

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Final Report

Bangladesh

UN-REDD Programme

30 June 2019

In accordance with the decision of the Policy Board, hard copies of this document will not be printed to minimize the environmental impact of the UN-REDD Programme processes and contribute to climate neutrality. The UN-REDD Programme's meeting documents are available on the internet at: www.unredd.net or www.un-redd.org.

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Final Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Final Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights overall results throughout the implementation of the NP. These results are reported against the consolidated National Programme Document results framework, as approved by the Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board, or as adjusted following a mid-term review or evaluation.

The report includes the following sections: 1) National Programme Identification; 2) Progress Reporting; 3) Lessons Learned; 4) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions; 5) Financial Delivery; and 6) Adaptive Management.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Final Reports, and for ensuring all agency and counterpart perspectives have been collected - in particular government and civil society organizations. The reports are reviewed and vetted by the regional agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams for a focus on results and adjustments to be made. It therefore follows an iterative process which serves to enhance the quality of the reports and enable a meaningful assessment of progress and identification of key lessons that could be exchanged among partner countries.

The Final Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat (un-redd@un-redd.org).

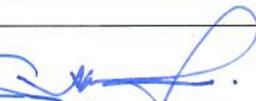
1. National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme (NP) by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and designated National Programme focal points of the Participating UN Organizations are asked to provide their electronic signatures below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

National Programme Title	UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme
Implementing Partners ¹	Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Participating Organizations	UNDP and FAO

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	48 (33 + 15) months	Original End Date ²	01/04/2018
NPD Signature Date	27/05/2015	No-Cost Extension	Applicable
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	24/06/2015	Current End Date	30/06/2019

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2019 ⁷
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
UNDP	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
UNEP	n/a	n/a	0
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	150,500	150,500	150,500
Total	2,300,500	2,300,500	2,300,500

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
		n/a	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
 Mr Robert D Simpson FAO Representative in Bangladesh	 Sudipto Mukerjee Resident Representative UNDP Bangladesh	[Date] n/a	Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul National Project Director UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests Bangladesh Forest Department

1 Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document (NPD) as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project.

2 The original end date as stated in the NPD.

3 As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

4 The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs. The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>).

5 The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme as specified in the signed Submission Form and NPD.

6 Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

7 The sum of commitments and disbursement

8 Each UN organization is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework document for further guidance.

2. Progress Reporting

This section aims to summarize the progress and identify key achievements of the NP during the reporting period. Additionally, the section aims to identify key challenges and solutions/ lessons that could be shared with other countries. These will be used as input to the UN-REDD consolidated annual report so please stick to the word limits.

2.1 Achievements

Please provide a description of key achievements made by the NP in relation to the 4 pillars of the Warsaw Framework and how the NP has supported those. [250 words for each pillar]

The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme started its operation from July 2016, after completion of the government procedure. The Inception workshop was held in 3rd August 2016. Subsequently the NP rolled out its activities.

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

The NP started development of land cover map of 2000 and 2015 in June 2016. Accuracy assessment workshop was carried out in February 2017. The Emission Factor Database, a reference system and archive for all the collected data, documents and maps relevant for NFMS was developed in 2017. The NP developed one Geo-portal as part of its NFMS where all data relating to forests was uploaded. Further improvements were made with respect to land cover maps and a draft land cover maps of the said period were presented to MOEFCC in February 2018. The Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) launched in December 2018. Data sharing policy for BFD was approved by the ministry in June 2019. The MRV Technical Working Group contributed to development of the NFMS system. In the process of development for NFMS and GHG inventory, the NP organized a total of 31 events in the form of training, workshops which were participated by 757 officials, researchers, non-government entities of whom 21% were women.

The BFIS is a web-based platform which includes different modules for accessing, adding, and updating information related to forest resource management. Modules are organised according to four categories (1) development activities, (2) management and conservation, (3) forest assessment, and (4) knowledge management. The “forest assessment” category includes the BFIS Geoportal module to support the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS) and the Bangladesh Forest Inventory module to support the NFI and the emission factor database module to support the GHG estimation for the forestry sector.

Forest Reference Level (FRL)

In 2016, methodology for historical forest cover change assessment was developed and satellite data was identified. Historical land cover change for the period 2000-2015 was assessed and GHG emissions and removals calculated during 2017. Several consultation workshops with relevant stakeholders took place. A draft report was produced enumerating the country’s FRL and submitted to the government for review. Finally the national consultation workshop on FRL took places on April 2018. A revised version of the FREL/FRL report was resubmitted to the Ministry and which was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2019. At this moment, Technical Assessment is on-going. In the process, a total of 16 capacity building programmes in the form of workshops, meeting, trainings were conducted. A total of 288 persons representing government and non-government institutions trained of which 19% were women.

The construction of FRL adopted FAO definition for forest with modification to include all mangrove forest areas in Sundarban. Bangladesh has prepared its FRL focusing on three REDD+ activities: (i) Reducing emissions from deforestation, (ii) Reducing emissions from forest degradation and (iii) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks from afforestation/reforestation and forest restoration. The carbon pools considered are above-ground and below-ground biomass, and CO₂ is the only GHG included for the construction of FRL. The historical reference period is 2000-2015. The FRL is constructed at national level, but results are also reported separately for five Bangladesh Inventory Zones of the country (Hill, Sal, Coastal, Village and Sundarban), that present very distinct forest dynamics.

National REDD+ Strategy/Action Plan

Formulation of REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan started with identification of drivers in October 2016. A total of 11 workshops, FGDs, KII took places at national and district levels from October to December 2016. Upon validation of the study in January 2017, it was determined that Bangladesh's national REDD+ strategy should focus on drivers related to illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agricultural expansion, encroachment and poor governance. The issues relating to land tenure and poor governance were further studied through 6 consultations in forested areas during September to October 2017.

Determination of appropriate PAMs to address these drivers and barriers started through national consultation processes and expert analyses during the period of December 2017 to February 2018 with national validation workshop held in June 2018. A total of 12 nos consultations in the form of workshops, meeting, FGDs took place in the forested districts and at the national level. Identified PAMs focused on increasing alternate fuel and efficient devices and technologies to reduce pressure on fuelwood, increase availability of fuelwood and timber in the landscapes, improved livelihood of forest dependent communities, resolving forest land tenure issues, improving institutional capacities, and reforest, afforest, enrich and conserve forests.

Cost estimation, feasibility analysis, emission reduction potentials etc, were carried out and REDD+ strategy formulation initiated in October 2018 and first consultation on strategy held on February 2019 on intuitional arrangement and coordination, followed by target setting workshops in April again a workshop in May 2019. The final strategy validation workshop held in 29th June 2019.

Safeguards Information System (SIS)

REDD+ Readiness support received by Bangladesh did not include technical assistance on safeguards. An initial study on Environmental Safeguard and Information System completed and social safeguards partially analysed under the studies on (i) land tenure and (ii) gender. Similarly, preliminary evaluation of environmental and social risks of the REDD+ PAMs evaluated. A plan to set-up a Safeguards Information System (SIS) element has been developed and will be implemented in parallel to the REDD+ Strategy implementation.

For successful coordination and implementation of national REDD+ strategy, the Bangladesh government has established National REDD+ Steering Committee to advice REDD+ implementation and to increase intermenstrual coordination; REDD+ Cell to lead and coordinate REDD+ implementation, and two TWGs i.e., the Strategy and Safeguard TWG and the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) TWG and the REDD+ Stakeholder Forum (RSF) is to act as the principal outreach and communication platform for issues relating to the forestry sector. Out these committees, REDD+ CELL and MRV TWG supported development of all Warsaw elements.

Overall, the NP has achieved all deliverables anticipated at the start of the Programme. But with respect to REDD+ readiness, is behind with respect to safeguard and safeguard information system.

2.2 Ancillary results

Please provide a description of results that had not been planned for in the National Programme Document but delivered in the process of implementing the National Programme. [250 words]

- Development of Land Representation System of Bangladesh to prepare consistent land cover data over the period across all relevant institutions. Although not programmed under the NP, but was planned under the REDD+ Readiness Roadmap and executed under the National Forest Inventory project (funded by USAID) to support REDD+ implementation.
- The methodology developed for measuring degradation was unique and very important for the country in terms of baseline development for FRL. This was supported by National Forest Inventory Project and SilvaCarbon programme of USAID and joint collaboration with University of Maryland.
- National Forest Inventory programmed under NFI project as part of overall REDD+ readiness generated data which can be used for future planning and management.
- Soil Sample laboratory established in the Khulna University as part of archiving soil data under the National Forest Inventory Project as part of REDD+ implementation greatly increased collaboration and capacity building activities among institutions.
- University curriculum improvement processes has started to incorporate GHGI issues to enrich the existing curriculum.

