

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME



## National Programme Annual Report

### Bangladesh

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UN-REDD Programme

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January to December 2018

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](http://www.unredd.net) or [www.un-redd.org](http://www.un-redd.org).

## **Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes**

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve months period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2018, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

- 1) National Programme Identification;
- 2) Progress Reporting;
- 3) Government and Non-Government Comments;
- 5) Results Matrix;
- 6) Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions;
- 7) Financial Delivery;
- 8) Adaptive management; and
- 9) Targeted Support.

The lead agency for each National Programme is responsible for coordinating inputs to the Annual 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 agency teams, who provide quality assurance and recommendations to the national teams on articulating results and on 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 regarding knowledge exchange.

The Annual Report for the National Programmes should be submitted to the UN-REDD Programme Secretariat ([un-redd@un-redd.org](mailto:un-redd@un-redd.org)) as per timeline indicated below.

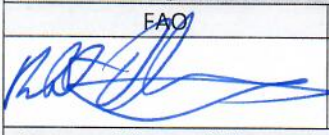
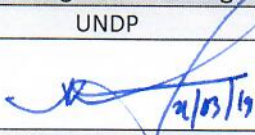
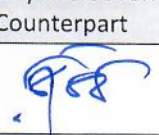
## 1. National Programme Identification

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 <sup>1</sup>	Forest Department (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)
Participating Organizations	UNDP and FAO

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

Financial Summary (USD) <sup>4</sup>			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget <sup>5</sup>	Amount Transferred <sup>6</sup>	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2018 <sup>7</sup>
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	966,601
UNDP	1,150,000	1,150,000	977,673
UNEP	n/a	n/a	0
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	150,500	150,500	130,093
Total	2,300,500	2,300,500	2,074,367

Signatures from the designated UN organizations <sup>8</sup>			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
		n/a	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
20 MAR 2019		[Date]	20.03.2019
Mr Robert D Simpson FAO Representative in Bangladesh	Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee Country Director UNDP Bangladesh	n/a	Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul National Project Director UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & 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.

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[Date]	[Date]	[Date]	[Date]
<b>Mr Robert D Simpson</b> FAO Representative in Bangladesh	<b>Mr. Sudipto Mukerjee</b> Country Director UNDP Bangladesh	n/a	<b>Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul</b> National Project Director UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Conservator of Forests Bangladesh Forest Department

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## 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]

#### **National REDD+ Strategy/Action Plan**

Drivers identified. PAMs (including gender sensitive) identified and vetted through stakeholder consultation. Benefits, risks, and costs assessment for PAMs implementation including financing strategy are on-going. Institutional arrangement for REDD+ management proposed to government. A draft NS is targeted by end of April 2019.

#### **Forest Reference Level (FRL)**

Technical trainings on FREL/FRL were conducted in March and April and a national consultation on the proposed FREL/FRL was held in April 2018. A revised version of the FREL/FRL report was resubmitted to the Ministry, approved, and submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2019. In addition, national land cover maps of 2005 and 2010 have been developed.

#### **National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**

About 5 meetings with the MRV technical working group were conducted in 2018. The Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) and several modules have been finalized with involvement of the officials from the Bangladesh Forest Department and launched in December. A technical training on database management was conducted in April 2018. One draft data sharing policy for BFD has been submitted to MoEFCC.

#### **Safeguards Information System (SIS)**

Although funding constraints meant that, initially, work on the development of a SIS was considered not feasible under the NP, a review of planned activities in 2017 has led to commissioning of an initial study on Environmental Safeguard and Information System. Social safeguard issues have been partially looked under land tenure and gender study. Environmental and social Risks of PAMs formulated is being evaluated.

#### **Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

In 2018, the project took advantage of various day celebration events (2 nos), fair (1 nos), workshops (7) and meetings (10), trainings (6) to raise awareness and capacity building of the stakeholders on various issues of REDD+. About 10 different awareness raising materials in local language (Bangla) and 4 materials in English were produced and disseminated in relevant events. A total of 2200 participants attended of which 576 were female (26%). In all meeting and workshops, the number of CSO and IPs presented were 137 & 7 nos respectively.

