National Programme
Annual Report

Bangladesh

UN-REDD Programme

January to December 2016

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 2016, 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.
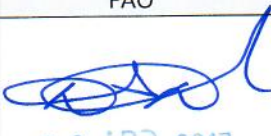
2. National Programme Identification

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 Partners1	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 2016[7]
FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	205,021.00
UNDP	1,150,000	1,150,000	299,078.68
UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indirect Support Cost (7%)	150,500	150,500	35,287.51
Total	**2,300,500**	**2,300,500**	**539,387.19**

Signatures from the designated UN organizations[8]			Signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
3 0 APR 2017	9/05/7	n/a	
Date and Name of Signatories in Full:			
Dr Sue Lautze 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

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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

In 2016, the Drivers of Deforestation and Degradation study was completed, outlining the main drivers, their underlying causes, and the barriers to biomass enhancement. On the basis of this study, it was determined that Bangladesh's national REDD+ strategy should focus on drivers related to illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agricultural expansion, encroachment and poor governance. 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.

Forest Reference Level (FRL)

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 supporting the team for the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC with advice and data for the LULUCF sector.

National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

As part of the NFMS, the NP started development of a forest information system for land cover and 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.

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 will assess the potential to make progress on development of an SIS within the financial envelope of the programme.

Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

To address persistent misunderstandings and lack of awareness of REDD+ among key national stakeholders, the NP took advantage of available awareness materials of the UN-REDD Programme in meetings, workshops and seminars, developed online and published new materials for information dissemination, started formulation of an Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and facilitated processes to ensure meaningful representation of CSOs and IPs in the PEB and other national bodies related to REDD+.

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]

The NP recruited a PMU Manager in November 2015 and completed recruitment of all positions by March 2016. The NP obtained approval from the government to initiate activities in June 2016. To make up for the time lost prior to receiving this approval, the NP is trying to expedite activities by shortening the periods estimated for studies and report preparation and conducting studies simultaneously where feasible.

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 National Programme obtained government approval on 30th June 2016 to start its operation. As a result, the NP could not deliver intended results as envisioned in the Programme Document by the end of 2016. Despite, key progresses have been made to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, methodological development of FRL, NFMS, capacity building trainings and raising awareness of stakeholders. Md. Rakibul Hasan Mukul National Project Director UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme & Conservator of Forests Bangladesh Forest Department Email: pd-unredd@bforest.gov.bd

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]
Bangladesh prepared a REDD+ Readiness Roadmap in 2012 but after the preparation of the document almost no significant action was taken except participation in some international workshops and meetings by the focal person. After launching of NP jointly by the UNDP and the GoB, at least four major initiatives were taken which included further screening and validation of drivers of deforestation through organizing several workshops involving relevant stakeholders in different forest types, identification of forest reference level, training of relevant staff on GIS/RS and supporting for third national communication. Moreover, the most important achievement of the NP is engaging important stakeholders especially the representative of ethnic communities and civil society organizations in the steering committee, which will help effective implementation of REDD+ program in Bangladesh. It has made the steering committee inclusive. The NP has also taken a very good initiative through arranging a stakeholder analysis workshop where the participants could identify possible involvement of different stakeholders and their potential influence in implementing the REDD+ program in Bangladesh. It is important to mention here that deforestation and degradation contributes to about 12-17% of GHG emissions globally. Though emission of GHG from Bangladesh is insignificant with respect to global contribution, the deforestation rate of government-managed forest in Bangladesh is unacceptably high. In a recent study conducted jointly by the Bangladesh Forest Department and the University of Maryland of USA, it was observed that the tree cover under government-managed forest has reduced significantly (the highest being in Chittagong Hill Tracts which is about 56%) while tree cover in private land (non-forest areas) have increased by about 135,000 ha. This indicates that private sector is an important stakeholder for REDD+ and inclusion of representatives from the civil society organizations and ethnic community were absolutely necessary. NP has done it effectively.
Civil society is represented by the Arannayk Foundation (AF). The AF has already taken some pilot projects in Chittagong Hill Tracts to address the issue of deforestation and degradation. The AF