2.3 In Focus

Please provide an example of an outstanding achievement made by the NP. [150 words]

- The formulation of the strategy and its elements through rigorous consultations from grassroots to district to national level and engagement of stakeholders at various capacities is perhaps the most outstanding achievement. This is perhaps the most consulted strategy formulation in the country for forestry sector.

2.4 Government Comments

Government counterparts to provide their perspective and additional complementary information not included in the overall progress assessment. [500 words]

The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme has achieved its targets, produced key products and attained objective.

Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy (BNRS) is the first strategy in the country with a target to reduce emission along with a clear pathways to achieve the target. The strategy is equipped with a baseline emission, a monitoring system to register changes in the future and a well-defined management structure. The BNRS will definitely be an example for other sectors and have high potentials for inclusion in the NDC.

Establishment of NFMS and estimation of FRL are the two most important achievement in the country. The dearth of accurate data and an absence of clear country wide picture of deforestation and forest degradation has mostly been met with the NP. Especially the FRL development has led to more understanding, clarity and created the urgency among stakeholders towards forest

conservation. The capacity developed within the Bangladesh Forest Department, Department of Environment, other allied government institutions and universities with regards to the FRL development will pave the way for future reporting.

The Forest Department appreciates contribution from all stakeholders for their hard work in supporting formulation of the strategy – government, non-government, research organizations, universities, NGOs and ethnic groups. The formulation of BRNS also made stakeholders aware that sectoral, inter-ministerial and inter-departmental cooperation is necessary not only for respective but also for national goals. The BRNS will contribute in the near future in shaping country's emission reduction targets and also at the international level. The BRNS was well received by the stakeholders during the national consultation workshop.

In some areas, we could have done more. For example, if all REDD+ management committees could have made operationalized and regular meetings could have set, it could have created a momentum. However, the government is committed and will take over from NP to fill up the gaps. Absence of safeguard component also limited our capacity in REDD+ readiness, which the country with support from UN Agencies will try to seek fund and develop capacity.

All these were made possible through active support from UNDP and FAO within the country and through regional colleagues. An able PMU helped navigated through difficult times and stood by the Department along the way.

Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul

National Project Director

UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests

Bangladesh Forest Department

Email: pd-unredd@bforest.gov.bd; lalpiprey@gmail.com;

2.5 Non-Government Comments

Civil society stakeholders to provide their perspective and additional complementary information (Please request a summary from existing stakeholder committees or platforms). [500 words]

Civil Society Representative: The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme has the objective to support the Government of Bangladesh in initiating the implementation of its REDD+ Readiness Roadmap (i.e., R-PP) by establishing necessary REDD+ management processes, identifying strategic readiness options for completing its National REDD+ strategy, and developing the capacities required to begin implementation of REDD+.

The project gathered a very good and experienced team of experts to complete various tasks under the command of the project Director and the Chief Conservator of Forests with the effective directives from the MOEFCC. The target and approach of the National REDD+ Strategy is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by increasing forest carbon stocks. A number of themes and strategies have been defined to achieve the desired goal.

Extensive consultations with stakeholders from national down to grass root level took place to develop the BRNS supported by recent data and aligning with existing national policy framework.

The Government will take necessary steps towards successful implementation of the programme and strategy and request support from global communities, national stakeholders to perform respective role in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the country. It is important to evaluate and identify the gap between the defined strategy and the existing forest policy. Because one is complementary to the other. Not only forest policy other sector policies should also be aligned with the proposed BNRS.

Forest Monitoring System is established. Forest Emission Level and drivers for deforestation and degradation has been identified. Strategic goals have been formulated to combat negative impact of climate change. The effective and timely execution of the BNRS depends on the collaboration and cooperation of the relevant government agencies and departments. It is important to identify their specific role. An inter-ministerial platform can be created to express their commitments against identified roles. Intimate and close interaction is necessary with the ministry of Finance and Planning. A few committees have been proposed. Their ToR should be specific and activities should be time bounded.

The process of developing the BNRS was rigorous, thorough and inclusive. It involved all national and local stakeholders, ethnic groups, experts, academia, civil society, NGOs and private sector. National and regional level workshop has been arranged to get feedback, comments and suggestions from people of all relevant sectors. UNDP and FAO under UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme extended cooperation and support for the consecutive three years for the successful implementation of the project.

Mr. Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad

Former Chief Conservator of Forests, Former Country Representative, IUCN and, Member, Project Executive Board, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme;
Email: iuahmad55@gmail.com.

Civil Society Representative:

The UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme started from 2016 with an Inception workshop. The project ended in June 2019.

This project made its best efforts to involve all relevant stakeholders including civil society organization and ethnic communities. Being a representative of Civil Society Organization, I have participated in almost all the events it organized.

The project engaged relevant consultants for specific tasks. The reports of the consultants were shared with stakeholders for validation. After input from the stakeholders both through individual input as well as in workshops, the reports were finalized. In addition, all stakeholders were encouraged to share information for future REDD+ activities. It was done through a workshop where the participants shared their present system of sharing information and plan or activities for future sharing. Such workshops developed transparency and enthusiasm among the stakeholders.

Some of the important achievements of the project were identification of drivers of deforestation, establishment of forest monitoring system and forest emission level, identification of potential areas for REDD+, development of strategic plan, mobilizing stakeholders in information sharing and finally providing a clear understanding of REDD+ so that all stakeholders take interest in forest conservation and reducing emission from forests including sustainable forest management.

I would like to mention here that Bangladesh Forest Department was very proactive in this project, possibly because of selecting right Project Director, who had extensive support from Chief Conservator of Forests. The

UNDP also provided necessary support. The staff recruited by the UNDP for REDD+ were extremely dedicated. They provided all out support, not only to Forest Department's REDD+ secretariat but also to different representatives. While we were organizing different workshops as representative of civil society organization, the Project Director and UN-REDD+ staff always helped us to share insight about REDD+. The documents produced by the project were of very high quality and helped people to understand REDD+ quickly. Thanks to the communication team of UN-REDD. I would also like to quote the remarks of Secretary, MoEFCC, who said in Steering Committee Meeting that this is the only project which completed all its obligation in time and the output of the project is also most useful for forests and biodiversity conservation.

Farid Uddin Ahmed

CSO Representative to the Programme Executive Board, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme
&

Executive Director

Arannayk Foundation

Email: farid@arannayk.org

Indigenous People Representative: The National Programme facilitated self-selection from indigenous people representative at the early stage. Since the beginning of the activities, the NP involved IP people in their key programmes i.e., consultations for the drivers study, land tenure and governance study, identification of PAMs etc. The NP organized consultation workshops, focus group discussions and key informant interview at the district level of the CHT areas. They met local leaders, i.e., Jyotirindra Bodhipriya Larma, Regional Council Chairman, Raja Devashis Roy, Chakma Raja, Goutam Kumar Chakma (senior member of Regional Council), myself and other important colleagues from time to time. This platform gave opportunity for IP communities to get engaged and voice our concern on issues relating to our rights and livelihoods. The NP also organized workshop on FREL/FRL on 11th April 2018, where I was present. The draft strategy was also shared electronically along with REDD+ management structure. The IP community provided comments and raised issues that should be taken into consideration.

Out of four Warsaw framework elements, safeguard component was not included in the National Programme. It is a critical component for safeguarding environment as well as rights of people living adjacent to the forested areas. Therefore government in collaboration with development partners should take immediate steps to achieve readiness in this component. Further, as reflected in the strategy, detailed planning for CHT will be necessary for implementation of REDD+ PAMs.

The project has ended. But I hope the platform has been created and the momentum gained, should be continued through dialogue among ourselves, among institutions, for betterment of the forests, IP communities, and for the entire landscape such that we all benefit by having a forest.

Mr. Goutam Dewan,

Representative, Ethnic Group,

Ex-chair of Rangamati Hill District, Member, the Programme Executive Board, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme.

