultations to support a detailed programme formulation and design. The key output of the initiation plan will be one or a number of project documents that lay down a pragmatic plan for integrated and targeted interventions to make the shift towards green development in Bangladesh.

<p>Programme Period: 11 months</p> <p>CPAP Programme Component: _____</p> <p>Atlas Award ID: 00062491</p> <p>Atlas Project ID: 00079998</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date: 25 August 2011</p>	<p>Total resources required (PIP) \$719,000</p> <p>Total allocated resources: \$719,000</p> <p>Regular \$719,000</p> <p>• Other:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">○ Donor _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">○ Government (in kind) _____</p> <p>Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>In-kind Contributions _____</p>
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Agreed by UNDP:

25/9/2011

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RATIONALE:

The world is experiencing a transformational change in the context of economic development where post-carbon economy has now become inevitable. While it is only a matter of time, the countries that prepare themselves to reach a climate resilient status faster, naturally are expected to gain the most. “Green Development” is an evolving concept that makes this transformational shift happen and uses a new set of development instruments that leverage technological innovations, policy reform and financial incentives. It adds a new lens to the traditional development discourse and shapes the development processes to be more efficient, equitable and resilient.

Bangladesh is well recognized as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world and faces manifold development challenges. Environmental sustainability and poverty are indivisibly linked to the development context in Bangladesh. Half the population are poor and depend largely on the heavily degraded and already over-exploited natural resource base.

Per capita electricity generation in Bangladesh is among the lowest in the world (at ~ 165 KWh per year), but the demand for electricity is growing at a rate of over 500 MW per year due to population growth and rapid increase in demand.¹ The majority of the rural population live in areas that are far from the national electricity grid. Without large subsidies, the remote rural households cannot afford the cost of the grid expansion. Additionally, use of inefficient, conventional energy sources for cooking results in debilitating indoor air pollution and adverse impacts on maternal and child health, loss of time and energy spent in fuel wood collection etc. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is struggling to address this acute gap through a range of options including emphasizing the need to make SHS (Solar Home Systems) available to households and promoting biomass projects to electrify village markets, small enterprises, and households.² There is growing realization within the Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources, that without intensified drastic action and massive scale up, the unmet energy gap in both urban and rural Bangladesh will only amplify.

Increasing industrialization is putting excessive pressure on the country’s fragile and valuable ecosystem base. Environmental externalities on the air and water quality as well as the natural resource base is clearly visible in and around various industrial areas including traditional garment/textile, tannery, chemical, pharmaceutical, cement, fertilizer; brick –making industries. The GoB is aware that economic growth must follow a sustainable path; and in fact, the Ministry of Industry has sought support from UNDP to strengthen the capacity of the ministry to implement the new industrial policy, preparing an action plan for protection against environmental hazards in various industrial areas, support solar energy usage, etc.

The visible impacts of climate change already test the country’s ability to achieve the high rates of growth needed to sustain recently achieved reductions in poverty. Faced with these realities, the GoB is committed to realizing its MDG targets including halving poverty and hunger by 2015 through a strategy of pro-poor growth and “climate resilient development”. The government allocated US\$100m in equivalent local currency from its own sources to plan and implement climate projects in accordance with the *Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)*. The GoB is collaborating

¹ WB 2011. *Quantifying Carbon and Distributional Benefits of Solar Home System Programs in Bangladesh*. policy research working paper 5545

² UNDP 2009. *Energy in National Decentralization Policies: A Review Focusing on Least Developed Countries and Sub-Saharan Africa*. UNDP: NY. Available at http://www.undp.org/energy/docs/Energy_Decentralization_r8.pdf

with its development partners in activating the *Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund* with the help of DFID, World Bank and others. Despite these efforts, clear guidance is needed on how to materialize the BCCSAP pillar on low carbon development (pillar 5) in the appropriate context of Bangladesh.

Additionally, as global climate finance sources have expanded; the growing landscape is becoming increasingly fragmented with more than 50 international public funds, 45 carbon markets and 6000 private equity funds that provide green finance. The highly complex international financial landscape shows that the GoB must be empowered to access climate related finances. Examples include the recently established global *Green Climate Fund*, pre-existing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of which Bangladesh has so far been able to register only two projects. The Program of Activities (PoA) under the Clean Development Mechanism is regarded a precursor of a future NAMA mechanism and already operational. Therefore, it is also important that Bangladesh begins to prepare itself for the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) process as appropriate for its own development context. There is a clearly articulated demand on these issues for support from the GoB and also the private sector. It is also necessary to clarify the GoB position on climate technology and to prepare utilize this evolving mechanism to Bangladesh's advantage.

As evident from the recent Assessment of Development Results (ADR) and Common Country Assessment (CCA) analysis, the programming focus of key national stakeholders, including government and the major development partners has largely shifted away from non-climatic issues and natural resource management. Despite the country's significant progress in terms of environmental policies, rules and regulations, the current state of natural resource management brings the issue of governance to the fore. Laws, rules and regulations affecting their management and use are often restrictive, incomplete, vague or discriminatory. This often leads to confusion and even conflict, abuse of power and discrimination. It is of prime importance to clarify and improve such governance issues so as to ensure equitable and fair distribution and use of natural resources. Those most directly dependent on natural resources are often the poorest in the region, therefore improving such governance issues is an important factor in securing livelihoods and promoting sustainable conservation.

