

UN-REDD PROGRAMME



National Programme Annual Report

Bangladesh

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2017

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.

1. Annual Report for the UN-REDD National Programmes

The Annual Report for the National Programmes (NPs) highlights progress over the twelve month period ending 31 December (1 January-31 December). This progress is reported against the consolidated Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2017, as approved by the National Programme Steering Committee or Executive Board.

The report includes the following sections:

- 2. National Programme Identification**
- 3. Progress Reporting**
- 4. Government and Non-Government Comments**
- 5. Results Matrix**
- 6. Warsaw Framework for REDD+ and Associated UNFCCC Decisions**
- 7. Financial Delivery**
- 8. Adaptive management**
- 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) as per timeline indicated below.

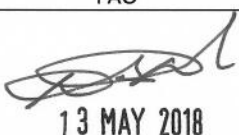
2. National Programme Identification

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 & Forests)
Participating Organizations	UNDP and FAO

Project Timeline			
Programme Duration	33 months	Original End Date ²	01/04/2018
NPD Signature Date	27/05/2015	No-Cost Extension	Not applicable
Date of First Fund Transfer ³	24/06/2015	Current End Date	01/04/2018

Financial Summary (USD) ⁴			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁵	Amount Transferred ⁶	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2017 ⁷
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	699,907
UNDP	1,150,000	1,150,000	678,834
UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	150,500	150,500	96,511
Total	2,300,500	2,300,500	1,475,252

Signatures from the designated UN organizations ⁸			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
 13 MAY 2018	 14/05/18	n/a	 20.02.2018
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
David Doolan FAO Representative ad interim 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.

3. 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.

3.1 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

The NP shared drivers of deforestation and degradation assessment report (produced by end of 2016) with stakeholders and it was generally accepted. Main drivers being fuelwood collection, illegal felling, encroachment, agricultural expansion, governance, unclear land tenure, poverty in forested landscape and overpopulation. The government also accepted the report with minor correction. Based on comments from stakeholders, two additional studies on land tenure and governance were also commissioned for better understanding of these issues. The NP subsequently and/or parallelly carried out activities to develop of Policies and Measures to reduce drivers identified in the previous studies. In this connection, stakeholder consultations were held in 4 forested areas of the country. Remaining areas are targeted in next year. The NP is targeting drafting of National REDD+ Strategy by end of 2018.

Forest Reference Level (FRL)

To build capacity, the NP carried out 13 training sessions to 84 trainees from government and non-government institutions involved in land use mapping & assessment, and survey. Historical land cover change for the period 2000-2015 was assessed and GHG emissions and removals calculated. A draft report was produced enumerating the country's FRL and submitted to the government for review.

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

The National Programme carried out a total of 5 trainings in GHG inventory to 10 organizations with 123 persons and held a national workshop on data sharing and institutionalization. In addition a total of 8 trainings for 52 participants were held for information system development including on data management, analysis, archiving and referencing. The NP developed one Geo-portal as part of its NFMS where all data relating to forests have been made available. Public access will be granted soon.

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. The NP will carry out social safeguard study in 2018.

Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In 2017, the project took advantage of various day celebration events, workshops and meetings, trainings to raise awareness and capacity building of the stakeholders on various issues of REDD+. About 10 different awareness raising materials in local language (Bangla) were produced and disseminated in 18 various events. A total of 18 meeting and workshops were held where a total of 945 participants attended of which 152 were female. A stakeholder identification, mapping and engagement exercise was held and accordingly stakeholders are being engaged. The NP participated in a training event organized by indigenous community for the NGO representatives on Climate Change and REDD+. The NP also organized a training programme for all REDD+ committee members in the country. In all meeting and workshops, the NP coordinate through CSO and IP representative to ensure better participation and engagement.

3.2 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]

To overcome delay in programme startup, the NP has started activities simultaneously in different fronts, shortened delivery time without compromising quality and merged activities into one.

In addition, several delays in recruitment and selection processes were experienced due to the shortage of suitably knowledgeable national personnel and consultants with the expertise needed to conduct the studies and activities under the NP. Raising awareness more generally, among government and other stakeholders, has also been problematic, first in ensuring understanding of the concept and second in relating the concept to stakeholders' work mandates. Furthermore, the NP was designed well before the inception. Some of the activities and modalities proposed in the NP have proved to be inappropriate during programme implementation, which required the technical officers to redesign some of the key concept notes.

At this point in time, the NP has not made any change to risk identified in NPD nor has made any changes in project design.