Email: g.dewan2010@gmail.com; Phone - 01731091388;

Address: Upper Rangamati, P/S: Katowali, Rangamati Hill District, Rangamati

2.6 Results Framework Matrix

The results matrix aims to measure progress made in the reporting year against annual targets for outputs indicated in the annual work plan for the year. If the log frame has been amended following a mid-term review, this should be mentioned above the output table. For this section please provide:

- For each outcome, please provide the outcome title. The intention is to report whether the programme is on track towards meeting its target, not to assess if target has been met. Based on the previous annual report, please tick the box below each outcome and provide a short summary of progress made. If the country has not yet produced an annual report, do not tick any box.
- For each output, please provide the output title and a summary of the progress towards achieving the specific output. Please list each performance indicator, the associated baseline and expected annual target for the output for this reporting year and a short narrative indicating progress against this annual target or deviation from plans.

Please repeat this for all outcomes and outputs of the NP results framework.

Outcome 1: Improved stakeholder awareness and effective stakeholder engagement			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Not Achieved;	
<p>Results against the Outcome: Consultation and Participation Plan drafted in March and finalized in May 2017. Accordingly, various stakeholders are being involved in different awareness and capacity building activities and for engagement in various committees. The non-government stakeholders i.e., CSO and IP representatives were incorporated to Programme Executive Board back in 2016. The members have since been actively engaged in the meetings / workshops / training activities. Consultation took places in 2017 and opinions have been obtained on structures of REDD+ decision making bodies especially participation of non-government stakeholders.</p>			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target	Assessment Against Target
Especially non-government Stakeholders are able to actively engage in REDD+ decision-making processes using Consultation & Participation Plan	Some preliminary efforts and interests	By 20 months (January 2017), evidence of CCP implementation.	Consultation and Participation Plan drafted in March and finalized in May 2017. Accordingly, various stakeholders are being involved in different awareness and capacity building activities and for engagement in various committees. The stakeholders have also been involved in decision making process especially with respect to NFMS, FRL, Strategy formulation processes.

Output 1.1: Public Awareness Raised			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness raised and REDD+ website operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None No website/webpage on REDD+ in Bangladesh⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 12 months website developed by 12 months REDD+ related material (leaflets, notebook, poster etc.) in circulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate pages for NP created at FD website in English by Dec 2016; regular updating is done. http://www.bforest.gov.bd/ Bangla and English one-pager NP brochure, notebook, folder, printed by July 30th 2016; Translated & printed REDD+ Fact Sheet, FAQ, Misconceptions, NS, SIS, NFMS, FREL, REDD+ finance note. In 2018: translated in local language the COP decisions in REDD+ and 9 REDD+ modules from REDD+ academy. Six nos training conducted in 6 districts where 180 participants trained.
<p>Assessment towards Output: Awareness of the stakeholder raised by publication in local languages and dissemination of materials through various workshops (e.g., PAMs; International day of Forests, World Environment Day), meetings, participation in month long environmental and tree fair, and through trainings reaching out to a total of 4650 persons in total three years of which 3546 is men and 1005 is female (21%). Evaluation of pre and post training results shows improved understanding of the stakeholders.</p>			

Output 1.2: Consultation and Participation Plan Developed			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadmap includes process for preparing Consultation and Participation Plan No existing materials on REDD+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 14 months (July 2016) Consultation and Participation Plan prepared. by 16 months (September 2016), implementation of Plan has commenced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and Participation Plan drafted in March and Finalized in May 2017. Accordingly, the Plan is in operation since.

Assessment towards Output: PMU hired consultant to develop CPP in October 2016. Stakeholder mapping exercise to started in August and couple of consultation workshops took place at the end of November 2016. Consultation and Participation Plan was drafted in March and finalized in May 2017. The Plan is in operation since.

Outcome 2: National REDD+ strategy preparation supported			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Not Achieved;	
<p>Results against the Outcome: The NP commenced drivers of deforestation and forest degradation study in October 2016 and a draft report was made in December 2016. In January 2017, national consultation workshop was held for vetting. Subsequently the report was sent to Ministry for their comments, if any and approval. The NP has commenced the Policies and Measures Studies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in late 2017. The study reached out to stakeholders in 8 regions and was completed in 2018. The Government approved FRL at the end of 2018. The drafting of Strategy started in October 2018 and finalized in June 2019 by a validation workshop.</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
National REDD+ Strategy prepared with technical inputs from the UN-REDD National Programme	none	By the end of NP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the project drafted National REDD+ strategy and national validation workshop held on June 2019.

Output 2.1: Strengthen legal, policy and legislative framework for REDD+			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and policy gaps identified, legal, policy and legislative framework strengthened through stakeholder consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preliminary drivers identified through stakeholder consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 18 months (Nov 2016) study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in November 2017 through the following two reports: Report on “Improved forest governance in support of REDD+ in Bangladesh” Report on “Improved Land Tenure in support of REDD+ in Bangladesh”
<p>Assessment towards Output: Delayed but achieved in November 2017. To strengthen legal, policy and legislative framework for effective management of forest resource, two key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, viz – governance and land tenure have been analyzed thoroughly with inputs from stakeholders. Governance problems identified by stakeholders are – inconstancy in policy measures, policy statement does not reflect field realities, weak enforcement, lack of financial resources, scarcity of human resources. With respect to land tenure, the stakeholders identified -absence of forest land demarcation, incomplete forest land reservation process, pressure for forest land resources for non-forest uses, capacity gap in forest settlement cases, lack of human resource are the key issues need addressing.</p>			

Output 2.2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preliminary drivers identified through stakeholder consultations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 18 (Nov 2016) months national study conducted to identify and assess drivers for deforestation and forest degradation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed but Achieved: the draft drivers report was available on December 2016 and stakeholder consultation workshop was completed in January 2017. Stakeholder generally accepted the report. Subsequently the report was submitted to Government for approval. Government approved the report in December 2017. Report on “Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Bangladesh”
<p>Assessment towards Output: the draft drivers report was available on December 2016 and stakeholder consultation workshop was completed in January 2017. Stakeholder generally accepted the report. Subsequently the report was submitted to Government for comments and approval. Government approved the report in December 2017 subject to incorporation of the comments, as applicable from various ministries and departments. The drivers identified were - illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agricultural expansion, encroachment and poor governance.</p>			

Output 2.3: Detailed understanding on the priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> by 19 months (December 2016) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft report in 2016 prioritized drivers; national level consultation and subsequent comments

			<p>obtained from various ministries did not make any changes in priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For better understanding of the drivers two additional studies were carried out in 2017 – Land Tenure and Governance. These two studies were completed in December 2017.
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Assessment towards Output: the draft D&D report outlined a list of priority drivers – both direct and indirect. The major drivers identified were - illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agricultural expansion, encroachment, and poor governance. For better understanding of the drivers – two additional studies on – Land Tenure and Governance was carried out. These two studies have been completed in December 2017. Governance problems identified by stakeholders are – inconsistency in policy measures, policy statement does not reflect field realities, weak enforcement, lack of financial resources, scarcity of human resources. With respect to land tenure, the stakeholders identified -absence of forest land demarcation, incomplete forest land reservation process, pressure for forest land resources for non-forest uses, capacity gap in forest settlement cases, lack of human resource are the key issues need addressing.

Output 2.4: REDD+ strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different strategic options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at District level Identified; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft list of strategies prepared by 20 months (January 2017); by 2 years (May 2017) national study completed to identify and assess strategies; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • different strategic options for addressing drivers identified 2018. • Report on “Bangladesh’s REDD+ Policies and Measures.
<p>Assessment towards Output: By the end of 2017, the NP has completed 4 sub-national consultations workshops in forested areas formulate strategic options for addressing drivers of deforestation and degradation. The NP reached to 4 more additional areas in the early 2018. In mid 2018, stakeholder validation workshop was held. Suggestions from the workshop was incorporated in the PAMs report.</p>			

Output 2.5: Operationalising REDD+ implementation			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Cell and all committees fully capacitated and operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSC, REDD+ Cell and TWGs working on a preliminary and temporary basis, not fully in line with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSC, RSF, REDD+ Cell and TWGs all permanently established and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Cell ToR revised Mid-2017 and meetings held.

	guidance, and with limited operational capacity	functioning with full capacity and resources (after 18 months - November 2016).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meeting of TWG-MRV held throughout the tenure of the project. Consultation meeting held to obtain stakeholders opinion on REDD+ committees in 2018. The revised proposal has been shared and briefed to ministry in 2018. Awaiting approval.
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Assessment towards Output: Necessary restructuring of REDD+ Cell was done in 2016. Regular meeting of the MRV-TWG held throughout the tenure of the NP. The NP took advantages of the MRV-TWG for issues relating to D&D, Land tenure, Governance, PAMs, Strategy preparation activities. The NP has organized multiple consultations to obtain stakeholders feedback on various committees for REDD+ management in Bangladesh. Accordingly, revised structures were proposed to MoEF by the end of 2017. Subsequently meetings were held at the ministry on the management structure. The NP awaiting approval of the committees.

