

Naoko Ishii CEO and Chairperson

April 13, 2016

Dear LDCF/SCCF Council Member:

FAO as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: *Bangladesh: Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh*, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with FAO procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2014 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by FAO satisfactorily details how Council's comments have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii

Attachment:

GEFSEC Project Review Document

Copy to:

Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:LDCF

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Community-based	Project Title: Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh						
Country(ies):	Bangladesh	GEF Project ID:1	5636				
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	626403				
Other Executing Partner(s):	Department of Fisheries,	Submission Date:	14 Dec 2015				
	Bangladesh	Resubmission Date:	15 March				
			2016				
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	48				
Name of Parent Program (if	N/A	Project Agency Fee (\$):	515,386				
applicable):			.*				
➤ For SFM/REDD+							
➤ For SGP							
For PPP							

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCA-1 (select) Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level	Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas. Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors.	Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	LDCF	1,050,000	4,905,000
Company of the Compan	Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas.	Output 1.3.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.			
CCA-2 (select) Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national,	Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated. Output 2.1.2: Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information.	LDCF	754,000	3,270,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the <u>Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework</u> when completing Table A. GEFS CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

regional and	Outcome 2.2: Strengthened	Output 2.2.1: Adaptive			
global level	adaptive capacity to reduce	capacity of national and			
	risks to climate-induced	regional centres and			
	economic losses	networks strengthened to			
		rapidly respond to extreme			
	,	weather events.			
		Output 2.2.2: Targeted			
		population groups covered			
		by adequate risk reduction			
	·	measures.			
	0.000	0 4 4001 75 4 1			
•	Outcome 2.3: Strengthened	Output 2.3.1: Targeted			
·	awareness and ownership	population groups			·
	of adaptation and climate	participating in adaptation			
	risk reduction processes at local level	and risk reduction		·	
C(C(A) 2 (14)	Outcome 3.1: Successful	awareness activities.	LDCF	3,621,114	9.175.000
CCA-3 (select)		Output 3.1.1: Relevant	LDCF	3,021,114	8,175,000
Promote transfer	demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant	adaptation technology			
and adoption of		transferred to targeted			
adaptation	adaptation technology in	groups		,	
technology	targeted areas.	Output 3.2.1: Skills			
	Outcome 3.2: Enhanced	increased for relevant			
	enabling environment to	individuals in transfer of			
,	support adaptation-related	adaptation technology.			
	technology transfer.	adaptation technology.			прине
(select) (select)	voimoiogy maniorer.		(select)		
(select) (select)	Á	J. 11 11 12	(select)		
(select) (select)	, K		(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
	5	Total project costs		5,425,114	16,350,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Building climate change (CC) adaptive capacity of vulnerable fisheries and aquaculture communities in Bangladesh

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Climate resilient fisheries sector through relevant national capacity development	TA	1: Improved relevant national policies & strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector & development at all levels Indicators: Revised national fisheries policy (1) Revised	1.1: Climate induced risks & vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors at national level assessed with special focus on gender and climate sensitive areas. 1.2: Relevant national policies & strategies reviewed (gaps analysed) & revised by	LDCF	1,000,000	2,333,334