4. Government & Non-Government Comments

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

4.1 Government Comments

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

The project has made considerable progress despite a late start. Key achievement in 2017 is the completion of D&D study, further analysis of key drivers and initiation of PAMs identification. With respect to raising awareness and stakeholder engagement, several materials have been developed and/or adopted based on available international materials and disseminated, various days has been observed and meeting / consultations held with a focus on forestry sector issues. The national REDD+ management structures has been shared with stakeholders and suggestions obtained in order to make it more inclusive. Another key achievement is development of FRL. The document has been shared with Ministry of Environment and Forests for further policy guidance. National Forest Monitoring System is also in development stages. No cost time extension will allow to achieve the stated objectives.

Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul
National Project Director
UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Conservator of Forests
Bangladesh Forest Department
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4.2 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: 'Drivers of deforestation' study has definitely generated valuable information. It commensurate with our experience in Inani and Chunati. We have been collecting information on collection of forest resources by the resource poor since 2010. It was found that almost 75% of the forest resources include fuelwood collection. The other drivers include illegal felling, encroachment, conversion of forest land for agriculture and poverty.

The NP has conducted four stakeholders consultation meeting in the country. The consultant also had discussion with me.

There were several capacity building training for forest reference level and national forest monitoring systems where Arannayk also participated. I personally feel that NP has made significant progress in REDD+ program. I would expect that a draft strategy may be published within this year.

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 2017, The UN-REDD Bangladesh national programme arranged PEB meeting where they presented annual work plan. They have organized a validation workshop on Drivers of deforestation and degradation to which I was a special guest.

Subsequently, they arranged for land tenure study and governance study and in this respect, obtained opinion from indigenous communities through workshop and meeting with CHT Regional council. They met with Raja Devashis Roy, Me and other important colleague. In the end of 2017, They started working in policies and measures to address drivers and arrange workshop at Rangamati of Chittagong Hill Tracts region. They ensure participation of CSO and indigenous community members during these meetings and workshops. Moreover, the Chief Conservator of Forest along with the concerned officials met the leaders of BIP net (Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change and Bio Diversity) to ensure coordination with the representatives of Indigenous community.

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

5. 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				
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays ☒ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	
Outcome 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.	
Progress towards 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 (see last year report). The members have since been actively engaged in the meetings. Consultation took places in 2017 and opinions have been obtained on structures of REDD+ decision making bodies especially participation of non-government stakeholders. The structures have been shared with the Ministry. The NP will facilitate endorsement from the Government side.				

• Output 1.1: Public Awareness Raised			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
Public awareness raised and REDD+ website operational	- None - No website/webpage on REDD+ in Bangladesh	- by 12 months website developed - by 12 months REDD+ related material (leaflets, notebook, poster etc.) in circulation	- 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.
Progress towards Output: By December 2016 a set of pages was created in English on REDD+ activities in Bangladesh, hosted by the official Forest Department website. A tab was created named REDD+ in Bangladesh (http://www.bforest.gov.bd/), which leads to information in two categories; (1) REDD+ in Bangladesh and (2) REDD+ initiatives in Bangladesh. The pages have since been updated by Forest Department. Materials with basic information on REDD+ and NP were developed, printed by June 2016. More awareness materials were developed by the end of the year and printed. The NP distributed all these printed materials to 954 participants (male 567; female 152) through various workshops and meetings.			

• Output 1.2: Consultation and Participation Plan Developed			
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>
Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) formulated	- Roadmap includes process for preparing Consultation and Participation Plan - No existing materials on REDD+	- by 14 months (July 2016) Consultation and Participation Plan prepared. - by 16 months (September 2016), implementation of Plan has commenced.	Consultation and Participation Plan drafted in March and Finalized in May 2017. Accordingly the Plan is in operation since.
Progress 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			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☐ On track to achieving this outcome;	☒ Expected minor delays	☐ Expected significant delays

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Corrective measures in place	
		Annual Target	Progress Against Target
National REDD+ Strategy prepared with technical inputs from the UN-REDD National Programme	none	By the end of NP (January 2018)	☐ Corrective measures in place • the project should be able to draft National REDD+ strategy by end of 2018 or early months of 2019.
Progress towards 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. 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. The study has a target to reach out to stakeholders in 8 regions of the country, of which 4 regions have been reach so far. Remaining 4 areas and national workshop will be carried out in 2018. The NP is expecting formulation of National REDD+ Strategy by end of 2018.			