Linking to environmental governance, common pool resources (CPR) has remained a major challenge in Bangladesh, and due to poor governance, CPRs are declining sharply in the changing climatic context. The vulnerable poor, whose livelihoods depend largely on CPRs, are deprived of their customary rights as primary users of these resources. Recognizing the fact that CPR is a potential gap in development planning, GoB has requested UNDP's assistance to deal with this challenge. A systematic study to identify the key barriers and options for sustainable management of CPRs is a long felt need in the national development context. Such study would help to mobilize actions and policy inputs as well as piloting a model that promotes community led sustainable and climate adaptive management of CPRs in Bangladesh.

The next phase of the Coastal and Wetland Bio-diversity Project (CWBMP), which was successfully completed in June 2011 with technical assistance from UNDP-GEF, has now been approved by the GoB. CWBMP-II is mostly funded through government resources from the Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). The GoB has requested UNDP to extend technical assistance in order to operationalize CWBMP-II as well as to add value and ensure quality in results achievement. This provides opportunities for continued learning and for future programming towards wider support on biodiversity and adaptive ecosystem management in the coastal and wetland areas.

The rationale of a new programme is also flagged by the mission from the Asia Pacific Regional Centre (APRC) in May 2011.

PURPOSE:

Against the backdrop of the above context, UNDP plans to undertake a formulation exercise with a view to design and develop a comprehensive programme on green development for the next five years. This programme will serve as the key vehicle for achieving outcome 2 under UNDAF Pillar-5 and will cover broadly two areas: (1) low emission development (2) environmental governance to promote adaptive ecosystem and natural resource management. The purpose of this initiation plan is to create grounds and to provide a consultative and analytical basis for the formulation of new programme titled 'Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP)'. The process of developing the project document for BGDP will involve intensive stakeholder consultations, collection of sufficient baseline data, and thorough policy analysis.

At the outset of the formulation exercise, UNDP has identified the need to adopt a long-term as well as short-term strategy for its work. The *long-term strategy* in turn consists of two distinct phases, namely a 20-year time horizon whereby Bangladesh achieves middle-income status by 2030; and a 5-year time horizon for achievement of more specific milestones: i) The 20 year horizon will be developed through writing think-pieces on overall development paths and convening high-level meetings on various aspects of Green Development over first 6 months of programme formulation. To support mobilization of the process, one or two high-level international speakers at the beginning of formulation would be brought in; ii) The 5-year time horizon will consist of identifying some key "catalytic" activities in a few sectors (e.g., energy efficiency, industrial pollution control, natural resource management, etc.), where a 5 year activity will be identified; the latter will scale up good practice from pilots to a significant proportion (e.g. 10%) of a sector. This will form the core of the UNDP pro-doc for the BGDP. Another aspect of this strategy will be to consciously have an international (as well as national) focus to inform and influence UNDP at the international level.

As part of this strategy, pieces of analytical work will be commissioned which can be presented at larger group meetings with different sectors and stakeholders (e.g., MPs, private sector, Gov't, etc.). The strategy will include active utilization of key events, both national (such as the Vulnerable Countries Forum in October 2011) as well as international (such as COP17 in Durban in December and Rio+20 in June 2012).

Transitioning to green development involves significant and timely actions to alleviate the environmental and climactic threats facing the human development of Bangladesh. This means helping to create new institutions, transform energy inefficient industrial bases to efficient ones, equitable and sustainable growth of green jobs that can help reduce energy consumption, decarbonize the economy as well as protect and restore ecosystems and arrest biodiversity decline. The programme will be responsive to the articulated demands of the government to create and strengthen a network of green business actors and organizations. In doing so, UNDP will try to seek pro-poor solutions and make efforts to advance green human development agenda. The new programme will address the need for a more cohesive approach within the GOB and also with the UN system (UNEP, UNIDO and ILO).³ In this connection, partnerships with UN agencies will be leveraged, particularly with ILO in green jobs and business, UNIDO in industrial waste management and FAO in the UN-REDD programme.

³ GHK Report for ILO. 2010. *Estimating Green Jobs in Bangladesh*

BGDP will flag the need and create avenues to ensure that the national responses for promoting resilience and sustainability are inclusive of biodiversity preservation and management of ecosystem, natural and common pool resources. The initiation plan will be responsive to the GOB's request to address national needs and priorities and will create avenues for focussed actions and consultations on REDD, transitional support to CWBMP and CPR, etc. Efforts will be made to capture their intrinsic linkages with broader issues of environmental governance.

While capacity building, technological development and knowledge management will remain the key focus, the BGDP will add a new dimension to UNDP's programming efforts in Bangladesh by creating conditions for proactive engagement of the private sector and its participation towards better practices and improved compliance of national environmental rules and regulations. The programme will involve targeted actors and stakeholders to encourage investment decisions that are made on the basis of sound and sustainable environmental considerations.