		national fisheries and	incorporating fisheries			
		aquaculture strategies	& aquaculture			
		(2)	adaptation to CC.			
		 Enhanced 				
		capacity and	1.3: Capacity building			
		knowledge of at least	strategy for DoF, other		-	
· ·		100 GoB personnel,	relevant GoB agencies,			*
		14 private	private sector &			
		entrepreneurs and 24	community-based			
•		community leaders	organizations			
		(40% female) in	developed to facilitate	•		
		climate resilient	climate resilient			
1		inland capture fishery	fisheries sector			
		and aquaculture				
Component 2:	TA	2: Local community	2.1: Risks &	LDCF	480,000	4,857,143
Strengthening		organizations have	vulnerability of			
knowledge and		institutionalized	fisheries, aquaculture &			
awareness of		disaster risk	livelihoods to the			·
fisheries/aquaculture		management (DRM)	adverse impacts of CC,			
dependent		in their local	including knowledge			
communities facing		development plans &	gaps, assessed with the			-
the adverse impacts		programmes, thus	participation of relevant	-		
of climate change.	:	improving local CC	stakeholders & DoF		1	
		related governance	field officials at project			
			sites.			•
	-	Indicators:				,
		• 70	2.2: Communities'			
		communities' in 9	awareness & capacity			
	,	sub-districts adopt 15	enhanced to			
		local development	understand, assess, plan			
		plans and integrate	& implement fisheries,		-	
		Disaster Risk	aquaculture &			
		Management	livelihood adaptations to CC risks.			
		considerations	to CC fisks.			
-		(Fisheries and aquaculture				
		communities within				
		4,790 km2 of coastal		-		
	,	and inland aquatic				
	-	ecosystems).			, ,	
		coordination.				
		• Early			,	
		Warning Systems in				L
		place in at least 50			·	-
		communities				
Component 3:	Inv	3: Communities with	3.1: Site specific	LDCF	3,448,680	7,619,048
Enhancing local]	strengthened adaptive	climate resilient &			
adaptive capacity to		capacity maximize	gender sensitive			
support climate		their incomes &	fisheries, & aquaculture			
resilient fisheries and		access to nutrition	technologies (e.g.			The second secon
aquaculture		through adoption of	fisheries information			
management and		CC resilient fisheries,	platform, innovative	1	٠.	
alternative		aquaculture &	aquaculture systems,			<u> </u>
L	·					•

livelihoods in the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	livelihood	Invocation 1 0 1111	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T	
face of climate			brood banks & satellite			
change		technologies/	hatcheries, salt tolerant			
onango		approaches in targeted areas	fish strains etc.)	1		
		largeted areas	developed & adopted			
		Indicators:	by the targeted			
		\$	communities.			
		• Improved	22.0			
7		income, food security and nutrition in 70	3.2: Community-led &			
		· ·	gender sensitive			
		communities (an	dissemination systems		1	
		estimated 400,000	of adaptation			
	Ī	people (22% of total	technologies developed]		
		population of the	& adopted.			
		project sites) with			,	
110	,	reduced vulnerability	3.3: Innovative			,
		to CC; about 40%	environmental			·
		women:	monitoring &			
		• Around 15%	information tools for			
		increase in fisheries	the communities to			1
		and aquaculture	obtain & exchange			
		productivity in	information to improve			
		targeted households	resiliency & increase			
		• Around 15%	production in the			
<u> </u>		increase in income	fisheries and	ļ		
		generation by	aquaculture. systems			
		targeted beneficiaries	developed &			
		• Around 70%	implemented			
		of targeted				
		households adopt	3.4: Manuals on		(2)	
		climate resilient	climate resilient &			
		livelihoods	gender sensitive			
•	,		fisheries, aquaculture.			
·			& livelihood			.,
			technologies/		. '	
			approaches developed			
			& adopted by the			
			communities, DoF &		•	
			other relevant			
			government & NGO			
C 1.	TTS A	4 D 1 4	entities.	T 75 075		·
Component 4: Dissemination of best	TA	4: Project	4.1: Lessons learned &	LDCF	238,095	761,905
practices and lessons		implementation based	best practices from the			
L		on results based	use of different CC			
learned, monitoring		management and	resilient fisheries,			
and evaluation		application of project	aquaculture and			
		findings and lessons	livelihood			
		learned in future	technologies/approache			'
		operations facilitated.	s documented &		ļ	2.7
		[T T	communicated to	-		***************************************
		Indicators:	relevant stakeholders &		·	
		Strengthened	a wider audience.	ļ		
		project knowledge				
		base on climate	4.2: Project monitoring		<u></u>	

	resilient fisheries and	system operating			
	aquaculture	providing systematic			
•	technologies,	information on progress			
	including livelihoods	in meeting project			
	•	outcome &output	,	* .	
	Communicati	targets.			
	on and dissemination			·	
	materials produced	4.3: Mid-term &			
	and distributed to	terminal evaluations			
	beneficiaries and	conducted.			
	other stakeholders.		·		,
	Adaptive,		,	·	
	results-based M&E				
(select)	TOSUES OBSCUTTACOLS		(select)		
			(select)		
(select)			<u> </u>		
(select)			(select)		
(select)			(select)		•
		Subtotal		5,166,775	15,571,430
	Projec	et management Cost (PMC) ³	LDCF	258,339	778,570
		Total project costs		5,425,114	16,350,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the projeSct with this form-