Output 2.1: Strengthen legal, policy and legislative framework for REDD+			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Legal and policy gaps identified, legal, policy and legislative framework strengthened through stakeholder consultation	preliminary drivers identified through stakeholder consultations	By 18 months (Nov 2016) study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies.	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"
Progress 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.			

Output 2.2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified		
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target
		Progress Against Target

Drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation identified	preliminary drivers identified through consultations;	by 18 (Nov 2016) months national study conducted to identify and assess drivers for deforestation and forest degradation;	- 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"
Progress 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.			

Output 2.3: Detailed understanding on the priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized	preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities	by 19 months (December 2016) drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized;	- The draft report in 2016 prioritized drivers; national level consultation and subsequent comments obtained from various ministries did not make any changes in priority. - 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.
Progress 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			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Different strategic options for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, stakeholder engagement, technical approaches at District level Identified;	preliminary assessment on strategies through workshops and preliminary design activities	draft list of strategies prepared by 20 months (January 2017); by 2 years (May 2017) national study completed to identify and assess strategies;	Field work in progress. Four (4) regional consultation workshops have been organized by end of 2017 and a draft list has been prepared. Four more regional workshop will be held in early 2018.
Progress towards Output: Delayed but in progress: 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 has a target to reach 4 more additional areas in the early 2018.			

• Output 2.5: Operationalising REDD+ implementation				
<i>Output Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress Against Target</i>	
REDD+ Cell and all committees fully capacitated and operational	RSC, REDD+ Cell and TWGs working on a preliminary and temporary basis, not fully in line with guidance, and with limited operational capacity	RSC, RSF, REDD+ Cell and TWGs all permanently established and functioning with full capacity and resources (after 18 months - November 2016).	- REDD+ Cell ToR revised Mid-2017 and meetings held. - Consultation meeting held to obtain stakeholders opinion on REDD+ committees. The revised proposal has been shared with MoEF.	

Progress towards Output: 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. Based on comments from MoEF, restructuring will be made in 2018.

Output 2.6: Transparent system for national level management of REDD+ finances in place			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• Transparent system for REDD+ finances identified	Understanding is limited, no management system in place, although systems exist for other funds with other objectives	After two years, mechanisms for receiving international carbon credits are fully designed and being established - to international standards and in line with REDD+ guidance.	None
Progress towards Output: the NP has plan to initiate the activities during July – August of 2018.			

Output 2.7: Transparent system for local distribution of REDD+ incentives			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• Mechanism for REDD+ incentive distribution identified.	No management system in place for REDD+, although systems exist for other funds with other objectives.	After two years, mechanisms for allocating incentives or benefits designed and standardised in line with REDD+ guidance	None
Progress towards Output: the NP has plan to initiate the activities during July – August of 2018.			

Outcome 3: Capacities to develop and test National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL) and/or Forest Reference Level (RL) are in place			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ Corrective measures in place
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target

Number of national or sub-national forest REL/RL drafted and endorsed	No data available to develop a national and/or sub-national forest REL/RL for Bangladesh	National forest REL/RL for Bangladesh developed.	National forest REL/RL level developed.
Progress towards 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 and Forests etc.) and national universities such as Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, Chittagong University (IFESCU); Forestry and Wood technology discipline, Khulna University, etc. enhanced through training workshops. The capacity building activities focused on collecting and analyzing historical data, calculating emissions and removals and writing the report for the submission to the UNFCCC. Follow up meetings with the Chief Conservator of Forests from BFD and the Secretary from Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on the status and progress of forest REL/REL conducted.			

Output 3.1. Capacities for the development of Reference Emission Level strengthened			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
- Number of institutions with capacities for developing REL/RLs - Number of individuals with capacities for developing REL/RLs	- No institution has capacity for developing RELs - No individual has capacity for developing RELs	- By 24 months, 15 institutions - By 24 months, 67 individuals (54 male and 13 female)	- 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. - Participants in capacity building activities during the reporting period were 98 individuals (80 male, 18 female)
Progress towards Output: Training workshops on forest REL/RL were conducted in February (Akhter 2017), May (Islam, Poultouchidou et al. 2017), August (Islam, Poultouchidou et al. 2017), October (Barua, Islam et al. 2017), November (Barua 2017). Several meetings with the Chief Conservator of Forests and other officials from BFD and the Secretary from MoEF were conducted regarding submission of forest REL/RL report to the UNFCCC. Two trainings on DGPS conducted in April (Sarkar and Kumar 2017) and in May (Mahamud, Kumar et al. 2017). Training workshops on R software used for data analysis conducted in February (Akhter, Sola et al. 2017) and August (Kumar and Mahamud 2017)			