In 2018, major progress was made during the drafting of REDD+ management structure where positions for IP/CSO communities have been set aside. The National REDD+ SC has 3 dedicated positions for IP communities (1 government & 2 non-government) out of 37 representative institutions. The 34-member REDD+ Forum includes 1 member representing marginalized communities, 6 members from CSO/NGOs and journalists and 9 members from forest dependent groups. The structure is currently being reviewed by the government.

## 2.2 Challenges and solutions

Please provide a summary of the challenges faced and solutions put in place to address them. These could be of any nature, operational, good procedure, unsuccessful process that other countries could benefit from. [150 words]

Bangladesh government official processes requires formulation of Project Steering Committee (PSC) in addition to UN-REDD PEB, and PSC reviews, approves budgets, recommend revisions and provides strategic direction. The official launch of the UN-REDD Bangladesh Programme was held in June 2016, 15 months after inception date according to UN-REDD MPTF. Government recognised PSC as decision-making body, rather than PEB, resulting in fewer official meetings, and limited inputs from UN-REDD regional technical advisory team. A no-cost extension (NCE) request was prepared and approved until June 2019, to take account of these delays, however in the absence of a mid-term review, a one-week stocktaking mission was undertaken and submitted along with NCE request.

Lack of IT and programming capacity in BFD. IT and database management consultants have been hired by the project, ICT trainings have been provided to BFD and an agreement between BFD and Bangladesh Computer Center has been signed for BCC to host the SERVER of BFIS.

The NP budget revision according to government format was a major challenge. The NP had several meetings with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and finally obtained preliminary approval for the revision, which will be formalised in 2019. This has resulted in delayed progress of some activities scheduled for 2018.

## 2.3 Gender

- The NP carried out 2 simultaneous assessments on gender in 2018. The first a literature review on gender issues in forest resource management, and the second a screening of Policies, Laws and Regulations (PLR) and PAMs against gender issues.
- The NP engaged a gender expert for 8 regional consultations on PAMs, finishing in early 2018, to facilitate dedicated discussions on gender issues during each consultation workshop. The governance activity coordinator of the NP also serves as gender focal point.
- The NP budget for 2018 included specific provision for the two gender assessments.
- Gender segregated data for events under components 1 and 2 in 2018: total participants 387; male 349; female 38 (10%). Overall participants in project events since inception: 2726; male 2265; female 461 (17%)
- In regional level workshops, the NP requests regional Forest Department to include women/IP/CSO representatives.
- Inputs / information and suggestions from forest dependent communities, IP, women have been taken into consideration and have been translated into formulation of PAMs.
- Minimum representation of 1 female member is required according to the ToRs of National REDD+ SC, REDD+ Cell, Strategy and Safeguard TWG and 2 members in national REDD+ forum.

## 2.4 Social Inclusion, including IP/CSO work

Highlight any actions and results that demonstrate the active participation and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples and CSOs in 2018 within the NP. Given the strong linkages between 'social inclusion and IP/CSO work' and gender, when reporting such information, be mindful to report on the gender dynamics of this work. For guidance on what this can include, please see

gender guidance noted in the field above. [150 words]

In 2018, major progress was made during the drafting of REDD+ management structure where positions for IP/CSO communities have been set aside. The National REDD+ SC has 3 dedicated positions for IP communities (1 government & 2 non-government) out of 37 representative institutions. The 34-member REDD+ Forum includes 1 member representing marginalized communities, 6 members from CSO/NGOs and journalists and 9 members from forest dependent groups. The structure is currently being reviewed by the government.

In 2018, PAMs consultations were held in 5 districts. A total of 316 participants were present of which 5 were from IP communities and 113 from CSOs. Basic training on REDD+ issues started at the end of 2018, where a total of 71 participants attended of which 13 were from CSOs.