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	Department of Fisheries (DoF)	In-kind	6,100,000
National Government	Department of Environment (DoE)	In-kind	250,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) funding from IUCN	In-kind	1,300,000
CSO	WorldFish	In-kind	2,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	IFAD	In-kind	2,500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	4,200,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			16,350,000

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

			Country Name/	(in \$)		
GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
FAO	LDCF	Climate Change	Bangladesh	5,425,114	515,386	5,940,500
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

(select)	(select)	(select)			0
(select)	(select)	(select)			0
(select)	(select)	(select)			0
(select)	(select)	(select)			0
(select)	(select)	(select)			0
(select)	(select)	(select)			0
Total Grant	Resources		5,425,114	515,386	5,940,500

In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	315,000	650,000	965,000
National/Local Consultants	1,578,694	2,700,000	4,278,694

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF4

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

Information in the PIF has not been significantly changed, but updated as below:

The ProDoc components and outcomes cross-cut with the NAPA 2009 (update). Specifically, the project addresses NAPA concept 13: "Adaptation to fisheries in areas prone to enhanced flooding in the northeast and central region through adaptive and diversified fish culture practices", and concept 14: "Promoting adaptation to coastal fisheries through culture of salt-tolerant fish species in the coastal areas of Bangladesh". This project also contributes to NAPA 2009s intervention no. 4 on Climate change and adaptation information dissemination to vulnerable community for emergency preparedness measures and awareness raising on enhanced climatic disasters and intervention no. 6 on Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into policies and programmes in different sectors.

The indicators in the Project Results Framework have also been strengthened to ensure a good alignment with the NAPA.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

Relevant targets and indicators for the key GEF priorities have been added in the Project Results Framework in Annex 1, as well as in Table B above with the Project Framework.

Indicate fees related to this project.

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

N/A (no changes since the PIF).

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The problem addressed by the LDCF project has not changed, but information on the baseline projects has been updated and is summarized in the tables below:

Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB)

Title:	1. Aquaculture and Fisheries Management Project in Haor Areas	
Objectives	• Increase production and protect natural biodiversity in the selected water	Remarks
	bodies/ fisheries through establishment of beel nurseries, fish	relates to Comp. 3 of
	sanctuaries, fingerling stocking, and improving natural habitat	this LDCF project
	Poverty reduction of fishers and fish farmers through technology	relates to Comp. 3 of
	dissemination and employment generation	this LDCF project
	Development of knowledge and skills of DoF, selected NGO employees	relates to Comp. 2 of
	and CBO members involved in the project;	this LDCF project
	Capacity building of DoF technical personnel for managing ICF	relates to Comp. 1 of
	resources along with CBO members and other stakeholders	this LDCF project
7 ₂	Development of sustainable community-based improved management	relates to Comp. 1 of
	framework for the selected water bodies/fisheries	this LDCF project
Project area	48 Upazilas of Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Sunamganj, Moulvi Bazar, Hobiga	nj, Sylhet and Brahman
3 ,	Baria districts.	
Budget	US\$ 4.77 million	
Duration	October 2010 – June 2016 (1st revised)	

Title:	2. Establishment of Beel Nursery and Fingerling Stocking in Inland	Open Waters
Objectives	Increase fish production from capture fisheries through beel nurseries	Remarks
·	morouse tisii production mont suprame and	relates to Comp. 3 of
		this LDCF project
	Develop fish stock in the open water bodies through stocking fish	relates to Comp. 3 of
	fingerlings	this LDCF project
Ē	Improve socio-economic condition of the open water dependent poor	relates to Comp. 2 and 3
£	fishers	of this LDCF project
	Restore aquatic biodiversity through stocking endangered fish species	relates to Comp. 3 of
		this LDCF project
	• Create awareness among the open water dependent people for	relates to Comp. 2 and 3
	sustainable management	of this LDCF project
Project area	All over the country (60 districts);	
Budget	US\$ 15.28 million	
Duration	February 2014–June 2016	