Output 3.2. National circumstances and historical data considered for RELs/RLs.		
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target
		Progress Against Target

- Report on national circumstances - Number of adjustment factors for national circumstances - Number of years for which historical data are available	- None - Emission factors were available for some forest types and tree species - Data on above-ground biomass stocks were available for the following years: 1997, 2001, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2014.	- None - By 24 months, fifteen country-specific factors calculated - By 24 months, 3 years of data regarding historical forest trends and drivers identified	- None - Bangladesh-specific above-ground biomass stocks calculated, a manuscript prepared and submitted for publication.
Progress towards Output: Data to assess the trend of land cover change for the five zones of Bangladesh developed. The National land cover map 2000 developed and used for the development of forest REL/RL (GoB 2017). The data sharing policy for the Bangladesh Forest Department drafted and is being reviewed by the BFD and submitted to MoEF for review and approval (BFD 2017). A soil organic carbon map for Bangladesh using R software and harmonized world soil database has been developed and a manuscript submitted for publication (Poultouchidou 2017). Bangladesh-specific emission factors for the forest sector of Bangladesh collected, compiled in a database and are available in public via the Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS). In addition, a manuscript on the country-specific emission factors prepared (Poultouchidou 2018). Historical data on above-ground biomass stocks collected from previous 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).			

Output 3.3. RELs/RLs tested			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
Number of different RELs/RLs for the forestry sector tested	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.	The report for the submission of Bangladesh's forest REL/RL to the UNFCCC drafted and submitted to MoEF.
Progress towards Output: A national forest REL/RL 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 drafted by representatives from BFD, and MoEF. The report was submitted to MoEF. During the reporting period two technical trainings on QGIS for data preparation were conducted in January (Costello, Akhter et al. 2017) and February (Costello, Akhter et al. 2017). Methodology for Historical Assessment of Land Cover Change of Bangladesh has been developed.			

Outcome 4: National Forest Information System can be used to Develop a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Forest Sector			
☐ Outcome Achieved;	☒ On track to achieving this outcome;	☐ Expected minor delays	☐ Expected significant delays

		☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Corrective measures in place
Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
GHG-I report for the forest sector	none	N/A	N/A
Progress towards 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 and 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. Emission factor database and Activity data generation initiated.			

Output 4.1: Capacities to implement the GHG inventory for the forest sector strengthened			
Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
- Number of trained personnel in GHG inventory; - Institutional Arrangements for GHG National Inventory system established in FD; - Facilities for GHG inventory developed.	- None - No institutional arrangements for GHG-I for the forestry sector - Limited facilities for national GHG-I	- By 24 months, 42 government personnel trained in GHG-I - By 24 months, institutional arrangement for GHG-I established - By 24 months, institutional capacity for GHG-I developed	- Training-of-Trainers (ToT) conducted at BBS on 23-27 April 2017 on GHG inventory for the AFOLU sector with the participation of 13 (female-2 and male-11) bringing the total number of trained participants since project inception to 42 (female-7, male-35). - A training workshop to strengthen the GHG-I capacities of BFD was held in August 2017 with the participation of 9 (male-5 and female-4) BFD representatives from the RIMS unit. - During the reporting period, a team responsible for GHG and forest REL/RL issues established by BFD.
Progress towards Output: MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) continued regular meetings throughout 2017. National capacity on GHG-I developed through training events and workshops. A workshop on strengthening academic capacities on GHG inventory conducted in March 2017 (Islam, Poultouchidou et al. 2017) and a training of trainers workshop on GHG conducted at BBS in April (Poultouchidou 2017) involving representatives from four national universities (IFESCU, KU, SUST and BSMRAU) as well as participants from BFD and DoE. In August 2017, a two-day training workshop on GHG was organized with the focus to strengthen the capacities of RIMS unit of BFD on calculating emissions and removals (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2017).			
- A workshop on GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector conducted at BFD in March 2017 with the participation of 18 representatives (female-1, male-17) from four national universities (KU, IFESCU, SUST and BSMRAU). - In September 2017, one representative from FAO -UNREDD, one from IFESCU and one from BFD participated in a training course "Capacity Development in Carbon Balance Appraisal of GEF Projects: Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool". The training workshop organized in Thailand by FAO and GEF.			