### 3. Government & Non-Government Comments

This section provides the opportunity to capture government and civil society perspectives and provide additional or complementary information.

#### 3.1 Government Comments

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

The National Programme made considerable progress this year. Major accomplishment includes formulation of PAMs through consultations at the district levels and at the national level. The most important achievement perhaps agreement on the emission baseline i.e., FREL/FRL by the policy makers. The NP facilitated formation of FREL/FRL working group at the Forest Department for the write up, review, correction and facilitated national workshop and meetings for improvement of the same. Several publications i.e., REDD+ COP decisions and development of REDD+ training manual in local language made in 2018 will be one of the key resources.

Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul  
National Project Director  
UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Conservator of Forests  
Bangladesh Forest Department  
Email: [pd-unredd@bforest.gov.bd](mailto:pd-unredd@bforest.gov.bd); [lalpiprey@gmail.com](mailto:lalpiprey@gmail.com);

#### 3.2 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 NP carried out consultation in 8 regions of the country to identify 'Policies and Measures' to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Accordingly a draft recommendation was shared with key stakeholders on April 2018. Subsequently a national consultation workshop was also held on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2018. The NP also organized workshop on FREL/FRL on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018 involving relevant stakeholders. As the project started late due to government procedure, the NP sought my opinion on no-cost time extension to which I agreed.

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:** In the beginning of 2018 (and in the last part of 2017), the UN-REDD Bangladesh national programme organized workshops on policies and measures including one workshop in Rangamati district (December 2017). A validation workshop on Policies and Measures was also organized in Dhaka where I was present (in June 2018). Representatives IP communities were present and shared views. The team conducting PAMs study had a meeting with Chattagram Hill Tract Regional Council on how to implement PAMs for the said region. The NP also organized workshop on FREL/FRL on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018, where I was present. Issues (current trend of deforestation and forest degradation) in the CHT were discussed. The project also discussed with my about the no-cost time extension to which I supported.

I hope they will continue to engage us in the subsequent discussion in future.

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

#### 4. Results 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 type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress 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.
<p><b>Progress towards Outcome:</b> 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 place in 2017 and opinions have been obtained on structures of REDD+ decision making bodies especially participation of non-government stakeholders. The structures shared with the Ministry in 2018. The NP will facilitate endorsement from the Government side.</p>			

• <b>Output 1.1: Public Awareness Raised</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public awareness raised and</li> <li>REDD+ website operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>No website/webpage on REDD+ in Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 12 months website developed</li> <li>by 12 months REDD+ related material (leaflets, notebook, poster etc.) in circulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate pages for NP created at FD website in English by Dec 2016; regular updating is done. <a href="http://www.bforest.gov.bd/">http://www.bforest.gov.bd/</a></li> <li>Bangla and English one-pager NP brochure, notebook, folder, printed by July 30<sup>th</sup> 2016; Translated &amp; 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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 2336 persons this year of which 1744 is men and 592 is female (25%).			

• <b>Output 1.2: Consultation and Participation Plan Developed</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) formulated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadmap includes process for preparing Consultation and Participation Plan</li> <li>No existing materials on REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 14 months (July 2016) Consultation and Participation Plan prepared.</li> <li>by 16 months (September 2016), implementation of Plan has commenced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation and Participation Plan drafted in March and Finalized in May 2017. Accordingly, the Plan is in operation since.</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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 type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
National REDD+ Strategy prepared with technical inputs from the UN-REDD National Programme	none	By the end of NP (December 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the project should be able to draft National REDD+ strategy by end of April 2019.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Outcome:</b> 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. In addition two more separate studies i.e., governance and land tenure, were carried out in the middle of 2017. 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. After vetting of PAMs, the NP is currently formulating institutional arrangement, and financing plan. The NS is expected to be drafted by April 2019.</p>			