The green development initiative will be actively pro-gender; among other things it will support innovative approaches and business models to facilitate women's entrepreneurship opportunities and support scaling-up of field-proven solutions and approaches that facilitate growth for female owned business ventures beyond social assistance and micro-credit schemes. Bangladesh experiences a vibrant movement of women entrepreneurs, both in rural and urban settings, and opportunities need to be seized in this context to advance empowerment of the women through gender sensitive green industrialization, especially in small and cottage industries sectors.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

This is an umbrella initiative to explore new programming opportunities in the areas of environment, energy and climate change and in fulfilling the programming needs to achieve the outcome-2 "By 2016, vulnerable populations benefit from better natural resource management and access to low carbon energy" under Pillar5 of UNDAF 2012-16. The central focus of the proposed initiation plan will be to formulate and design a comprehensive and multi-sectoral programme titled "Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP)".

The initiation mechanism will focus on four key elements. These include: (a) establishing a strong analytical basis for green development; (b) creating ground for effective partnership with key stakeholders including the Government, donors and the private sector; (c) preparing and building key capacities for implementation of a full programme; and (d) advocacy and raising awareness on green development involving key stakeholders. Implementation of the Initiation Plan will therefore yield a number of well-coordinated and inter-connected deliverables in a range of programme areas over the next eleven months. Depending on the outcome of the formulation and design process, the deliverables may feed into one comprehensive programme document or a number of full-blown project documents within the broader framework of green development in Bangladesh. Specific outputs, as envisaged from the initiation plan, will include:

1. New programming (a comprehensive programme document or a number of full-blown project documents). This could include:
 - a. Support to Low Emission Development in areas of pro-poor and pro-gender renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate technology, demand side management, and others to be identified. Two specific scaled up interventions in this area will start immediately following the BGDP formulation.
 - b. Support to environmental governance and pro-poor ecosystem management through pollution abatement; abatement of land degradation; coastal, wetland and other

biodiversity management; sustainable urban management; and others to be identified during formulation;

2. Partnership established with the Government, donors, and the private sector;
3. National capacity enhanced for forest resource management including REDD+ implementation;
4. Sustained analytical, advocacy and capacity support during BGDG formulation leading to long-term capacity development of GOB and private sector. This will include specific support to relevant national and international events and also capacity assessment building support on CDM, NAMA, climate finance, Dept. of Climate Change; Sustainable Energy Development Authority, and others to be identified.

Output 1: New Programming

Outputs 1 (a) and (b) will include the following strategic issues in areas of relevance:

(a) Low emission development:

The formulation and design of BGDG will review the contexts, identify gaps and determine the programming needs in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency and a series of green initiatives to support low emission development. Some of the strategic issues in this thematic area, inter alia, include:

- Barriers for deployment of various renewable energy technologies including household bio-digesters, biomass power projects (e.g. power from rice husk); bioelectricity (power from poultry litter where by-products can be used as agricultural manure); wind energy (including resource mapping); solar mini-grid; solar irrigation for the agriculture sector; and pro-poor solar LED lanterns.
- Exploring appropriate linkages with the GEF funded (pipeline) programme that will promote off-grid and on-grid renewable energy development and market penetration of promising renewable energy technologies.
- National need to promote energy efficiency and demand side management in household, in key priority sectors e.g. industry and transportation sector etc., supporting implementation of industrial policy, pro-gender approach to green jobs and green industry;
- Weak national capacity on climate financing including CDM and preparation for NAMA process; and
- Need for advocacy, awareness and sensitization, and promoting private sector engagement and establishing Centre of Excellence etc. toward transformation to low emission climate resilient development.
- Need for massive up-scaling low emission and green industry leading to green jobs in relevant sectors (such as Brick making and Ready-made Garments)

(b) Improved environmental governance to support climate adaptive ecosystem and natural resources management:

Linking with low emission options, the formulation exercise will explore programming opportunities for improved environmental governance that reduce emissions while promoting pro-poor climate adaptive management of ecosystems and natural resource base in the country. Some of the strategic issues for consideration, inter alia, include:

- Mixed level of capacity at national and local levels for environmental governance in the implementation of conservation policies and plans, and in ensuring compliance to environmental laws and regulations.
- Request for support to the implementation of new industrial policy
- Inadequate management of industrial wastes and pollutants and restoring degraded ecosystems and aquatic resources.
- Need for national efforts sustainable forest management including REDD+ readiness activities
- Mixed national capacity on coastal and wetland bio-diversity management including livelihood protection for the poor while reducing emission through conservation
- Exploring appropriate linkages with GEF programme opportunities on biodiversity¹
- Information and knowledge gaps on promoting pro-poor and climate adaptive management of common pool resources in Bangladesh
- Need for materializing climate resilient, energy efficient and sustainable urban management

Output 2: Partnership with Government, donors and the private sector

The formulation and design process will be carried out in close consultation and involvement with the key ministries and agencies primarily relevant for first phase of Green Development Programme. In doing so, UNDP will partner with MoEF, MoLGRD&C, MoI and MoEPMR during the initiation phase to ensure that the new programme is formulated and designed in close consultation and coordination with the key officials of these sectoral ministries. To facilitate coordination, these ministries will be requested to assign focal persons who will be consulted on a regular basis and also join the expert group meeting in every stages of design process. Possible partners may include BCAS, BIDS, BUP, CPD, FEJB, IIED, ILO, IUCN, UNIDO, PKSF and various agencies including ILO and UNIDO.