effectively engaged ethnic communities of CHT to restore degraded forests using strategy of supporting forest dependent communities with alternative livelihood. Within six years, the degraded hills became green creating niche for wildlife. The communities started receiving income from fruits and bamboo from the third year. Now the income of each household from forests and other alternative income generating practices is more than BDT 50,000 from fruits and bamboo while it was only 20,000-25,000 at the beginning. Moreover, each household is using improved cooking stove which reduced their emission of carbon as well as respiratory diseases of women involved in cooking.

Under one pilot REDD+ project in CHT, the communities were trained in measuring tree volume of standing trees and collecting soil samples for assessment of carbon by the professionals. It was found that they could effectively use diameter tape and clinometer to measure height of trees. It helped them understanding their wood stock and carbon stock in the forests for possible dialogue with voluntary market of carbon trading.

Farid Uddin Ahmed
CSO Representative to the Programme Executive Board, UN-REDD Bangladesh National Programme
&
Executive Director
Arannayk Foundation
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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, evidence of CCP implementation	Stakeholder analysis has started which will eventually lead into Consultation and Participation Plan formulation by April-May 2017. Non-government stakeholders have been identified and representatives selection facilitated for REDD+ management structures.
Progress towards Outcome: Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) is yet to be developed. A precursor to the CPP is Stakeholder Analysis study, which the NP commenced at the end of 2016. The PMU on 22-23 March 2016, facilitated self-selection CSO and IP members to sit in Programme Executive Board and other REDD+ management bodies. This self-selection opened up avenue for participation of non-government stakeholders. Both the CSO and IP representatives attended the PEB meeting and Inception Workshops, held in August 2016. CSOs and IPs have also nominated their representatives to the REDD+ Stakeholder Forum.			

• Output 1.1: Public Awareness Raised			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• 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; content development on-going for Bangla language. • Bangla and English one-pager brochure, notebook, folder, standing banner printed by July 30th 2016; Translation of available REDD materials completed (Information Brochure, FAQ, Misconceptions, Glossary of Terms, COP decisions on REDD+, REDD+ finance note), review remained.
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. 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 but could not be printed. The NP distributed printed materials to 1200 people through various workshops and meetings.			

• Output 1.2: Consultation and Participation Plan Developed			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) formulated	• Roadmap includes process for preparing Consultation and Participation Plan • No existing materials on REDD+	• by 14 months Consultation and Participation Plan prepared. • by 16 months implementation of Plan has commenced.	• Stakeholder analysis study commenced in December 2016, which will lead into development of CPP.
Progress towards Output: PMU hired consultant to develop CPP in October 2016. Stakeholder mapping exercise to started in August and a consultation workshop took place at the end of November 2016.			

Outcome 2: National REDD+ strategy preparation supported			
☐ 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*
National REDD+ Strategy prepared with technical inputs from the UN-REDD National Programme	none	By the end of NP	
Progress towards Outcome: The NP developed a set of awareness materials, commenced study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and stakeholder analysis. The NP also facilitated meetings of the PEB, REDD+ Cell and MRV groups to have better coordination and ownership of the programme.			

• 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 study completed on legal alignment of laws and policies.	• None
Progress towards Output: N/A			

• 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 stakeholder consultations;	• by 18 months national study conducted to identify and assess drivers for deforestation and forest degradation;	• Field study completed and a draft report submitted by study team by December 2016.
Progress towards Output: The study on Identification of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation was conducted from October to December 2016. The study started with methodology validation workshop on 22nd October 2016 followed by 9 regional level workshops in different parts of the country up to 12th December 2016. The consultant team has analyzed the results and submitted the draft report. The report identified drivers at the national level as well as by forest types. Based on the study, it is clear that the country needs to address drivers like – illegal felling, fuelwood collection, agricultural expansion, encroachment, and poor governance to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the country.			