• Output 2.1: Strengthen legal, policy and legislative framework for REDD+			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal and policy gaps identified, legal, policy and legislative framework strengthened through stakeholder consultation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary drivers identified through stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 18 months (Nov 2016) study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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>			

• <b>Output 2.2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary drivers identified through stakeholder consultations;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 18 (Nov 2016) months national study conducted to identify and assess drivers for deforestation and forest degradation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed but Achieved: the draft drives 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.</li> <li>Report on “Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Bangladesh”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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>			

• <b>Output 2.3: Detailed understanding on the priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 19 months (December 2016) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The draft report in 2016 prioritized drivers; national level consultation and subsequent comments obtained from various ministries did not make any changes in priority.</li> <li>For better understanding of the</li> </ul>

			drivers two additional studies were carried out in 2017 – Land Tenure and Governance. These two studies were completed in December 2017.
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> the draft D&amp;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 – 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>			

• <b>Output 2.4: REDD+ strategies to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different strategic options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at District level Identified;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draft list of strategies prepared by 20 months (January 2017); by 2 years (May 2017) national study completed to identify and assess strategies;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>different strategic options for addressing drivers identified 2018.</li> <li>Report on “Bangladesh’s REDD+ Policies and Measures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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>			

• <b>Output 2.5: Operationalising REDD+ implementation</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ Cell and all committees fully capacitated and operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RSC, REDD+ Cell and TWGs working on a preliminary and temporary basis, not fully in line with guidance, and with limited operational capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RSC, RSF, REDD+ Cell and TWGs all permanently established and functioning with full capacity and resources (after 18 months - November 2016).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ Cell ToR revised Mid-2017 and meetings held.</li> <li>Consultation meeting held to obtain stakeholders opinion on REDD+ committees in 2018.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised proposal has been shared and briefed to ministry in 2018. Awaiting approval.</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b> Necessary restructuring of REDD+ Cell was done in 2016. 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 further comments.			

• <b>Output 2.6: Transparent system for national level management of REDD+ finances in place</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparent system for REDD+ finances identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding is limited, no management system in place, although systems exist for other funds with other objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After two years, mechanisms for receiving international carbon credits are fully designed and being established - to international standards and in line with REDD+ guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A study is on-going to develop financing plan for the PAMs.</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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 initiated to carry out a study.			

• <b>Output 2.7: Transparent system for local distribution of REDD+ incentives</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanism for REDD+ incentive distribution identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No management system in place for REDD+, although systems exist for other funds with other objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After two years, mechanisms for allocating incentives or benefits designed and standardised in line with REDD+ guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b> the NP has no plan to initiate the activities.			

<b>Outcome 3: Capacities to develop and test National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL) and/or Forest Reference Level (RL) are in place</b>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
<i>Outcome Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
Number of national or sub-national forest REL/RL drafted and endorsed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data available to develop a national and/or sub-national forest REL/RL for Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National forest REL/RL for Bangladesh developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National forest REL/RL level developed and endorsed by the Government</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Outcome:</b> 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 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.</p>			

Output 3.1. Capacities for the development of Reference Emission Level strengthened			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of institutions with capacities for developing REL/RLs</li> <li>Number of individuals with capacities for developing REL/RLs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No institution has capacity for developing RELs</li> <li>No individual has capacity for developing RELs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 24 months, 15 institutions</li> <li>By 24 months, 67 individuals (54 male and 13 female)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting period, capacities built for a total of 12 institutions (GO-5, University-3, INGOs-2, and Private Organizations-2) bringing the total to 15 institutions since inception of the project.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants in capacity building activities through training during the reporting period were 20 individuals (11 male, 9 female)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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>			