As part of the short-term strategy, a "steering group" of around 20 key individuals from gov't, parliament, private sector, civil society, bilateral donors will be convened who will provide advice and feedback in the formulation process, and will also be "champions" on BGDG and conduits to their respective sectors/institutions. This group could meet every two months.

Output 3: National capacity enhanced for forest resource management including REDD+

Forest Resource Management, especially REDD plus readiness, will be part of national capacity forest resource management. There is a general need for enhanced capacity in forestry management and keen interest from GOB for support from UNDP to enhance its capacity to comply with REDD readiness requirements. Based on recommendations from a UNDP Scoping Mission, a series of inter-related activities for backstopping GOB's on-going efforts on initial REDD+ readiness process as well as for preparing grounds for future UN-REDD country programme in Bangladesh is planned.

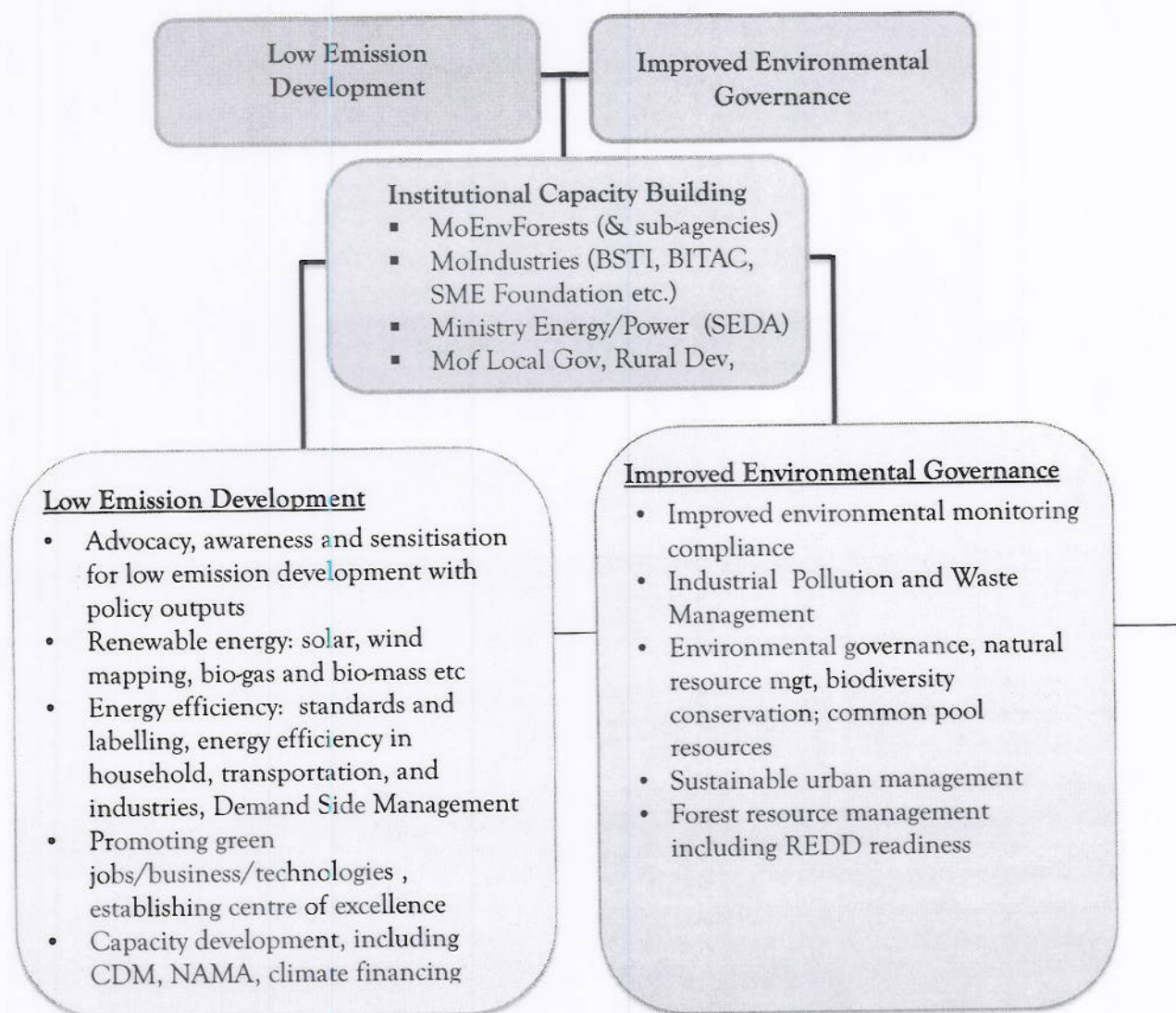
Output 4: Sustained analytical, advocacy and capacity support

Sustained capacity support during BGDG formulation will lead to long-term capacity development of the GOB and also the private sector. This will include specific support to relevant national and international events and also possible support on CDM, NAMA, climate finance, Dept. of Climate Change; Sustainable Energy Development Authority (capacity support through pipeline GEF project on renewable energy); and others to be identified. Another important part of the capacity support will be capacity assessment of Ministry of Environment and Forests, including validation of quality of previous assessments and actions taken since then. A well respected, eminent personality on climate change and green development may be brought in for a day long high-level advocacy and policy engagement with the nat'l / int'l media as well as high level policy makers.