Output 2.6: Transparent system for national level management of REDD+ finances in place			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent system for REDD+ finances identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding is limited, no management system in place, although systems exist for other funds with other objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After two years, mechanisms for receiving international carbon credits are fully designed and being established - to international standards and in line with REDD+ guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study has been carried out to analyze existing financing and gap in REDD+ PAMs.
<p>Assessment towards Output: based on a suggestion from internal review of the NP, it was suggested that the NP should focus on having a financing plan. Accordingly the NP carried out the study.</p>			

Output 2.7: Transparent system for local distribution of REDD+ incentives			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanism for REDD+ incentive distribution identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No management system in place for REDD+, although systems exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After two years, mechanisms for allocating incentives or benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None; as above.

	for other funds with other objectives.	designed and standardised in line with REDD+ guidance	
Assessment towards Output: the NP has no plan to initiate the activities.			

Outcome 3: Capacities to develop and test National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL) and/or Forest Reference Level (RL) are in place			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;		<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Not Achieved;	
<p>Results against the Outcome: Country-specific emission factors (above-ground biomass stocks) and activity data (land cover map) prepared and used for the calculation of historical emissions and removals. Capacity of Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and other national government stakeholders (e.g. Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change etc.) and national universities such as Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU); Forestry and Wood technology discipline, Khulna University and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Working Group etc. enhanced through training workshops. The capacity building activities focused on collecting and analyzing historical data, calculating emissions and removals and preparation of the FREL/FRL report for submission to the UNFCCC. FREL/FRL drafted in 2017 under gone revision in 2018. A national consultation on the proposed FRL held in April 2018 with the participation of 76 representatives (85% of male and 15% of female) from 30 organizations. Follow-up meetings with the Chief Conservator of Forests from BFD and the Secretary from Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) on the status and progress of FRL conducted. Five meetings with the MRV working group conducted with a focus to revise and improve the FRL report. Also, a meeting between the Bangladesh Forest Department and the Department of Environment was held in September 2018 and the differences between the LULUCF sector in the third national communication and FRL for REDD+ identified. In August 2018, a meeting was held with the Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the FRL report was presented and submitted to the MoEFCC. In October 2018, The Bangladesh Focal Point to the UNFCCC informed the Secretariat of Bangladesh’s intention to submit its proposed REDD-plus FREL/FRL for the technical assessment (TA) session in 2019. Two national Land cover maps of 2005 and 2010 developed in collaboration with the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS). The FREL was submitted by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate in January 2019. In addition, 4 technical trainings on R for forest statistics and modeling were conducted where in total 46 participants (74% of male and 26 %of female) attended from different government and non-government institutions to build statistical knowledge and data analysis.</p>			
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
Number of national or sub-national forest REL/RL drafted and endorsed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available to develop a national and/or sub-national forest REL/RL for Bangladesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National forest REL/RL for Bangladesh developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national FREL/FRL, disaggregated into 5 sub-national forest zones (Hill, Sal Costal, Village, Sundarban). The report endorsed by the MoEFCC and submitted to UNFCCC

Output 3.1. Capacities for the development of Reference Emission Level strengthened			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of institutions with capacities for developing REL/RLs • Number of individuals with capacities for developing REL/RLs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No institution has capacity for developing RELs • No individual has capacity for developing RELs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 24 months, 15 institutions • By 24 months, 67 individuals (54 male and 13 female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 15 organizations (GO-7, University-4, INGOs-2, and Private Organizations-2) had capacities on FREL/FRL enhanced. • A total of 50 individuals had capacity on FREL/FRLs built through trainings undertaken by the project.
<p>Assessment towards Output: Technical trainings with the RIMS units in BFD focused on the accuracy assessment of activity data and REDD+ activities held on March 5-7, 2018 [1]. A follow-up training focused on the accuracy assessment of emission factors used for FRL conducted on 13-14 May 2018 [2]. A national consultation on the proposed FRL was conducted on 11 April 2018 involving 76 participants from 30 national entities [3]. A manual documenting the calculation steps undertaken to construct Bangladesh's FRL was developed with the RIMS unit in BFD. Moreover, two representatives from the BFD participated in the FRL workshop titled 'UN-REDD Asia Pacific Regional Knowledge Exchange Event' held on September 12-14, in Dehran Dun, India. Several meetings with the Chief Conservator of Forests and other officials from BFD and the Secretary from MoEFCC were conducted. In addition, five meetings with the MRV technical working group organized in BFD, comments/feedback received from MRV members and report further revised. Finally, in August 2018, the FRL technical team of BFD presented and submitted the revised version of FRL report to the Secretary of MoEFCC and in October 2018, the Bangladesh Focal Point to the UNFCCC informed the Secretariat of Bangladesh's intention to submit its proposed REDD-plus FREL/FRL for the technical assessment (TA) session in 2019.</p> <p>To build up statistical knowledge and data analysis 4 technical trainings on R for forest statistics and modeling were conducted where in total 46 participants (74% of male and 26% of female) attended involving officials from the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (Sylhet), Khulna University, University of Chittagong and Soil Resource Development Institute.</p>			

Output 3.2. National circumstances and historical data considered for RELs/RLs.			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on national circumstances • Number of adjustment factors for national circumstances • Number of years for which historical data are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Emission factors were available for some forest types and tree species • Data on above-ground biomass stocks were available for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 18 months, assessment report completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on the preparation of the TNC to UNFCC developed with contribution from BFD and FAO..A report on the development of an operational methodology for the part of the TNC related to the

	<p>following years: 1997, 2001, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 24 months, fifteen country-specific factors calculated • By 24 months, 3 years of data regarding historical forest trends and drivers identified 	<p>assessment of historical land cover changes and forests in Bangladesh developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were identified for the reference period 2000 – 2015 at the national scale and for the five zones (Hill, Sal Coastal, Sundarban and Village) of the country. National land cover maps (Landsat-based) for the years 2000, 2005 and 2010 were prepared. In addition, a legend of national land cover maps of 2000, 2005 and 2010 were prepared using LCCS and a report on the methodology of land cover mapping developed. Tree cover data of 2000 and 2015 developed from the BFD in collaboration with the University of Maryland and integrated with land cover data for FREL/FRL construction. • Historical above-ground biomass stocks were obtained for key forest land classes and were considered for FREL/FRL construction. Soil carbon stocks and biomass data collected during the latest Bangladesh Forest Inventory (2016 – 2018) were analysed for FREL/FRL construction.
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Assessment towards Output: National circumstances studied for reporting the Third National Communication by the Department of Environment under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change (MoEFCC). To avoid the duplication, national circumstances were verified and a chapter is added in the FREL/FRL report. Data to assess the trend of land cover change for the five Bangladesh Forest Inventory (BFI) zones of Bangladesh developed. The Bangladesh-specific emission factors for the national forestry sector collected, compiled, archived and made available on the Forest Emission Factor Database of Bangladesh Forest Information System: <http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/nef/>. In addition, a manuscript on the country-specific emission factors prepared and submitted for publication (Poultouchidou 2018). Historical data on above-ground biomass stocks collected from previous forest and carbon inventories that were conducted in Bangladesh in 1997, 2001, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2014. These data were compiled and statistically analyzed and a manuscript prepared (Costello 2018). In May 2018, the national land cover maps of 2005 and 2010 developed with the support from the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) and a report on the historical land cover mapping of Bangladesh developed [4]. The data sharing policy of BFD prepared and submitted to the MoEFCC.