<b>Output 3.2. National circumstances and historical data considered for RELs/RLs.</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report on national circumstances</li> <li>Number of adjustment factors for national circumstances</li> <li>Number of years for which historical data are available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>Emission factors were available for some forest types and tree species</li> <li>Data on above-ground biomass stocks were available for the following years: 1997, 2001, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>By 24 months, fifteen country-specific factors calculated</li> <li>By 24 months, 3 years of data regarding historical forest trends and drivers identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None.</li> <li>Historical inventory data harmonized, Bangladesh-specific above-ground biomass stocks calculated and an Emission Factor (EF) Database prepared. EF database is available in <a href="http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/nef/">http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/nef/</a>. A manuscript prepared and submitted for publication.</li> </ul>

**Progress 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.

Output 3.3. RELs/RLs tested			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of different RELs/RLs for the forestry sector tested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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.</p>			

Outcome 4: National Forest Information System can be used to Develop a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Forest Sector			
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome Achieved;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On track to achieving this outcome;	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected minor delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/> Expected significant delays <input type="checkbox"/> Corrective measures in place
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
GHG-I report for the forest sector	none		Supported the preparation of Third National Communication report for the LULUCF sector under the MoEFCC.
<b>Progress towards Outcome:</b> 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 [5, 6]. 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 [7]. 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 [8]. 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 85 individuals from 30 organizations.			

Output 4.1: Capacities to implement the GHG inventory for the forest sector strengthened			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of trained personnel in GHG inventory;</li> <li>Institutional Arrangements for GHG National Inventory system established in FD;</li> <li>Facilities for GHG inventory developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>No institutional arrangements for GHG-I for the forestry sector</li> <li>Limited facilities for national GHG-I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 24 months, 42 government personnel trained in GHG-I</li> <li>By 24 months, institutional arrangement for GHG-I established</li> <li>By 24 months, institutional capacity for GHG-I developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 individuals trained in Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT)</li> <li>A national workshop on strengthening the institutional arrangements for GHG-I for the agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector was held with 51 participants (out of which 7-female) from 30 institutions</li> <li>Recommendations for institutional arrangements provided and during the reporting period, a team responsible for</li> </ul>

			GHG and forest REL/RL issues established by BFD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Progress towards Output:</b> 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.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 4.2: Integrated forest information system developed</b>			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central forest Information system database in RIMS Unit,</li> <li>Number of government institutions linked by Data sharing agreements,</li> <li>Forest management and monitoring system and guidelines developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate forest information system</li> <li>None</li> <li>Limited monitoring system or guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 24 months, the Bangladesh Forest Information system developed and hosted at RIMS unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) launched and operational <a href="http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/">http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/</a>. 6 BFIS modules were developed and eight BFIS trainings conducted with RIMS unit in BFD. One module is specifically dedicated to Geospatial data management <a href="http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/">http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/</a>. Data sharing policy is in the process of approval from MoEFCC for linking the Forest Department with forestry sector stakeholders for data sharing. One MoU signed between two national entities.</li> <li>One tutorial for the BFIS Geoportal prepared and available under BFIS</li> </ul>
<b>Progress towards Output:</b>  About 20 modules incorporated in the BFIS and can be accessed through <a href="http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/">http://bfis.bforest.gov.bd/bfis/</a> . 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 ( <a href="http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/">http://geoportal.bforest.gov.bd/</a> ).			

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. 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.

- 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.

## 5. 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.

### 5.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Please provide a brief description of the progress being made in developing a National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words): 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 on-going. Institutional arrangement for REDD+ management proposed to government. A draft NS is targeted by end of April 2019.

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	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 on-going. Institutional arrangement for REDD+ management proposed to government. A draft NS is targeted by end of April 2019.
	✓	Under design	
		Drafted, under deliberation	
		Adopted	
		Link to the NS/AP provided on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform Info Hub	
		Implementation in early stages	
		Full implementation of NS/AP	
Degree of completeness of national REDD+ strategies and/or action plans.	✓	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" (+) <sup>9</sup> activities on the basis of robust analyses.	The D&D study identifies drivers, direct and indirect, provided a list of priority drives and identified barriers.