As noted in the box above, the Initiation Plan phase will consider a range of strategically relevant issues that would help to create grounds and conditions to support formulation and design process toward smooth development of a high-profiled and nationally owned programme.

A brief overview of the programme focus and components is shown in the next page:

Bangladesh Green Development Programme formulation

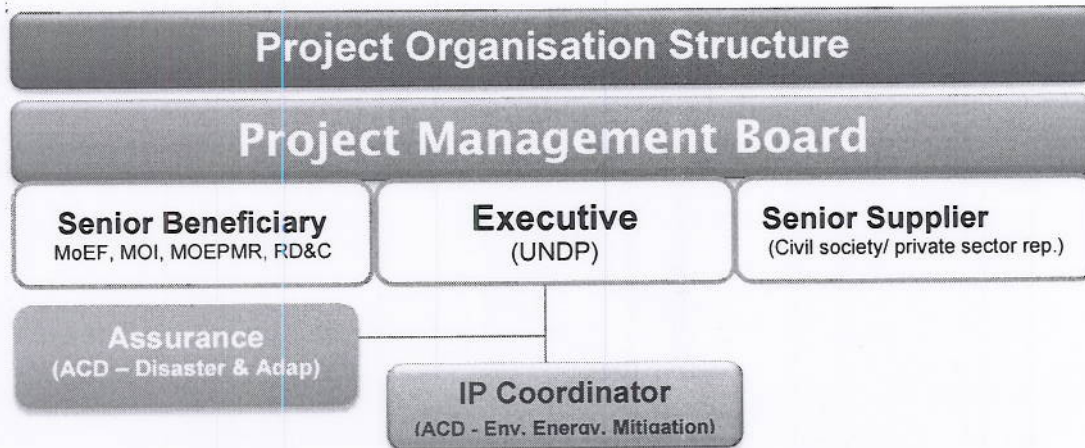


3.1 Project Management Board

The Project Management Board during the IP phase will be chaired by UNDP and acts as a functional mechanism to offer policy guidance, monitor programme progress and deal with operational issues as necessary on a quarterly basis. It will be composed of representatives from the relevant GoB ministries as well as key implementing partners and beneficiaries. For BGDP, the Project Board will include representative of four key ministries, MOEF, MOI, MOEPMR, LGRD&C and also interested partners from CSO and Private Sector.

The Assistant Country Director (Environment, Energy and Mitigation) will lead the initiation process as Initiation Plan (IP) Coordinator and will have overall responsibility for implementation of the

Initiation Plan. He will undertake actions to guide and support the formulation and design process of the four outputs. He will be supported by the Climate Change Specialist (Energy and Mitigation) and Programme Analyst (Environment) for effective and timely accomplishment of results as planned under the IP.



3.2 Project Assurance

A process of team based management and oversight to the programme formulation and design will be instituted during implementation of the initiation plan. The Assistant Country Director (Disaster and Adaptation) will provide the assurance role. In addition, a Programme Specialist will be hired for 11 months to strengthen quality oversight of the implementation of the initiation plan as well as to build insight and promote synergy with on-going efforts on DRR/CCA currently being pursued through UNDP supported projects including CDMP, ERF, and Coastal Afforestation etc.

3.3 Programme Formulation and Design Mission

Green Development calls for a comprehensive and complex process of formulation that adopts the government approach and involves multiple ministries and stakeholders. Given the scale and complexity of the programme, an internationally reputed, top quality expert with high level influence in Bangladesh will be engaged as Lead Advisor to leverage and facilitate the BGDG process through resource mobilisation as well as building national consensus process. A Programme Development Expert will be hired to ensure production of a quality programme document and reports through consolidation and integration of inputs from various short-term missions/experts. As the programme is expected to support two emerging and important new institutions, the Climate Change Department (CCD) under MOEF and the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) under the MOEPMR, an Institutional Expert will be hired to undertake systematic mapping of these institutions to fill in capacity gaps and develop a strategy for institutional and capacity development at both national and local levels to promote green development in Bangladesh.

An integrative approach will be laid out through fielding a series of output-based and time bound split missions or experts to produce reports or inputs covering each of the strategic themes or areas (under UNDAF Pillar-5 outcome-2) during formulation and design process. Apart from CCED cluster members, the formulation and design process will leverage UNDP's in-house capacity on cross-cutting issues like gender, ICT and climate financing etc.

MONITORING

The project initiation plan will be monitored on a regular basis and a quality assessment shall record progress towards the achievement of key results. In addition to stated deliverables, progress status report using standard UNDP format will be submitted by the Programme Development Expert to UNDP on as and when needed basis. Risks, issues and lessons learned will also be captured and updated in ATLAS to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Lessons learned will be included as part of the reporting to ensure learning and adaptation at the project implementation stage.

ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2011-12 (1 August 11 – 30 June 12)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount USD
<p>Output 1 – Project Document(s) under the Bangladesh Green Development Programme under (a) low emission development and (b) improved environmental governance</p> <p>Baseline: Concept note developed</p> <p>Indicators: Status of Project(s) Development</p> <p>Targets: Fully consulted and comprehensive Bangladesh Green Development Programme developed with one or multiple project documents</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome: 3.2</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Core formulation team on board and meetings with partners Context analysis and Initial programme framework designed Expert Inputs drawn on specific components Consolidate Inputs and Finalize Programme Design Follow-up for DPP Preparation and GOB Approval 					UNDP	71200 International Consultant	240,000	
						UNDP	71300 Local Consultant	150,000	
						UNDP	75700 Workshop/Training	35,000	
						UNDP	72100 Contractual Services	30,000	
							74500 Sundries	14,000	
							Total for output 1	469,000	
<p>Output 2 – Partnership secured with various donors, agencies and the private sector</p> <p>Baseline: USD 0 currently committed</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with donors Engaging with private sector and other partners including IDCOL, IFC, Grameen Shakti, Waste concern 					UNDP	75700 Meeting/Workshop	30,000	
						UNDP	71600 Duty Travel	5,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD
% of proposed funds mobilised Targets: 90% of proposed funds mobilized Related CP outcome: 3.2	3. Partners Round Table meetings 4. Partner Participation in Expert Consultations 5. Donors meeting at ERD and follow-up						74500 Sundries	5,000	
							Total for output 2	40,000	
							71200 International Consultant	30,000	
Output 3- Forestry management and REDD Readiness Capacity Enhanced Baseline: No or limited capacity for REDD implementation (ref: Mission report in June 2011) Indicators: Progress on REDD readiness road map and UN REDD Proposal Targets: Fully consulted and comprehensive national REDD+ Readiness Road Map Related CP outcome: 3.2	1. Drafting, consultation and finalizing REDD+ Readiness Road Map 2. Draft UN-REDD Programme Document 3. A proposal for a REDD+ Phase 2 initiative						71300 Local Consultant	10,000	
						UNDP	75700 Learning/Workshop Cost	30,000	
							Total for output 3	70,000	
Output 4- Sustained analytical, advocacy and capacity support Baseline: Very little expert inputs or lessons	1. Rio plus 20 2. Climate Vulnerable Forum Conference in October 2011/Bhutan Climate Summit 2011 3. Capacity support for DCC,						71600 Study Visit/Travel cost	75,000	
						UNDP	72100 Contractual Services	30,000	
							75700 Workshop/Training	20,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIB LE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description
		Amount USD						
learned Indicators: - Number of capacity building workshops and expert group meetings held - Number of national partners supported to participate in international conferences on climate change Targets: - 10 national partners supported to participate in the VCF, Bhutan Climate Summit, Durban COP, Rio plus 20 supported - 2 Capacity building workshops and/or expert group meetings held Related CP outcome: 3.2	SEDA, GDM, NAMA						74200 Publications	15,000
TOTAL							Total for output 4	140,000
								719,000

List of Assistance/Interventions to Support Programme Formulation

A. On-going Support to REDD Readiness Activities

Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is keen to undertake the necessary activities to comply with the REDD readiness requirements in an expedited manner and requested UNDP Country Office for assistance. Over the past two years, GOB took significant steps towards preparation for implementation of REDD+. These steps include the establishment of three committees, namely (1) National REDD+ Steering Committee; (2) REDD+ Technical Working Committee; and (3) REDD+ Strategy Drafting Committee. Simultaneously with support from USAID and GTZ, proposals for REDD+ pilot initiatives are now being prepared for Sundarbans and Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh' application to the UN REDD Programme was approved in August 2010 by the UN-REDD Policy Board. This has led UNDP to commit and respond to GOB's urgent request to support the initial REDD+ readiness process independent of the UN REDD Programme, but serving as a preparatory phase for a future UN-REDD Country Programme. Accordingly, UNDP fielded a scoping mission led by Dr. Tim Boyle, Regional REDD Technical Specialist in June 2011 to review the status of REDD+ readiness in Bangladesh and to assess the types of interventions required to develop full REDD+ readiness.

Based on the recommendations of the mission, UNDP has planned a series of inter-related activities. The on-going support to REDD readiness process is packaged within the formulation envelop for the new programme on green development. This will support the REDD consultation process at different levels from community to national during IP period. UNDP already requested FAO to join the REDD initiative, particularly to support the development of MRV and remote sensing analysis. Indeed, REDD offers a potential scope for joint programming in Bangladesh and is now being reflected in the UNDAF Action Plan (2012-16) prepared by UNCT.

B. **Transitional support to CWBMP:** Technical Assistance to the Project, "Community Based Adaptation in the Ecologically Critical Areas through Biodiversity Conservation and Social Protection"

In recognition of the threats and the urgent need to protect the unique biology and biodiversity of wetlands, in 1999 the Government of Bangladesh, under the provisions of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, declared several wetlands as "Ecologically Critical Areas" (ECAs), four of which became the focal sites for the project: Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP). This project concluded on 30 June 2011. The overall objective of CWBMP was to establish and demonstrate an innovative system for management of ECAs in

Bangladesh that will have a significant and positive impact on the long-term viability of the country's globally significant biodiversity resources.

This project yielded encouraging results in terms of demonstrating viable community based management approach for the country's precious Ecologically Critical Areas. However, while the Mid Term Evaluation Report of the Project recognized significant achievements, it also identified a number of areas where interventions would be required in sustaining the results. It particularly mentioned about the requirement of integration of climate change adaption and strengthening alternative livelihood opportunities for the poor resource users in and around the ECAs.