A soil organic carbon map of Bangladesh based on data from the harmonized world soil database was developed and the soil organic carbon stocks of the country were assessed for the different soil and vegetation types, land classes, divisions and districts

Output 3.3. RELs/RLs tested			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of different RELs/RLs for the forestry sector tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No RELs/ RLs available for forestry sector No methodology available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 24 months, a national forest REL/RL developed. In addition, five sub-national forest REL/RL for the five zones of the country developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FREL/FRL developed for the five Bangladesh Forest Inventory zones. Field based assessment of the data conducted and verified. All these are calculated together and national level FREL/FRL developed. These analysis is included in the FREL/FRL report and submitted to MoEFCC. In addition, the FREL/FRL was tested considering different thresholds of forest cover change for assessing forest degradation and forest restoration. A methodology for historical land cover change assessment from LANDSAT images was developed and used to create a land cover map of Bangladesh.

Assessment towards Output: A national forest FREL/FRL developed but results are also reported separately for the five zones (hill, sal, coastal, village, Sundarbans) of the country, because the forest dynamics in these five zones are very different. The report was prepared by the FRL technical team of BFD with the support from FAO and reviewed and feedback provided by the technical MRV working group. In August 2018: The FRL report was presented and submitted to the Secretary of MoEFCC. A meeting with the team involved in the preparation of national GHG inventory for the land use, land-use change and forestry sector for third national communication took place in the Department of Environment in September 2018. Differences between the LULUCF GHG inventory reported in the third national communication and FREL/FRL for REDD+ identified. In October 2018, the Bangladesh Focal Point to the UNFCCC informed the Secretariat of Bangladesh's intention to submit its proposed REDD-plus FREL/FRL for the technical assessment (TA) session in 2019. In addition, under this output, three Quantum GIS (QGIS) trainings were conducted with the participation of 59 individuals. A methodology for historical land cover change assessment from LANDSAT images was developed and a land cover map of Bangladesh from LANDSAT images of 200 was developed. The FREL/FRL was developed and tested considering different thresholds of tree cover change for assessing forest degradation and forest restoration.

Outcome 4: National Forest Information System can be used to Develop a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Forest Sector

Outcome Achieved;

Outcome Not Achieved;

Results against the Outcome: National capacity on GHG inventory implementation was enhanced through trainings on GHG-I for the AFOLU/LULUCF sector and the use of GIS tools, statistical and document referencing software. The NP also contributed to the reporting of Bangladesh's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, specifically for the LULUCF sector. In 2018, two technical trainings on EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool for the agriculture, forestry, livestock and other land use (AFOLU) sector held and the carbon balance of country-specific projects was assessed with the participation of 23 representatives from key national entities including MoEFCC, BFD, Khulna university, Department of Environment, Department of Livestock, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, Department of Agricultural Extension, Soil Resource Development Institute . A national workshop on strengthening the institutional arrangements for preparing a national greenhouse gas inventory for the AFOLU sector held in BFD in November 2018 involving 51 participants from 20 national entities. The structure of the Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) and six modules finalized and presented in a meeting held with the BFD officials. IT and database management consultants hired by the project. ITC trainings provided to BFD and a technical training on MS access database management conducted in April 2018. One agreement signed between BFD and Bangladesh Computer Center to host the data of Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS). The launch of the BFIS held on 18 December 2018 at the BFD with the participation of 108 individuals (84% of male and 16% of female) from 30 organizations.

<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
GHG-I report for the forest sector	No GHG-I available for forestry sector	One GHG-I report for forestry sector	Supported the preparation of Third National Communication report for the LULUCF sector under the MoEFCC.

			<p>Technical trainings, consultations and meetings on the preparation of AFOLU GHG inventory and calculation of ex-ante emissions reductions from forestry and agriculture development projects were conducted using various software and country-specific data. In total, five technical trainings on GHG accounting for the AFOLU/LULUCF were conducted since 2016. All the trainings were based on the 2006 Guidelines from the IPCC for national GHG inventories</p> <p>In addition, two technical trainings on EX-ANTE carbon Balance tool (EX-ACT) were conducted in March and October 2018 where 23 participated (61 % of male and 29% of female) attended.</p> <p>A report providing suggestions for integrating GHG issues into the curricula of undergraduate and graduate degree programs of four universities was developed and a workshop to identify the capacity needs and gaps of universities to compile AFOLU GHG data implemented.</p> <p>A video on Bangladesh greenhouse gas inventory was developed and is available on FAO YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pljAFqbtOJ8&t=5s</p> <p>Moreover, a leaflet on '<i>Strengthening greenhouse gas inventory in the agriculture and forest sector of Bangladesh</i>' was developed.</p>
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Output 4.1: Capacities to implement the GHG inventory for the forest sector strengthened

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trained personnel in GHG inventory; • Institutional Arrangements for GHG National Inventory system established in FD; • Facilities for GHG inventory developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trained person in GHG- • No institutional arrangements for GHG-I for the forestry sector • Limited facilities for national GHG-I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 24 months, 42 government personnel trained in GHG-I • By 24 months, institutional arrangement for GHG-I established • By 36 months, institutional capacity for GHG-I developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2015, more than 77 representatives from 18 national agencies participated in technical trainings and workshops on GHG accounting for the AFOLU and LULUCF sectors, data sharing and institutional arrangements for a national GHG inventory. • A three-day training workshop on data sharing, institutional arrangements and tools for GHG gases for the AFOLU sector was held in December 2016 with the participation of 48 representatives (75% of male and 25% of female) from more than 20 national entities . <p>A follow-up national workshop on strengthening the institutional arrangements for preparing a national greenhouse gas inventory for the AFOLU sector was held in November 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • A technical team responsible for the preparation of GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector and FREL/FRL was established in the RIMS unit of BFD. A draft data sharing policy for BFD was prepared to facilitate data and information sharing. The forest emission factor database module to support LULUCF sector and national GHG inventory was developed. The module allows users to find tons carbon per hectare values for specific tree species and forest types. The forest emission factor database module is accessible via the following link: http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/nef/ • A national workshop on strengthening academic capacities on the preparation of GHG inventory for the

	•	•	<p>AFOLU/LULUCF sector was held at BFD on 30 March 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moreover, a five-day training workshop on GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector was held in April 2017. This workshop aimed to contribute to the strengthening of academic capacities on issues related to GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector.
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Assessment towards Output: In total, five meetings with the MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) conducted in 2018. The meetings were focused on the review of the FREL/FRL report and the status and progress of the development of Bangladesh Forest Information System. All the meetings documented in meeting minutes and shared with the MRV members. A National workshop on strengthening institutional arrangements for national greenhouse gas inventory for the AFOLU sector held on 25 November 2018. In addition, two trainings on EX-Ante Carbon Balance conducted during the reporting period for the capacity building of staff of Bangladesh Forest Department including representatives from other national stakeholders. In addition, one BFIS video prepared and is published on the on FAO YouTube channel: <http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/>. Six BFIS-related leaflets have been published and made available in English and in Bengali.

Two articles have been developed for publication in scientific journals:

“Brick manufacturing industries in Bangladesh: an overview of natural resources, environment and economic impacts” submitted to the Journal ‘Science of the Total Environment’.

“AFOLU sector in Bangladesh: Data sharing and institutional arrangements constraints of realizing GHG mitigation potential in the context of climate change”.