DoF-WorldFish

Title:	3. Feed the Future (FTF) Aquaculture project	
Objectives	• Improved quality &/or genetically improved lines of tilapias, carps, prawns and shrimp seeds to aquaculture farmers for increasing fish yield up to 12-27% for ponds & ghers, promote culture of salt-tolerant commercial aquaculture species benefiting around 721,672 HHs in the southern area	relates to Comp. 1 and 2 of this LDCF project
	Support public & private fish hatcheries to source quality brood stocks,	relates to Comp. 3 of

	establish management systems to maintain and develop quality lines, and to accelerate distribution of improved strains of fish and shrimps to farmers across the southern region	this LDCF project
	 Deliver improved nutrition and incomes through aquaculture and horticulture to poor and vulnerable HHs through demonstrating improved aquaculture technologies, training and communication programmes. Nutrition education and promotion of Vitamin-A rich orange fleshed sweet potato cultivation and production of indigenous nutrient-dense fish species 	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
	• Facilitate collaboration with project partners to stimulate investment, employment and incomes	relates to Comp.4 of this LDCF project
Project area	South-western coastal districts: 100,000 shrimp and prawn farmers and 20,0 value commercial fish culture	
Budget	US\$ 5.0 million	
Duration	2011-2016	

DoF-Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)-WorldFish

Title:	4. Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Objectives	Enhance sustainable AAS productivity and thereby benefitting AAS	Remarks
	dependent communities	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
	• Create improved and enable markets for small-holders AAS producers;	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
	 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable poor and marginalized communities; 	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
	 Reduce gender disparities in access to and control over resources and decision making; 	relates to Comp.3 of this LDCF project
	Improve policy and institutional structure and processes to support propoor, gender equitable sustainable development	relates to Comp. 1 and 2 of this LDCF project
	 Create relationships, partnerships, and networks for knowledge sharing and sustained development outcomes 	relates to Comp.4 of this LDCF project
Project area	US\$ 9.77 million	
Budget	Greater Sylhet, greater Mymensingh, greater Khulna, greater Barisal, greater	er Noakhali and greater
	Comilla: Aquatic agricultural system-dependent people rather than fishers a	and aquaculture farmers
Duration	2012-2016.	

WorldFish-USAID (United States Agency for International Development)

Title:	5. Enhanced Coastal Fisheries (EcoFish) Project	
Objectives	• Improved resilience (IR) and governance of estuarine ecosystem and	Remarks
	livelihoods of communities reliant on the Hilsa fishery" of the	relates to Comp. 1 and 2
	Ganges/Meghna Rivers in Bangladesh.	of this LDCF project
	• Improved science-based fisheries management decision making	relates to Comp. 1 and 2
		of this LDCF project
	Strengthened fisheries adaptive co-management	relates to Comp. 2 of
		this LDCF project
	• Enhanced socio-ecological and economic resilience of target	relates to Comp. 3 of
`	communities;	this LDCF project
Project area	Hilsa fishery of the Ganges/Meghna Rivers in Bangladesh (Munshiganj, Cl	nandpur, Shariatpur,
	Bhola, Barishal, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar).	± 4 ± 2
Budget	US\$ 15.0 million	
Duration	01 July 2014 - 30 June 2019.	

IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), Bangladesh

Title:	6. Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP) & Climate Adaptation	
·	and Livelihood Protection (CALIP) Project	
Objectives	Communication Infrastructure (Focus on submersible Union and Upazila	Remarks
	roads, culverts, bridges and boat landings)	relates to no Comp. of
		this LDCF project
	Community infrastructure that includes village protection works(Focus	relates to Comp. 1 and 2
	on village roads, markets and protection against wave action); US\$ 8.6	of this LDCF project
	million	
	Community resource management (Focus on strengthening existing Beel	relates to Comp. 3 of
	User Groups - BUGs, creation of 200 new BUGs, improved management	this LDCF project
	and excavation of beels to increase productivity	
	Livelihoods protection (Focus on protecting existing livelihoods such as	relates to Comp. 3 of
	rice and other crops, horticulture and livestock using a value chain	this LDCF project
	approach);	
	Capacity and knowledge for building resilience (Addition of this	relates to Comp. 2 of
	Component through CALIP significantly strengthens HILIP;	this LDCF project
	Project management	relates to Comp. 4 of
		this LDCF project
Project area	4 Upazilas in Netrakona (Khaliajuri, Kolmakanda, Modon, Mohanganj), 4	Upazilas in Kishoreganj
110,000	(Itna, Mithamoin, Astagram, Nikli), 6 Upazilas in Brahmanbaria (Nasirnagar, Nabiganj, Sarai	
	Ashugani, Brahmanbaria Sadar, Bancharampur), 3 Upazilas in Habigani (A	Azmiriganj, Lakhai,
	Baniachong) and 11 Upazilas in Sunamgani (Sunamgani Sadar, Dakshin S	unamganj,
V ₂ · · · · ·	Bishwambarpur, Tahirpur, Jamalganj, Dherai, Sulla, Dowarabazar, Dharm	apasha, Chhatak,
	Jagannathpur); Poor communities of NE haor area	
Budget	After inclusion of CALIP in HILIP, the total project cost stands at US\$ 133	3.0 million
Duration	2014–2020	
,		