<sup>9</sup> 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 FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	The NS is being developed and relates to the scope and scale of FREL/FRL taking into account of national circumstances.
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	The NP worked on an institutional arrangement for REDD+ Management, including governance measures and inter-sectoral coordination. A draft proposal was sent to the ministry for approval.
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 NP 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 NP dedicated a session on gender issue during PAMs workshop 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 NP 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.
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 NP 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. The NP expects approval by June 2019.
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	The NP plans to submit NS by April 2019 for approval by June 2019. Approval of the NS is expected within the ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.

	✓	REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	The NS being drafted is in harmony with key national strategies and targets i.e., INDC and 7 <sup>th</sup> 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.	Based on internal assessment of the NP, financing plan is being developed. Channeling RBP although in NPD however, was not targeted.

## 5.2 Safeguard Information System

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> 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.
		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]

### 5.3 Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level

Supported by (select all that apply and provide name of other source): <input type="checkbox"/> National Programme; <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Support; <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source; <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <sup>th</sup> January 2019.
		Capacity building phase	
		Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced <sup>10</sup> 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: CO2 REDD+ activities: deforestation, degradation high and degradation low,

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

			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

## 5.4 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 <sup>11</sup> 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 by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes	The NFMS developed is suitable for estimating emission from deforestation and forest degradation (including high and low degradation) and removals resulting from enhancement of forest carbon

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

		resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	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.

## 6. 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	Annual (actual) Expenditure <sup>12</sup> for Jan – December 2018	Planned Expenditure for Jan – Dec 2018 <sup>13</sup>	Planned (anticipated) Expenditure for 2019 <sup>14</sup>
Outcome 1: Improved Stakeholder Awareness And Effective Stakeholder Engagement	FAO			
	UNDP	55,669	55,669	47,340
	UNEP			
Sub-total		<b>55,669</b>	<b>55,669</b>	<b>47,340</b>
Outcome 2: National Redd+ Strategy Preparation Supported	FAO			
	UNDP	242,760	242,760	123,480
	UNEP			
Sub-total		<b>242,760</b>	<b>242,760</b>	<b>123,480</b>
Outcome 3: Preparation of National Forest Reference Emission Level (Rel) And/Or Forest Reference Level (RI) Supported	FAO	113,920	113,920	10,026
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		<b>113,920</b>	<b>113,920</b>	<b>10,026</b>
Outcome 4: Establishment Of National Forest Monitoring System Supported	FAO	150,777	150,777	25,380
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		<b>150,777</b>	<b>150,777</b>	<b>25,380</b>
Outcome 5: [input text]	FAO			
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total				
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	14,765	14,765	6,241
	UNDP	20,895	20,895	13,666
	UNEP			
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		<b>35,660</b>	<b>35,660</b>	<b>19,907</b>
FAO (Total):		<b>279,462</b>	<b>279,462</b>	<b>41,647</b>
UNDP (Total):		<b>319,324</b>	<b>319,324</b>	<b>184,486</b>
UNEP (Total):		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand TOTAL:</b>		<b>598,786</b>	<b>598,786</b>	<b>226,133</b>

<sup>12</sup> The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2018

<sup>13</sup> As indicated in the 2018 annual work plan.

<sup>14</sup> As indicated in the 2019 annual work plan.

## 7. 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.

### 7.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
The NP budget in government format does not have budget code for training, workshops, meetings, awareness activities etc. It only have 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 <sup>rd</sup> January 2019, where proposed revision was agreed. The NP is awaiting formal approval from the Ministry.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
The NP carried out limited (except necessary) number of training / workshops / consultations, especially for formulation of the REDD+ National Strategy.
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
Obstacles address, approval obtained on budget line item which did not exit.

### 7.2 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 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.

## 8. Targeted Support

If the country has received Targeted Support during the reporting period, please provide a narrative of how this was complementary to the NP, and how it has contributed to furthering the readiness process in country.

Summary of Targeted Support: [100 words]
<a href="#">Not applicable.</a>