Output 4.2: Integrated forest information system developed

<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Expected Target</i>	<i>Assessment Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central forest Information system database in RIMS Unit, Number of government institutions linked by Data sharing agreements, Forest management and monitoring system and guidelines developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate forest information system No data sharing agreement available in GOs Limited monitoring system or guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 24 months, one online Forest Information system developed and hosted at RIMS unit By 12 months, data sharing agreement signed between four institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) launched and operational http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/. 6 BFIS modules were developed and eight BFIS trainings conducted with RIMS unit in BFD. One module is specifically dedicated to Geospatial

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 36 months, national forest management information system operational, with guidelines for data collection 	<p>data management http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A service Level Agreement (SLA) has been signed between Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) and BFD for hosting and maintenance of the BFIS. A data sharing agreement (DSA) was also signed with SRDI, BBS and BFD. BFIS is operational and online since December 2018. One tutorial for the BFIS Geoportal prepared and available under BFIS
<p>Assessment towards Output: About 20 modules incorporated in the BFIS and can be accessed through http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/. BFIS is developed for supporting the forest management and monitoring. GIS and Remote sensing-based land cover maps of 2000 and 2015 are included in BFIS Geoportal (http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/).</p> <p>Under this output, the following BFIS modules were made operational: (1) forest emission factor database, (2) BFIS Geoportal, (3) Tree species identification, (4) BFIS e-Library, (5) BFIS e-Multimedia, and (6) Bangladesh Forest Inventory. Eight trainings conducted with the RIMS unit in BFD focused on the maintenance and update of the BFIS and its modules. In addition, in April 2018, a technical training on MS Access Database Management System implemented with the participation of BFD officials. A field visit in Khulna university was carried out in November where 200 university thesis collected, digitized with the support from five students from the Wood Technology Discipline. The university thesis archived using a reference management software (EndNote) and are being published on the BFIS e-Library. Six BFIS-related modules created and made available both in English and Bengali. Also, a training on BFIS took place in Bari, Italy. Furthermore, the BFIS video developed and launched in the BFIS inauguration, which took place on 18 December 2018. In addition, manuals and guidelines were developed for the effective use of the BFIS. The Data sharing policy is under process of approval at MoEFCC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFIS Geoportal developed and can be accessed through http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/. It includes the land cover map of 2015 and 2000 those are used for the development of FREL/FRL are incorporated in geoportal for future forest management and monitoring. • Module “BFIS E-Library” includes related meta data e.g. reports, maps, R-scripts, communication materials etc. are included in the BFIS e-library. It can be accessed through (http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/library/). • A module on “Forest Emission Factor Database” includes country specific emission factors for supporting the biomass calculation and GHG inventory for the forestry sector. This can be accessed through http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/nef/. This module includes compilation of database using the existing and newly developed allometric equations for biomass calculation and related raw data. In addition, a species list database for identification of tree species in country is added in this module. Meta data of the databases includes reports, documents, maps etc. 			

2.7 Revisions to the National Programme Document

Please provide a summary of any key changes made to the National Programme Document relating to the results framework, indicators, outcome, outputs, implementing partners or duration of the (NP).

If the **results framework** was revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Budgetary allocation made during mid-term review and approval for NEC in 10th April 2018:

Outcome/ Activity	Original	Revised
Activity 1.1 -	157,000	178,888
Activity 1.2	143,000	121,112
Outcome 1	300,000	300,000
Activity 2.1	50,000	14,700
Activity 2.2	75,000	104,650
Activity 2.3	90,000	15,115
Activity 2.4	90,000	124,237
Activity 2.5	425,000	571,129
Activity 2.6	55,000	19,996
Activity 2.7	65,000	173
Outcome 2	850,000	850,000
Activity 3.1	215,000	153,851
Activity 3.2	130,000	205,671
Activity 3.3	195,000	147,323
Outcome 3	540,000	506,845
Activity 4.1	267,000	207,842
Activity 4.2	193,000	260,313
Outcome 4	460,000	468,155

If the **NP outcomes or outputs** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No changes were made to the text of the results framework and no changes were made at outcome or output level, but certain activities listed in this framework were identified as not relevant during implementation of the Programme. Such as (1) not allocating budget in 1.2.5 and 2.2.3 as these have become obsolete; (2) several activities were merged together to catch up with delayed start of the project i.e., - 1.1.1 and 1.1.2; 1.1.3 and 1.1.4; 2.1.1 with 2.1.2 as part of elaboration of D&D study on Land tenure and Governance study; Activity 2.1 and 2.2; some activities like 2.6 and 2.7 where viewed not appropriate or too early to decided, so financial analysis were done. Some relocations were done for example, activity 3.1 obtained USAID funded NFI project therefore, allocation were done in activity 3.2. All budget relocation were approved by the PEB meetings.

If the **results framework indicators** were revised following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

No changes made in the result framework indicators. The timeline for target achievement were adjusted accordingly to account for the delay in NP implementation. However, output indicator related to 2.6 and 2.7 should have been changed to reflect the actual scenario.

If the **NP implementing partners** were changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

Not applicable.

If the **duration of the NP** was changed following the inception meeting or mid-term review, please provide a short narrative outlining the changes. [100 words]

The NP was extended by one year with the approval of the UN-REDD Secretariat in April 2018 to catch up with the delayed start of the NP.

3. Lessons Learned

This section aims to capture the most significant lessons learned in the context of the National Programme, as they relate to the thematic work areas on REDD+ or more generally to the practical aspects of implementation, coordination and communication. The sections below should be completed only as applicable and in case where lessons learned have been identified.

Please provide a narrative of the **most significant lessons** learned during the implementation of the National Programme. Include explanations of what was learnt, why the lesson is important, and what has been done to document or share those lessons. [150 words]

- Involving representatives from mother ministry in every step, meetings, consultations helped in creating awareness, ownership and faster facilitation.
- Regular meetings of TWG-MRV, proved to be useful to for stakeholder ownership, better understanding, greater collaboration;
- In the absence of wide variety of stakeholder base, use of TWG-MRV and additional members proved to be helpful in component 1 and 2.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **inter-sectoral coordination** during implementation of the national programme: (150 words)

- General Inter-sectoral coordination required for the implementation of the project was achieved through ministry and department.
- Initial coordination was achieved best through linkage of Development Partners; for example, UNDP works across various sectors and has linkages with various ministries and departments; the NP took advantages of this connection to leverage coordination.
- Technical agencies of the government and academic institutions were involved in the MRV-TWG which provided the best platform for coordination, knowledge exchange and lesson learning;

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating the **technical dimensions** of the national programme during implementation: [150 words]

- Degradation was quantified through tree cover change assessment; other ways to quantify degradation need to be looked into as data at such scale may not always be available.
- Drivers of deforestation and degradataion analysis had carried out after land use change analysis could have resulted in identification of more site specific drivers rather than all drivers for that areas.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **REDD+ readiness process** during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

- Engaging relevant stakeholders in relevant areas and in important steps in readiness process proved to be useful; a database of stakeholders helped immensely in this context;
- Sharing reports with all stakeholders electronically proved helpful in having comments;
- Cross sectoral coordination through ministry has been helpful in bringing all stakeholders on-board;
- The rigorous consultation process that every component went through (D&D, PAMs, Strategy, FRL, NFMS etc) have increased transparency in the process and achieved ownership in the results, outputs of the elements / reports. Just to provide the context, the Strategy could have been written within first year of NP based on already available information without consultations; and it would have little difference on the content of the strategy compared to current on; however, given the NP followed the step by step consultative process, the REDD+ readiness consultative mechanism is referenced or cited as example for other national level policy initiatives.

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to **anchoring REDD+** in the national development process: [150 words]

- Several REDD+ PAMs and targets are already existing in key national policy documents which helped anchoring REDD+ in national development processes;
- The BNRS also supports achieving some key national targets with respect to emission and forest cover;
- REDD+ management structure is pending approval of the government which will ensure sustainability of the programme
- Forest Department has proposed a revised organogram with NFI, REDD+ Cell that will anchor REDD+ further;

Please provide a narrative of the most significant lessons learned relating to the **implementation and sequencing** of national programme support: [150 words]

Synchronization of outcomes and outputs across all components is critical. Drivers identified (component 2) way before the land use change assessment (component 3). As a result, drivers were crosscheck with change assessment; similarly, PAMs identified before the FRL was finalized but, however, had to wait for FRL's approval from government. Similarly with land use change analysis. Therefore, in future NP programming, synchronization of critical elements needs to be re-adjusted.

Please provide a narrative of any **other lessons** learned during implementation of the national programme: [150 words]

[input text]

3.1 Unforeseen Benefits or Unintended Consequences

Please provide a summary of any ancillary/unforeseen benefits or unintended consequences that may have become evident during implementation or conclusion of the national programme. [150 words]

Unforeseen Benefits [150 Words]

Originally the BFIS was targeted to benefit FD users internally, but as the idea developed in consultation with stakeholders, it became clear that the modules could benefit a wider variety of

users including academics, NGO's and the public. For example, tree species identification module and e-Library are reference tools that many users interested in forestry can benefit from.

Unintended Consequences [150 words]

[input text]

3.2 Inter-agency Coordination

This section aims to collect relevant information on how the NP is contributing to inter-agency work and "Delivering as One".

Was the NP in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government? If not, please explain what measures were put in place to address this. [150 words]

The NP was coherent with the UN country programme.