- Eleven MRV meetings were held during the reporting period against the target of twelve.
- A GHG video describing the capacity building activities organized by UN-REDD prepared. The video is available in English: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pljAFqbtOJ8&t=32s> and in Bengali: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cAyZf-eBgHQ&t=15s>

Output 4.2: Integrated forest information system developed

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress Against Target
• 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	• Inadequate forest information system • None • Limited monitoring system or guidelines	• By 24 months, the Bangladesh Forest Information system developed and hosted at RIMS unit	• BFIS Geo-portal- the NFMS of BFD is ready for launch and can be viewed at (http://149.139.19.8/). Centralized information system is under development . Tree Allometry and Emission Factor Database (http://163.47.146.234/faobd/) has been developed as one of the modules of BFIS.

Progress towards Output:

- Training workshops on strengthening the capacities of BFD on proper archiving and documentation were held at the BFD in March (Poultouchidou 2017) and in September 2017 (Poultouchidou 2017).
- Training workshops on strengthening the capacities of BFD on proper archiving and documentation were held at the BFD in March (Poultouchidou 2017) and in September 2017 (Poultouchidou 2017).
- Training on Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS) conducted on 6-9 June 2017 in Italy involving 10 participants (female-2 and male-8) from CNR, BFD, BCC, MoEF, FAOBD.
- Communication and visibility materials developed as: "Data accessibility, management and analysis: Supporting robustness of natural resources information" and "Information System: Supporting forest management & conservation."
- Service Level Agreement (SLA) has been signed between Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) and Forest Department of Bangladesh (BFD) for hosting and maintenance of the BFIS. Since last reporting period (July-Dec. 2016), data sharing agreement (DSA) was also signed with SRDI, BBS and FD.
- Training on EndNote has been imparted during 23 March 2017 at BFD for data and document referencing in one batch to 8 (female-5 and male-3) participants from FD and FAOBD. A third training on EndNote was held at BFD in September 2017 with the participation of 9 (female-4, male-5) BFD officials.

6. 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.

6.1 National Strategy or Action Plan

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 REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan (NS/AP) as well as the source of the support provided in this regard (100 words):	
In 2016, the Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation study was completed, outlining the main drivers and their underlying causes, and the barriers to forest biomass enhancement. On the basis of this study, it was determined that Bangladesh's national REDD+ strategy should focus on drivers relate to illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agriculture expansion, encroachment, and poor governance, in order to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Appropriate policies and measures to address these drivers and barriers will be determined through national consultation processes and expert analyses in 2017 To facilitate efficient management of the REDD+ strategy development process, the REDD+ Cell was restructured, and it's ToR revised.	

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	The National Programme commenced national consultation workshops to identify policies and measures to address drivers. Four regional workshops out of targeted 8 regions have been completed (workshop report). Remaining workshops are scheduled by January 2018. The NP has target to draft the NS by end of 2018.
	✓	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+	✓	The NS/AP identifies, assesses and prioritises the direct and underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as	The D&D study identifies drivers, direct and indirect, provided a list of priority drives and identified barriers.

strategies and/or action plans.	well as the barriers to the "plus" (+) ⁹ activities on the basis of robust analyses.	
Degree to which the NS/AP incorporates principles of social inclusion and gender equality.	✓	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 NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.
	✓	The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.
	✓	The NS/AP is developed through a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive and participatory consultation and dialogue process.
	✓	The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.
	✓	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.
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.
		The on-going policies and measures (PAMs) study has targeted to address the identified drivers. So far, a draft list of PAMs based on regional consultation on 4 areas drafted. The NP has target to reach out to 4 more regions.
		n/a
		The NP has been working on institutional arrangement for REDD+ Management, including governance measures and inter-sectoral coordination.
		The NP has been following consultation and participation plan which allows for multi-stakeholders engagement. The NP has also commenced studies on Gender dynamics on natural resource sector in Bangladesh. The NP has developed a check list to allow for more voice on gender issues.
		The NP is working on development of PAMs. At the same time, special attention is given to ensure suggested PAMs are gender sensitive.
		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.
		n/a
		n/a
		n/a

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

	There is evidence that ministries/agencies outside the forest and environment sectors are committed to implementing REDD+ policies and measures.	n/a
	Financing arrangements to start implementing the NS/AP (or to channel results-based finance) are designed.	n/a

6.2 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):