Since bio-diversity conservation will be one of the strategic areas under UNDP's new programming initiative under Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP), CWBMP next phase is an opportunity to continue and expand partnership in the areas of bio-diversity conservation in Bangladesh. The suggested ways to materialize UNDP's commitment to support CWBMP next phase includes i) providing transitional support for operationalizing the CWBMP next phase as designed and approved by GOB. This support will continue for one year; ii) appropriate framework and linkages will be established during this period of transitional support so as to capture the programming opportunities in the areas of bio-diversity conservation in partnership with DoE and in consultation with the key stakeholders both at national and local levels. The framework will promote linkages and synergy with new GEF programming initiative on biodiversity also; iii) a Terminal Evaluation for GEF funded CWBMP project completed in coming months and the outcome will feed into the formulation and design process; iv) The process will also involve interested donors to support the new programme initiative for bio-diversity conservation in Bangladesh; v) UNDP's further commitment will largely depend on the positive outcome of above process; vi) GoB may then consider revising the existing project document to align with the above formulation outcome to be undertaken jointly with MoEF (or DoE).

C. Study on Adaptive Management of Common Pool Resources

This initiative "Adaptive management of common pool resources for rural resilience" will be led by UNDP in partnership with the Rural Development & Cooperative Division, Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Rural Development Academy in Bogra, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development in Comilla, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock, Water Development Board, Department of Forest, Department of Environment, and among UN Agencies, WFP and others interested to join.

Since traditionally recognized CPRs are shrinking due to land grabbers and elite's encroachment which needs legal support to restore such resources. There is opportunity to enhance the CPR resource base by changing the management system such as allowing poor people in co-management of forest and any public resource.

Rural Development & Cooperative Division under the MoLG & RDC has two research and demonstration institutions such as Rural Development Academy in Comilla and Bogra which can contribute with research findings and professional input to this initiative on adaptive management of CPR for creating livelihood opportunities of the assetless/landless families.

A research institution/NGO will be engaged for the identification and mapping of the ecosystem based potential and existing common pool resources in selected districts where assetless people' cooperative could be engaged in the management of CPRs such as the wetlands, Kanda lands, Khash lands, forest lands, borrowpits, dead rivers, converted wetlands, potential strip plantation sites and so on. This organization will be responsible for designing the project including implementation arrangement and management, and M&E framework in consultation with the stakeholders. This organization will undertake stakeholder analysis as an input for the project design with the findings, feed-back and recommendations from the professionals on governance of CPRs and relevant organizations in order to initiate new project or programme which will be validated at the sample sites in each district. This will require to capture reflection of the stakeholders whether it is socially acceptable, economically feasible and environmentally sound based on which project's results framework, log frame, issue log, SMART indicators, risk logs and implementation arrangement of the project will be drawn. An expert on CPR will be made on board to commission this new initiative and S/he will be responsible to implement and achieve the results in coordination with the key stakeholders. S/he will be responsible to synthesize and feed the results to a new project document in coordination with MoLGRD&C with a view to address key priorities for sustainable use of common pool resources in Bangladesh.

D. Strategic support for high visibility international sensitization events:

1. Rio plus 20

There is an excellent strategic opportunity to focus BGDG at Rio plus 20 to highlight Bangladesh preparation towards a low emission and green 'human' development. The IP formulation process will provide input to that process.

2. COP at Durban

COP 17 is another good opportunity to highlight Bangladesh' achievements as a Least Developed Country towards pro-poor green development. The IP formulation process will provide input to that process.

3. Bhutan Climate Summit:

The governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal have agreed on a joint process leading to a sub-regional Climate Summit in October 2011. The initiative is an outcome of the 16th SAARC Summit (Thimphu, April 2010) and was launched at a high-level meeting in Kathmandu in August 2010 with the Ministerial-level participation and political commitment from all four countries. UNDP has been involved in the process, both within the country and in the region and in continuation, UNDP will provide support for Bangladesh participation in the Bhutan Climate Summit in October.

4. Climate Vulnerable Forum Conference in October:

The Climate Vulnerable Forum is a global partnership of leaders of countries most vulnerable to climate change actively seeking a firm and urgent resolution to the growing climate crisis. The Climate Vulnerable Forum convenes governments from Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific, committed to demonstrating leadership aimed at tackling what for some nations is becoming an existential challenge. GOB has decided to host the Climate Vulnerable forum conference in October and has requested UNDP to support this initiative. This would be an

excellent opportunity to partner with GOB in this initiative to leverage exchange of experience and sharing of information across climate vulnerable countries on green initiative and measures to deal with climate challenges.



Ref: BGD/UNDP/BGDP

Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) Report
Record of Discussions

Project Code:

Project title: Bangladesh Green Development Programme

Meeting date: August 25, 2011

Venue: UNDP Village Well (19th floor)

Participants: Please see attached annex

1. Opening

Chair of the meeting began by explaining that this LPAC meeting is for a review of the BGDP Initiation Plan (IP) which is basically a first step of the process to develop a full blown programme or a number of projects in energy, environment and climate change. An IP in this regard facilitates analytical, advocacy, capacity development and consultation for partnership building activities, which may inform future programming both meant to move forward to priority areas identified in the UNDAF for 2012-2016 and respond to needs and priorities of national partners.