• 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 drivers of deforestation and forest degradation prioritized;	• The draft report prioritized some D&D; however, consultation at national level is necessary to come to an agreement.
Progress towards Output: the draft D&D report outlines a list of priority drivers – both direct and indirect.			

• 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; by 2 years national study completed to identify and assess strategies;	• None
Progress towards Output: N/A			

• Output 2.5: Operationalising REDD+ implementation			
Output Indicators	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Progress Against Target*
• 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).	• REDD+ Cell ToR revised and meetings held
Progress towards Output: Progress was made with respect to REDD+ Cell only in terms of structure and TOR. The NP facilitated two meetings of REDD+ Cell in May and November 2016. The members of REDD Cell incorporated additional members and revised their TOR. The NP targeted REDD+ Cell first as it is the key committee to carry forward REDD+ activities and play key role in the absence of PMU.			

• 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: N/A			

• 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: N/A			

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 FRLs drafted and endorsed	none	N/A	N/A
Progress towards Outcome: Capacity of national government stakeholders enhanced through training events and advisory support on theory of FRLs. Preliminary recommendations on key decisions and options for FRL methodologies under consideration by BFD. Country-specific emission factors (EFs) and Activity Data (AD) prepared.			

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	• None • None	• By 24 months, 3 institutions • By 24 months, 15 individuals	• 13 institutions (GO-7, University-4, NGO-2) developed capacities on developing REL • 29 (Male-25, Female-4) persons were trained for building the capacity on REL

Progress towards Output: A stakeholder list of institutions relevant to FRLs/GHG inventory has been finalized and entered in project M&E database. In addition, a literature review on previous capacity assessment initiatives on Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and its agencies has been prepared (Islam 2016). Training on REL was conducted in November (Islam, Poultouchidou et al. 2016). To build the logistic capacity of Bangladesh Forest Department to develop nationally-specific EFs through the Bangladesh Forest Inventory (BFI), a tender has been issued for procuring DGPS (Differential Geographic Positioning System).

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	• No report • No factors • Some existing data/information on climate change impacts	• By 18 months, assessment report completed • By 18 months, two adjustment factors calculated • By 24 months, 3 years of data regarding historical forest trends and drivers identified	• Remote sensing data and the methodology identified for historical assessment of forest trends

Progress towards Output: A literature review on the national circumstances of land use and forest policy of Bangladesh was initiated. The methodology for historical assessment of forest degradation and deforestation is under development. Two potential methodological approaches have been initially selected and shared with BFD (Jalal 2016). A database on country-specific Emission Factors (EF) for the LULUCF sector of Bangladesh and a report describing the EF with descriptive statistics has been prepared (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2016). A database on activity data for the years- 1976, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2010) and a report describing the harmonization and collection of the activity data has been developed for LULUCF sector of Bangladesh (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2016). A soil organic map for Bangladesh using R software and harmonized world soil database has been developed (Poultouchidou, Chowdhury et al. 2016)

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 36 months, two REL / RLs have been tested at pilot sites and data are available at a central database	• None
Progress towards Output: N/A			

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 ☐ Corrective measures in place	☐ Expected significant delays ☐ 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 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 36 months, 15 government personnel trained in GHG-I • By 24 months, institutional arrangement for GHG-I established • By 36 months, institutional capacity for GHG-I developed	• 29 (Male-24, Female-5) government officials trained on GHG-I for LULUCF (Birigazzi 2016, Poultouchidou, Birigazzi et al. 2016) • LULUCF component included in TNC (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2016). • Emission factor database on LULUCF sector consisting of approximately 1000 emission factors has been developed (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2016). Activity data generation

			for LULUCF sector initiated through analysis of land cover change at five hundred points (Poultouchidou, Islam et al. 2016)