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

Title:	7. Enhancing aquaculture production for food security and rura better seed and feed production and management with special partnership	al development through focus on public-private
Objectives	• Improved brood banking pilot project for major and Chinese carps in 7 selected Govt. fish hatcheries	Remarks relates to Comp.3 of this LDCF project
	• Pilot-scale selective breeding programme involving cooperative arrangement among 7 Govt. fish hatcheries and 6 private hatcheries	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
٠.	Comprehensive long-term implementation plan of selective breeding programme of major carps, Chinese carps, Nile tilapia and Thai pangas	relates to Comp. 3 of this LDCF project
	Capacity of private hatchery for breeding, hatchery management and operation is upgraded through upgradation of hatchery facility, better hatchery management practices, process of certification for hatchery operations and 90 Hatchery Technicians (Govt. & Private) trained	relates to Comp. 2 and 3 of this LDCF project
,	Set of implementing guidelines for Fish Hatchery Act developed and a provision made	relates to Comp. 1 of this LDCF project
÷	Set of Technical implementing guidelines for Fish & Animal Feed Act and a provision made	relates to Comp. 1 of this LDCF project
	• Formation of National Network of Fish Seed Producers; Formation of National Association of small- and medium-scale feed producers; Capacity of small- and medium-scale feed producers improved	Relates to no Comp. of this LDCF project
	A pilot-scale feed quality analytical lab. Established & feasibility of	

	country-wide feed quality analytical service; Inventory of all feed additives being used, their efficacy studied and disseminated	
	Proposal for credit facility for small-scale farmers, hatchery operators and small- and medium-scale feed producers	
Project area	60 districts of Bangladesh	
Budget	US\$ 0.45 million	
Duration	November 2014 – October 2016	

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

No major changes were made, but information on funding from the baseline has been updated - please see above.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Environmental and social screening during the PPG phase categorized the Project as Low Risk and showed that the project will have minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts. One new risk was identified compared to the PIF:

High tides threaten fish ponds, shrimp/prawn farms (ghers), crab fattening units, fish sanctuaries, supplementary stocked beel nurseries both from inside and outside embankments. Besides, floods and storm surge sometimes cause total loss to culture based fisheries (especially brackish water shrimps, freshwater prawns, fin-fishes and crabs) and other properties of livelihood (livestock, houses, crops, etc.) through inundation. This risk has been added to the Project Risk Matrix and appropriate mitigation measures have been identified to reduce the risk to project activities (Table 9).

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

This Project will coordinate with and build on the activities of other ongoing, planned and recently phased out projects. Some GEF and non-GEF national projects that focus on adaptation to climate change have been or are currently being implemented in Bangladesh. These initiatives would provide opportunities for synergies and knowledge exchange with this LDCF-financed project. The project management team will coordinate efforts and establish linkages with similar on-going and recently finished projects. This Project will focus on collating, synthesizing and disseminating the lessons learned from these projects. This approach will: i. maximize synergies; and ii. avoid duplication of activities.

In addition to the baseline activities that are described in the Section A.4, close in-country coordination will be sought specifically with the following GEF financed initiatives:

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) (2009-2015) is a GEF-funded International Waters (IW) project, with GEF funding of USD 12 million. It concerns a large marine ecosystem stretching across eight countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand. It is executed by FAO in close coordination with the participating countries. The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) was adopted in 2015 and a BOBLME follow-up project to support the implementation of the SAP is under preparation. The aquaculture demonstration activities in the southwest coastal area of the LDCF project will directly contribute to the implementation of Component 4 of the BOBLME SAP on social and economic considerations and its focus on reducing vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increasing climate resilience of coastal communities as well as coastal ecosystems.

Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation is a LDCF-funded project (2009) implemented by UNDP and executed by the Forest Department of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), with LDCF funding of USD 3.3 million. It is implemented in five coastal districts (Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Noakhali, and Chittagong) most susceptible to the effects of climate change. The project aims to enhance resilience of coastal communities as well as introduce new options for income generation, by adopting the successful community-

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based adaptation intervention known as the "Forest, Fish and Fruit" (FFF) model. By planting protective and productive vegetation, with an elevated mound and ditch structure interspersed with fish nursery ponds, the FFF model not only provides additional sources of income, but has also established a 'green shield' surrounding some of Bangladesh's most vulnerable communities. An estimated 14,350 households have been able to use this model to manage and protect their capital in a changing climate.

Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area is a LDCF-funded project, to be implemented by UNEP with LDCF funding of USD 5.2 million and executed by the Minsitry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). The project focuses on EbA in the drought-prone Barind tract and haor area. EbA will restore ecosystems in the haor area thereby complementing improvement of habitats for important fisheries species by promoting fisheries productivity and additional improved livelihood options for the neighboring community. The project (5456) aims to build hard structures (culverts, sluices) and earth works (dykes and polders), and other climate change ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures to conserve water in the Barind Tract and reduce erosion in the Haor Area, and promote additional livelihood options addressing general community vulnerability. In contrast, this LDCF Project (5636) focuses on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and improved resilience of fisheries dependent communities (fishers and fish farmers and their community leaders, women's groups, etc.) with specific and gender sensitive adaptation technologies based on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF) and ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA). EbA focuses more on habitat restoration than on the fishery resources per see, as in the case of EAF and EAA, and the two projects are thus fully complementary and close collaboration and coordination will be forged in the implementation phase to fully realize synergies and opportunities for scaling up of best practices in both EbA and EAF/EAA.

The Project will also be aligned with i. the GEF-funded Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) is a UNEP/UNDP support programme for strengthening technical capacity of local and national institutions to plan, implement and upscale ecosystem based approach (EbA) of conservation-management and ii. the GEF-funded project Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries by sharing lessons learned on implementing and maintaining EbA through the web-based platform that has been developed by the project.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The following stakeholders have been identified as key actors in the Project and consulted during the PPG phase:

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities during the project implementation
Ministry of	The main functions of the MoFL, GoB are to preserve fisheries resources, fulfil the
Fisheries and	requirement of animal protein through proper management and planned development, increase
Livestock (MoFL)	socio-economic conditions of fishermen, create employment opportunities for rural
	unemployed and landless people, and expand foreign exchange earnings by exporting fish and
	fishery products. In addition to planning and management, MoFL also regulates and oversees
	research on the conservation and development of innovative new, adaptive fisheries
	technologies. The MoFL will coordinate with other relevant ministries (e.g. MoEF, PC, ERD,
	IMED, MoRDM, etc.) during implementation of this project
Economic Relations	The ERD is one of the four divisions of the Ministry of Finance (MoF), GoB and leads as the
Division (ERD)	focal point of the GoB for interfacing with the development partners as well as for
	coordination of all external assistance inflows into the country.
	The ERD of the Bangladesh Planning Commission (PC) is the principal planning authority for
	the country, sets the goals, objectives and strategies for the country's short and medium-term
	plans using a long-term perspective as a framework. Its activities include policy planning,