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.	
Degree of completeness of the design of a country approach to address the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+		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.	n/a
		Summary of information on REDD+ safeguards, informed by the SIS, has been submitted to UNFCCC.	
		Aligns with the NS/AP, covering the social and environmental benefits and risks of the policies & measures for REDD+ being considered by the countries.	
		Defines specific policies, laws and regulations (PLRs), as well as other measures, to address the identified benefits and risks.	n/a

	Have institutional arrangements and/or capacities to implement those PLRs and to monitor the REDD+ safeguards.	n/a
	Transparently provides information on how safeguards are respected and addressed.	n/a

6.3 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 REL/RL drafted and submitted to MoEF.
		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 will be available in the Bangladesh Forest Information System. Complete: The FRL for Bangladesh covered the whole country (National Scale) Consistent: The proposed FRL was compared with the previously submitted National Communication

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

		Accurate: Accuracy assessment was carried out for all the data that were used for the construction of 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, reforestation, restoration high and restoration low. Proper justification for pools and gases and REDD+ activities omitted from the development of REL/RL included in the submission.
✓	Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	Inconsistencies between FRL and emissions reported in the second 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 FRL covers the whole country – National scale (wall-to-wall map)

6.4 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 is developing a Bangladesh forest information system Geo-portal for monitoring of forest and land cover and has prepared a database of Emission Factors. The NP developed and is maintaining a reference system and archive for all the collected data, documents and maps relevant for the NFMS.

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	- Three training workshops on GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector of Bangladesh were organized in March, April and August 2017. - Two training workshops on proper documentation and archiving (EndNote software) conducted in March and September 2017.
		NFMS capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced ¹¹ construction phase	

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

Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries		NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	• Preliminary information/data developed for monitoring. • Land cover and tree cover data for monitoring the forest uploaded in the BFIS geoportal.
	✓	NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	• Methodology for historical assessment of land use change developed
	✓	NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	• National forest inventory is ongoing since November 2016 under another project of BFD
	✓	NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	• The Bangladesh Forest Information system (BFIS) has been developed including modules on allometric equation, country-specific emission factors, wood density and raw data
	✓	NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	• National land cover maps developed • Tree cover data integrated with the national land cover data • Bangladesh-specific above-ground biomass stocks calculated
	✓	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 resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	• The NFMS should include the SLMS for activity data generation, NFI for emission factors data, and GHGi to estimate emissions and removals. The BFIS includes all the three modules expected to be operational by 2018.
	✓	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	• Data for different forest types including natural forests are available at the BFIS Geoportal
	✓	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	

7. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2017 and the planned and anticipated expenditure for the year 2018. These are to be provided against the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2017 as approved by the PEB/NSC, meaning before any budget revisions were done. Anticipated expenditure by 31 December 2017 should indicate what would be realistically expended at the end of the year, and therefore provide a measure of deviation against the AWP.

Programme Outcome	UN Organization	Annual Expenditure ¹² for 2017 (as of 31 Dec 2017)	Planned Expenditure for 2018 ¹³	Final Expenditure for 2017 ¹⁴
Outcome 1: IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	FAO			
	UNDP	94,905	142,113	94,904
	UNEP			
Sub-total		94,904	142,113	94,904
Outcome 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION SUPPORTED	FAO			
	UNDP	284,850	231,296	284,850
	UNEP			
Sub-total		284,850	231,296	284,850
Outcome 3: PREPARATION OF NATIONAL FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL (REL) AND/OR FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (RL) SUPPORTED	FAO	260,638	152,085	260,638
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		260,638	152,085	260,638
Outcome 4: ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM SUPPORTED	FAO	234,248	156,143	234,248
	UNDP			
	UNEP			
Sub-total		234,248	156,143	234,248
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	34,642	21,576	34,642
	UNDP	26,525	26,166	26,525
	UNEP			
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		61,167	47,742	61,167
FAO (Total):		529,528	329,803	529,528
UNDP (Total):		406,279	399,357	406,279
UNEP (Total):				
Grand TOTAL:		935,807	729,378	935,807

¹² The sum of commitments and disbursements for 2016

¹³ As indicated in the 2017 annual work plan.

¹⁴ As indicated in the 2016 annual work plan.

8. 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.

8.1 Delays and Corrective Actions

What delays/obstacles were encountered at country level? [150 words]
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☒ Yes; ☐ No
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]

8.2 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]
N/A
How are these opportunities being incorporated into the work of the NP? [150 words]
N/A

9. 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]
No targeted support in 2017.