Please briefly summarize what types of coordination mechanism and decisions were taken to ensure joint delivery of the NP. [150 words]

The NP had weekly meeting along with NPD. All decisions were taken upon consultation with NPD.

Was a HACT assessment undertaken? If yes, to what degree was the HACT being taken up and by which agency? [150 words]

Micro assessment as carried out in 2009 on Ministry of Environment and Forests currently renamed as Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Overall risk rating given as "moderate".

3.3 Risk Narrative

This section aims to capture the key internal and external risks experienced by the programme during implementation.

Please provide a summary of the key internal risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

The NP experienced limited coordination and communication among the different agencies to work jointly and support actions for the implementation of the project activities such as institutional arrangement for data sharing agreement. However NP overcame the risks/challenges through organizing regular meeting with Project Implementation Committee and Programme Executive Board as well as consultation with inter-agencies.

Please provide a summary of the key external risks experienced by the NP as well as responses. [250 Words]

[input text]

4. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions

This section aims to provide insight and to support a thought process into how countries are progressing against the framework of the convention, namely: 5.1) a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan; 5.2) a Safeguards and Safeguards Information System; 5.3) a National Forest Reference Emission Level/National Forest Reference Level; and 5.4.) a National Forest Monitoring System. Only complete the sections that apply to the priorities identified for the country and mark as N/A any criteria that do not apply to the context of the country.

4.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Drivers identified. PAMs (including gender sensitive) identified (reports on PAMs) and vetted through stakeholder consultation (workshop report). Benefits, risks, costs assessment for PAMs implementation including financing strategy carried out. Institutional arrangement for REDD+ management proposed to government. A draft strategy named as – Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy drafted and validated through stakeholder consultation on 29 th June 2019. Based on the comments, an updated version has been submitted to Ministry for final approval.

Indicator	✓	Qualifier (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Does the country have a National Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) to achieve REDD+?		Not yet initiated	Stakeholder validation workshop on Draft Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy hold on 29th June 2019. Revised version based on stakeholders comments submitted to MOEFCC for final approval.
		Under design	
	✓	Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.		Full implementation of NS/AP	The D&D study identifies drivers, direct and indirect, provided a list of priority drives and identified barriers.
	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritises the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation , as well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ⁹ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	

⁹ Plus (+) activities within the context of REDD+ refer to conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks

	✓	The NS/AP proposes a coherent and co-ordinated set of policies and measures (PAMs) for REDD+ that are proportionate to the drivers & barriers, results-oriented and feasible.	The policies and measures (PAMs) identified through stakeholder consultations in 8 regional areas and one stakeholder validation in capital to address the identified drivers.
	✓	The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	The BNRS is developed and is based on the scope and scale of FRL.
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	The BNRS includes an institutional arrangement for REDD+ management, including governance measures and inter-sectoral coordination. The institutional arrangement is multi-sectoral, involving wide variety of stakeholders from government and non-government sides, including CSO,NGOs, IP communities.
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	✓	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.	The BNRS followed consultation and participation plan which allows for multi-stakeholders engagement. All workshops hold followed a structure of representative from all stakeholder groups. The NP has also commenced 2 studies i.e., on Gender dynamics on natural resource sector and Gender responsive PAMs. During PAMs workshops, a session was dedicated on Gender issues.
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	The national programme dedicated sessions on gender issue during PAMs workshops and engaged a gender expert for the entire suite of workshops. Gender dynamics in natural resources management was also analyzed. Accordingly, PAMs were reviewed and revised to be more gender responsive.
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ consider the realization of land and resource tenure rights (when relevant), as well as the development priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as their development priorities.	The national programme has completed a study on land tenure to ensure that rights are not violated. The NP has also sat with indigenous peoples several times to obtain their views and suggestions for a better framework of REDD+ management and implementation. So the BNRS does not propose anything that violate rights of people relevant to land ownership.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.	✓	There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	The BNRS proposed a REDD+ management mechanism to the ministry for approval. The proposal was based on stakeholder consultations and inputs. At the highest level, the National REDD+ Steering Committee includes representatives from all concerned ministries and departments those either contributes to positive or negative impacts on forest cover.

	✓	Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	As per the rules of procedure of the Government, the BNRS will be endorsed by the ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.
	✓	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	The BNRS submitted for final approval is in harmony with key national strategies and targets i.e., NDC and 7 th 5 year Plan of the Government to name a few.
	✓	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	Consultation and coordination done thus far shows a positive support towards implementing REDD+ policies and measures. Some ministries and/or departments have always been supportive. Through consultations and interaction, it was revealed that proposed REDD+ PAMs are in line with existing policies of such departments/ministries. However, pressure of development on forest land exist.
	✓	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	Some PAMs are already being implemented by the government. More financing will be required. Channeling RBP although in NPD however, was not targeted.

4.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Safeguard Information System (SIS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

The NP does not include activities related to Safeguards and SIS. the NP did an assessment of existing Environmental Safeguard and System in the country. In 2018, benefits and risks associated with PAMs were identified.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification.
Does the country have a Safeguard Information System (SIS) that provides information on how the Cancun safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+ actions?		No	The NP does not include activities related to Safeguards and SIS and this was clarified to stakeholders during the inception workshop. However, stakeholders stressed the importance of the SIS component. It was decided to carve out some resources out of the NP budget to do a preliminary analysis. Accordingly, the NP did an assessment of existing Environmental Safeguard and System in the country. The BNRS has proposed a suite of actions to develop SIS in the country. The government is currently looking for probable sources i.e., internal or external.
		SIS objectives determined	
		Safeguard information needs and structure determined.	
	✓	Existing information systems and sources assessed.	
		The SIS is designed, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		The SIS is functional, building on existing, together with any novel, information systems and sources that are clearly articulated in a national government-endorsed document.	
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+	✓	Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	PAMs identified had undergone benefits and risks assessment.
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	[input text]
		Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	[input text]
		Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	[input text]

4.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

A methodology for historical forest cover change assessment was developed and satellite data was identified. The NP developed an Activity Database and built national capacity for remote sensing and GIS. In the process, the project team supported the team for the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC with advice and data for the LULUCF sector. A full national FRL document has been drafted, for submission to UNFCCC, and is under review by MoEF.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means/source of verification
Has the country established a FREL/FRL?		Not yet initiated	The FREL/FRL drafted and submitted to Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC). MOEFCC submitted the FREL/FRL to UNFCCC on 7 th January 2019. The Technical Assessment is on-going.
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹⁰ construction phase	
		Submission drafted	
	✓	Submitted to the UNFCCC	
Robustness of FREL/FRL submissions	✓	Submission is transparent, complete, consistent and as much as possible accurate and allows reconstruction of the submitted FREL/FRL.	Transparent: All the data which were used for the construction of FRL is available in the Bangladesh Forest Information System. Complete: The FREL/FRL for Bangladesh covered the whole country (National Scale) Consistent: The proposed FREL/FRL was compared with the previously submitted National Communication Accurate: Accuracy assessment was carried out for all the data that were used for the construction of FREL/FRL
	✓	Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	Pools: Above and below-ground biomass Gases: CO ₂

¹⁰ FREL/FRL elements defined or at an advanced stage (scope, scale, forest definition, methodology and data compilation).

			REDD+ activities: deforestation, degradation high and degradation low, reforestation, restoration high and restoration low. Proper justification for pools and gases and REDD+ activities omitted from the development of FREL/FRL included in the submission.
✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.		Inconsistencies between FFRL/FRL and emissions reported from the LULUCF sector in the Third national communication identified and mentioned in the submission
✓	Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.		Forest definition is line with the definition used for reporting to the UNFCCC and FAO FRA.
✓	Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).		The FREL/FRL covers the whole country – National scale

4.4 National Forest Monitoring System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): National Programme; Targeted Support; Other Source; Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):

As part of the NFMS, the NP developed a Bangladesh forest information system Geo-portal for monitoring of forest and land cover and prepared a database of Emission Factors. The NP developed and maintaining a reference system and archive for all the collected data, documents and maps relevant for the NFMS. Several modules of the BFIS operational.