2. Presentation on the project

Assistant Country Director (Environment, Energy and Climate Mitigation) made a presentation on the proposed initiation plan for *Bangladesh Green Development Programme (BGDP)*, which aims at making important and tangible contributions to the implementation of BCCSAP Pillar-5 as well as to the accelerated contribution to MDG-7 achievement. The concept of 'Green Development' challenges the existing perception that eco-friendly initiatives stifle economic growth by using a new set of development instruments that leverage technological innovations, policy reform and climate financing instruments. The programme will build on the results and experience of UNDP supported accomplished and ongoing projects in the areas of climate change, sustainable energy and environment and will incorporate a pro-poor and green human development agenda into the rapidly evolving low emission development discourse.

The project will follow UNDP implementation in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF); Ministry of Industries (Mol); Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) and Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C). The project presentation focused on the emerging climate context and presented the national focus within that context. Poor governance issues as they affect climatic and non-climatic factors were also emphasized. It was also noted that a comprehensive approach is required to bring transformational change towards green development of Bangladesh.

During the presentation, it was highlighted that a programmatic approach leads to better integration and synergy among results towards implementation of BCCSAP Pillar-5. The various components under the BGDP were explained and the presentation ended with *Key Strategies for Programme Development*.

3. Record of discussions:



- MOI representative noted that some suggestions for possible activities under BGDG were already sent to UNDP and requested that various agencies including BSCIC are included under BGDG.
- MOEPMR representative noted that discussion is already ongoing with UNDP on areas of cooperation with his Ministry and also highlighted the importance of various Ministries and departments working together under BGDG. He highlighted that by Dec 2011-Jan 2012, SEDA may become operational and will need support in capacity building of SEDA and low carbon development fits in well with SEDA work.
- MOEF representative noted that BGDG should try to incorporate ECA management; pollution abatement, sustainable cities, mainstream environmental issues in development planning, natural resource management in wetland areas, forestry and REDD plus issues as they mentioned in the IP.
- MoLGRD&C representative noted that common pool resources are affected by climate change and requested that this Ministry acts as lead ministry to implement projects on improving livelihoods, working in flood prone areas etc.
- Other comments included the need for clarifying the role of Team Leader, length of IP, activities listed as PD, narrative to be in line with work plan. It was also noted that in Rio plus 20: adaptation and mitigation interface is important and BGDG can highlight Bangladesh' role especially with private sector as driving force in the process.
- The Chair of LPAC suggested that various partners may be noted in the prodoc including DfID and GIZ and clarified that this is the launch of a consultation process towards jointly supported interventions; and all Ministries; sub-agencies and partners will be considered. In responding to a comment from CO, he also advised that the BGDG programme formulation length remains for 11 months by front loading activities more so that no extension is needed later.
- ERD representative appreciated and conveyed thanks for the BGDG IP development and requested GOB partnering Ministries to support preparation of various components of the work programme in a timely manner so that useful outputs may come out of this IP. He also confirmed ERD commitment to provide support to BGDG.

Overall, participants were appreciative of the BGDG plans and noted that their earlier comments were already incorporated in developing the BGDG programme and advised its approval.

4. Conclusions:

With the above observations, the LPAC recommended approval of the project with necessary clarifications on the issues raised. The chair thanked all the participants and closed the meeting.

5. Attachment

Draft Initiation Plan document
Participant list

6. Prepared by:

Sarwat Chowdhury, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Bangladesh

7. Approved by Chair of the LPAC:

Robert Juhkam, Deputy Country Director, UNDP

A handwritten signature in black ink, followed by the date '30/08/14' written in a similar style.

UNDP Bangladesh
 Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) Meeting
 On
 Bangladesh Green Development Initiative
 Attendance Sheet

Date: 25 August, 2011

Venue: Village Well

Sl.	Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
01	JESSICA MURPHY	UNDP	ACD IFAD	
02	Ashiqul H. Tameq	UNDP	Prog. Analyst	
03	Aminul Islam	UNDP	ACD Disaster mg	
04	Md Humayun Kabir.	Rural Development and Co-operative Division	Dy Chief.	
05	SIDDIQUE ZOBAR	G12	SP. Advisor	
06	Md. Monwar Hasan Khan	Power Division	Sr. Asst. Mgt	
07	Abu Mostafa Kamal Uddin	UNDP	Climate Specialist	
08	KAM MURSHED	UNDP	ACD	
09	Md. Sydur Rahman Molla	UNDP, LAC	Program Analyst	
10	Young Hong	undp.	ACD	
11	ROBERT JUTSUMI	UNDP	UNDP Coordinator	
12	S.M. KHATUN NASTIR	ERD	DEPUTY SECRETARY	
13	Khadija Begum	BSCIC	Deputy General Mgr	
14	Md. Musleh Uddin	MDI	Dy Chief	
15	Mamunul H Khan	UNDP	PO	
16	Razi Munirul Islam	MOEF	Deputy Envy	
17	SARWAT CHOWDHURY	UNDP	CC Specialist	
18	Md. Parul Khan	UNDP	ACD	
19				
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