Progress towards Output: MRV Technical Working Group (TWG) continued regular meetings throughout 2016. National capacity on GHG-I developed through training events and workshops including: Data sharing, institutional arrangement and GHG emission estimation tools for the AFOLU sector of Bangladesh in December, (Male-36, Female-12) (Islam, Poultouchidou et al. 2016); GHG-I for Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in May (Male-9, Female-1) (Poultouchidou, Birigazzi et al. 2016); 'R' statistical software in October and November, including on Soil Organic Map Preparation; QGIS training in September, total 15 participants (Male-12, Female-3) attended (Costello, Akhter et al. 2016); GHG-I for the LULUCF sector of Bangladesh in October (Male-9, Female-2) (Birigazzi 2016).

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, one online forest information system database developed and hosted at RIMS unit • By 12 months, data sharing agreement signed between four institutions • By 36 months, national forest management information system operational, with guidelines for data collection,	• Data sharing agreement (DSA) signed with SRDI, BBS and BFD • Two technical reports (guidelines) developed for national forest management information system (Akhter, Jalal et al. 2016, Franceschini, Iqbal et al. 2016) •

Progress towards Output: Capacity built of MoEF and BFD staff on use of online archiving system for Bangladesh Forest Information System (BFIS), through training on 'Document Referencing using EndNote Referencing System' in August (Male-5, Female-3) (Poultouchidou 2016). NFI archive system (mass storage) has become accessible to RIMS unit of BFD, LoA signed with National Research Council of Italy for technical assistance to BFD for development of BFIS, with support from Bangladesh Computer Council, and work initiated in December.

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 the study on Identification of Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation from October to December 2016. The study started with methodology validation workshop on 22nd October 2016 followed by 9 regional level workshops in different parts of the country up to 12th December 2016. The consultant team has analyzed the results and submitted the draft report. In addition to identification of drivers, the stakeholders also suggested actions to reduce deforestation and degradation.
	✓	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.	
		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.	n/a
		The NS/AP relates to the scope and scale of the FREL/FRL, taking into account national circumstances.	n/a
		The NS/AP defines the institutional arrangements for REDD+ implementation, including governance measures, participatory oversight and inter-sectoral coordination.	n/a
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.	n/a
		The proposed policies and measures for REDD+ integrate gender-responsive actions.	n/a
		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.	n/a
Degree of anchoring of the NS/AP in the national development policy and institutional fabric.		There is effective inter-ministerial coordination for REDD+ action.	n/a
		Endorsement of the NS/AP has been obtained at a high political level, beyond the agency or ministry that led the REDD+ readiness process.	n/a
		REDD+ actions or targets are embedded in the national plan or policy for sustainable development.	n/a
		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

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[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

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): The NP does not include activities related to Safeguards and SIS and this was clarified to stakeholders during the inception workshop.

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	n/a
		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.	n/a
		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 supporting the team for the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC with advice and data for the LULUCF sector.

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 ground work of establishing FRL has been progressing. During the reporting period, the methodology for historical assessment of forest degradation and deforestation is under development. Two potential methodological approaches were proposed and shared with BFD (Jalal 2016).
	✓	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.	[input text]
		Includes pools and gases, and REDD+ activities (Scope) and justification for omitting significant pools and/or activities.	[input text]
		Justifies where the submission is inconsistent with previous versions of GHG inventory.	[input text]
		Includes details of the forest definition used and national circumstances.	[input text]
		Defines the geographic area covered by FREL/FRL (scale).	[input text]