Indicator	✓	Descriptor (select all that apply)	Please provide a short narrative describing the reason for selection as well as means of verification
Has the country established a NFMS?		No	Bangladesh's NFMS elements include SLMS, NFI and GHGi, i.e., advance stage.
		NFMS capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
	✓	Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	
		NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	Methodology for historical assessment of land use change developed
	✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	National forest inventory is ongoing since November 2016 under another project of BFD
	✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	The Bangladesh Forest Information system (BFIS) has been developed including modules on allometric equation, country-specific emission factors, wood density and raw data
	✓	The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals	The NFMS developed is suitable for estimating emission from deforestation and forest degradation (including high and low

¹¹ NFMS elements at an advanced stage (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory).

		by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	degradation) and removals resulting from enhancement of forest carbon stock (i.e., restoration).
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	The NFMS is based on existing guidelines and guidance of IPCC.
	✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	The NFMS assessed forest covers for four (4) forests types of the country – hill, sal, coastal and, sundarban.. The NFMS also assessed tree cover in the homestead / villages / non-forest zones of the country.

5. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2018 against the planned and anticipated expenditure as per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2018 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2019 should indicate what would be realistically expended at the end of that year, and therefore provide a measure of deviation against the AWP.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Total Funds Transferred ¹²	Total Expenditure ¹³	Delivery Rate ¹⁴ (%)
Outcome 1: Improved Stakeholder Awareness And Effective Stakeholder Engagement	FAO			
	UNDP	300,000	300,000	100
	UNEP			
Sub-total		300,000	300,000	100
Outcome 2: National Redd+ Strategy Preparation Supported	FAO			
	UNDP	850,000	850,000	100
	UNEP			
Sub-total		850,000	850,000	100
Outcome 3: Preparation of National Forest Reference Emission Level (Rel) And/Or Forest Reference Level (RI) Supported	FAO	531,845	531,845	100
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		531,845	531,845	100
Outcome 4: Establishment Of National Forest Monitoring System Supported	FAO	468,155	468,155	100
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		468,155	468,155	100
Outcome 5: [input text]	FAO			
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	70,000	70,000	100
	UNDP	80,500	80,500	100
	UNEP			
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		150,500	150,500	100
FAO (Total):		10,70,000	10,70,000	100
UNDP (Total):		12,30,500	12,30,500	100
UNEP (Total):				
Grand TOTAL:		2,300,500	2,300,500	100

¹² Amount transferred to the participating UN Organizations from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund as reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>.

¹³ The sum of commitments and disbursements

¹⁴ Total Expenditure / Total Funds Transferred

6. Adaptive management

Referring to the deviations and delays indicated in the results framework above and considering whether expenditures are on track, please provide a short narrative of delays encountered, the reasons for them and what action has been considered to alleviate their impact on the Programme. Please indicate if these have been discussed at the Programme Executive Board (PEB) or National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, between the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and national counterparts and what measures have been proposed to overcome them.

6.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
The NP budget in government format did not have budget code for training, workshops, meetings, awareness activities etc. It only had budget code for personal, consultant (national and international), stationary, travel and capital goods. Adherence to budget framework mandatory, otherwise audit objection is raised. The NP proposed a budget revision incorporating necessary budget line items to Ministry for approval and slowed down activities until approval of the same especially in UNDP component.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input type="checkbox"/> No The NP raised the issue to the Project Steering Committee of the government on November 2017 and proposed a revised budget. As per the suggestion of the Committee, the NP proposed another revised budget in front of the Committee on July 2018. Subsequently, another version of the budget was re-sent to Ministry for evaluation and recommendation of the Departmental Special Project Evaluation Committee (DSPEC). The DSPEC meeting took place on 3 rd January 2019, where proposed revision was agreed. The NP obtained formal approval from the Ministry on 16 th May 2019.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
Several activities were held up before the revision was approved.
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
The NP carried out activities in any case as the project scheduled to end by June 2019.

6.2 Opportunities and Partnerships

Over the reporting period, have any opportunities that were not foreseen in the design of the programme been identified to help advance efforts on REDD+? [150 words]
The FAO component of the NP continued to be coordinated alongside the Bangladesh NFI project as well as SilvaCarbon Programme of USAID. The NP provided support to the WB Forest Investment Programme (FIP) formulation team, and inputs to the development of the US\$ 175 million WB Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL) loan project, approved in October 2018.
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]
Not applicable.

6.3 Measures to Ensure Sustainability of National Programme Results

Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant; these

can include the establishment of REDD+ institutions expected to outlive the Programme and regulations, or capacities that will remain in place after the completion of the programme.

Measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme. [150 words]

The project has been designed to build and support technical knowledge on environment, forests and climate change as well as institutional development including policy development, project design and development, portfolio finance, project and portfolio monitoring and communications. The main avenue for sustainable impacts is the enhanced capacity of the BFD staff, through trainings and technical guidance received through the Programme. However, the short-term nature of some government appointments means that some of the trainees will not be in a position to effectively use the knowledge they have gained through the Programme. The launch of the Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS), which will be fully maintained by BFD in the long term, marks an important milestone in the development of a transparent, sustainable flow of data and knowledge on the forest sector within Bangladesh.

The sustainability of the NP and/or the BNRS will continue through the following mechanisms:

- Embedding Bangladesh National REDD+ Strategy into the NDC.
- Formation of the committees for REDD+ management – National REDD+ Steering Committee, REDD Cell, TWGs and the REDD+ Stakeholder Forum.
- Through the proposal to mainstream REDD+ into the Forest Department’s permanent structure – i.e., creation of REDD Unit, NFI unit.
- The BNRS adopts the relevant sectoral targets of the allied agencies – adoption of improved cook stove and other energy efficiency Programme of the government, poverty alleviation programme, etc.
- Existing major programme of the Forest Department i.e., SUFAL is based on the REDD+

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

Are the national implementing partners and UN-REDD focal points involved in the planning, budgeting and delivery of the National Programme?

Programme Executive Board Established: Yes No

Date of Last Meeting: 30th June 2019

Number of meetings annually: 1 per year

Please explain what measures are in place to ensure national ownership: [150 words]

The BNRS will undergo final review by the Ministry and be approved by the minister. The BNRS is the only strategy at this moment in the forestry sector to provide clear direction. The BNRS is also in line with SDG target of the government and other national key documents like 7th Five Year Plan and NDC. The BNRS has a high potential for inclusion in the NDC. The Ministry also agrees that the BNRS need to be incorporated into the upcoming 8th Five Year Plan.

Are the UN-REDD Programme’s Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement applied in the National Programme process?

Fully Partially No

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

The NP prepared the Stakeholder Engagement plan back in 2017. Accordingly, stakeholders were involved as per level of engagement necessary i.e., information sharing, consultation, collaboration, joint decision making. The NP took advantages of the meetings and workshops to share information and to consult on matters related to identification of drivers, harmonization of land classes, selection of data for land cover map, land cover change analysis, FRL, PAMs, and the strategy itself. Collaboration and joint decision making took place for setting and validation of methodologies, especially in the NFI. All consultations included both government, non-government, research organizations, Universities, i.e., a mix group.

Programme sustainability depends on the extent to which sectorial counterparts, civil society representatives, private sector relevant to the REDD+ dynamic in the country and other relevant stakeholders are involved in the Programme’s activities and ownership of strategic matters. In the box below please select applicable options and provide an indication of how these different sets of stakeholders are involved in and appropriate Programme activities.

- Member of the steering committee
- Member of technical or other advisory committees
- Implementing partner for some activities of the National Programme

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders: [150 words]

Relevant stakeholders representing government entities, CSO, NGOs, research organization, Universities were involved in programmes activities. The involvement was through memberships of various committees i.e., steering committee, Programme Executive Board, REDD Cell, and TWG. Majority of engagement was done through the meetings of the various committees. Some member institutions i.e., Forestry Faculty of three universities were involved designing of survey, data collection and analysis.

6.4 National Programme and/or R-PP Co-Financing Information

If additional resources (direct co-financing) were provided to activities supported by the UN-REDD National Programme including new financing mobilized since start of implementation, please fill in the table below:

Sources of Co-Financing ¹⁵	Name of Co-Financer	Type of Co-Financing ¹⁶	Amount (US\$)	Supported Outcome in the NPD	Year Mobilized
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¹⁵ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹⁶ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

Bilateral aid agency	USAID	Cash	US\$ 5,294,000	Outcome 3 & 4	2015
Bilateral aid agency	USFS	Cash	US \$3.5 million	Outcome 3 & 4	2015