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

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 started development of a forest information system for land cover and 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	• Firstly, two trainings on GHG inventory for the LULUCF sector of Bangladesh were organized during May and October, 2016. • Secondly, to develop an integrated forest information system, a training was organized in August, 2016 on document referencing system applying 'EndNote' software. • A three-day training workshop on data sharing, institutional arrangement and GHG emission estimation tools for the AFOLU sector of Bangladesh was organized in December, 2016.
		NFMS capacity building phase	
	✓	Preliminary construction phase	
		Advanced[11] construction phase	
		NFMS generating preliminary information for monitoring and MRV	
		NFMS institutionalized and generating REDD+ monitoring and MRV (satellite land monitoring system, national forest inventory, greenhouse gas inventory)	
Degree of completeness of the NFMS in UN-REDD supported countries		NFMS includes a Satellite Land Monitoring System (SLMS)	• Methodology for historical assessment of land use change is under development
		NFMS includes a National Forest Inventory (NFI)	• National forest inventory is ongoing since November 2016
		NFMS includes a National GHG Inventory (GHGi)	• One Emission Factor Database (EFDB) and activity database has been developed initially for LULUCF (Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry) sector
		The NFMS is suitable for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources, and removals	[input text]

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

	by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest-area changes resulting from the implementation of REDD+ activities;	
	The NFMS is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines;	[input text]
	The NFMS enables the assessment of different types of forest in the country, including natural forest.	[input text]

7. Financial Delivery

In the table below, please provide information on expenditure for 2016 and the planned and anticipated expenditure for the year 2017. 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 2016 (as of 31 Dec 2016)	Planned Expenditure for 2017[13]	Final Expenditure for 2016[14]
Outcome 1: IMPROVED STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	40,981.98	170,094.00	40,981.98
	UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total		**40,981.98**	**170,094.00**	**40,981.98**
Outcome 2: NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION SUPPORTED	FAO	-	-	-
	UNDP	258,096.70	408,590.90	258,096.70
	UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total		**258,096.70**	**408,590.90**	**258,096.70**
Outcome 3: PREPARATION OF NATIONAL FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL (REL) AND/OR FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (RL) SUPPORTED	FAO	147,260.00	232,500.00	147,260.00
	UNDP	-	-	-
	UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total		**147,260.00**	**232,500.00**	**147,260.00**
Outcome 4: ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM SUPPORTED	FAO	57,761.00	234,789.72	57,761.00
	UNDP	-	-	-
	UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total		**57,761.00**	**234,789.72**	**57,761.00**
Indirect Support Costs (7% GMS)	FAO	14,352.00	32,710.28	14,352.00
	UNDP	20,935.51	40,507.94	20,965.56
	UNEP	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indirect Support Costs (Total)		**35,287.51**	**73,218.22**	**35,287.51**
FAO (Total):		**219,373.00**	**500,000.00**	**219,373.00**
UNDP (Total):		**320,014.19**	**619,192.84**	**320,014.19**
UNEP (Total):		n/a	n/a	n/a
Grand TOTAL:		**539,387.19**	**1,119,192.84**	**539,387.19**

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[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]
To better integrate with national development programmes and policy and ensure national ownership, the NP had to go through a national planning and registry process through the submission of a Technical Project Proposal (TPP) and review process. The TPP went through a two-stage assessment under GoB processes and was finally approved by Ministry of Planning on 19th June and from Ministry of Environment and Forests on 30th June 2016. The official start of the NP was therefore delayed by one year.
Have any of the delays/obstacles been raised and/or discussed at the Programme Steering Committee meetings? [150 words]
☒ Yes; ☐ No Before the approval of NP – TPP, the PMU could not hold a PEB meeting. Subsequent to the approval of the TPP on 30th June, the PEB was formed through an official notice on 21st July 2016 and the first meeting took place on 3rd August, including an inception workshop. The PEB suggested better planning, more allocation of resources to speed up studies and to make up for time lost.
What are the delays/obstacles anticipated in terms of their impact on the NP? [150 words]
Due to delayed start, the key series of studies required to develop the REDD+ strategy could not be completed as per original design. So the NP is anticipating a delay by several months in formulation of the National Strategy/Action Plan.
How are these delays/obstacles being addressed? [150 words]
In order to make up for the time lost, the NP has started with the most important studies i.e., D&D. this study will determine the course of other studies.

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 2016