	sectoral planning, programme planning, project planning and evaluation. This Commission
	will provide critical observations on capacities developed, in particular through the use of these
	skills in the learn-by-doing mainstreaming of Rio Conventions in planning development
	frameworks.
Planning	The PC under the Ministry of Planning (MoP), GoB is the principal planning authority of the
Commission (PC)	country. It sets the goals, objectives and strategies for the country's short- and medium-term
. ,	(5-years) plans using a long-term (15-20 years) perspective as a framework, formulates policy
	measures for the achievement of planned goals and targets and also works on improving
	governance. It prepares Annual Development Programme (ADP) within the framework of
	Three Year Rolling Investment Programme (TYRIP) in consistence with the Five Year Plan.
	Its activities include policy planning, sectoral planning, programme planning, project planning,
•	and evaluation. The PC appraises project proposals for the ECNEC and the MoP and does
	evaluation of plans and impact on the economic development of the country.
Implementation	The IMED is one of the three divisions of the MoP, GoB central and apex organization of the
Monitoring and	GoB for monitoring and evaluation of the public sector development Projects included in the
Evaluation Division	ADP. The IMED provides support to all Ministries/Divisions on project implementation
(IMED)	through a structured way of collecting, compiling and analysing project information in its
	central MIS and gives feed back to the Ministries/Division on problems and bottlenecks of
	projects during implementation. It also reports the progress of implementation of public sector
	development projects to the NEC and its ECNEC headed by the Chief Executive of the
	Country.
Ministry of	The MoEF, GoB is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the government for the
Environment and	planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of environmental and
Forest (MoEF)	forestry programmes. In addition, the MoEF works with other line ministries and agencies to
including CCU,	ensure that environmental concerns, including climate change issues are given due priority in
BCCTF and	their development programmes/projects.
BCCRF	The MoEF will ensure that environmental concerns, including climate change issues are given
	due priority in this projects. The MoEF can also provide environmental and climate change
1.6	related advice and guidance during the implementation of the project. Drawing on various
3.	climate change-related projects being implemented by the BCCTF and BCCRF, the MoEF will
	provide baseline co-financing for this project.
	The CCU is a DoE project-based unit established in 2010 with a mandate to manage the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT). The CCU operates under the MoEF. Bangladesh
	Climate Change Trust (BCCT). The CCO operates under the MoEF. Bangiadesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT) is a statutory body formed under Climate Change Trust Act,
	2010 to administer Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). The CCTF is a self-financing
	mechanism of the Government of Bangladesh to address the adverse impacts of climate
	change. It is an annual block allocation from the revenue budget of the Government.
	The Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) is a coordinated multi-donor trust
	fund by the Government of Bangladesh, development partners and the World Bank to address
	the impacts of climate change. The BCCRF financing activities are designed to achieve the
	BCCSAP's goals and support one or more of the BCCSAP's six pillars (Food security, social
	protection and health; comprehensive disaster management; Infrastructure; Research and
	knowledge management; Mitigation and low carbon development; and Capacity building and
	institutional strengthening).
	The CCU will be linked to this project implementation for coordination, technical and
	administrative support and policy advocacy and related funding of BCCTF and BCCRF will
	provide baseline co-financing.
Department of	The DoF, GoB is under the administrative control of the MoFL. It is headed by a Director
Fisheries (DoF)	General and there are administrative set-ups at division, district and Upazila (sub-district)
	levels headed by Deputy Director, District Fisheries Officer and Senior/Upazila Fisheries
,	Officer and Fisheries Extension Officers respectively. DoF has fish and prawn hatcheries and
	nurseries and training centres all over the country.
	The DoFs mandates are: disseminate improved aquaculture technologies through training and

	demonstration and to extend extension advisory services to the focal stakeholders; enhance
•	fisheries resources through enacting conservation and management measures; assist the
	administrative ministry to formulate policies, acts etc.; facilitate alternative income generating
	activities for rural poor and unemployed people towards poverty alleviation; formulate and
	implement development projects/programs towards sustainable utilization of fisheries
	resources to ensure food security; and disseminate improved aquaculture technologies through
	e-Extension service.
	The DoF will be the main technical agency of the project with responsibility for coordination
	with BFRI, DoE, DAE, FD, FAO, WF and IUCN. It will house the project technical team and
<u> </u>	be responsible documentation and reporting.
Bangladesh	The BFRI is the nodal fisheries research institute and an autonomous organization under the
Fisheries Research	MoFL, GoB. Under this institute there are 5 stations located at Mymensingh, Chandpur, Cox's
Institute (BFRI)	Bazar, Bagherhat and Paikgacha (Khulna); and 5 substations at Santahar, Jessore, Rangamati,
	Khepupara and Sayedpur. These stations conduct basic and applied research on freshwater
	aquaculture, inland fisheries management, lake management, fish diseases, marine fisheries,
	brackish water aquaculture, fish breeding genetics, etc. Some of the technologies innovated by
	this institute are being disseminated to the fields by DoF.
	The BFRI will support the project by prescribing best on-farm climate resilient aquaculture
	technologies for the coastal aquaculture affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. The
·	BFRI could also collaborate in training on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture practices.
Department of	The DoE is the technical arm of the MoEF, GoB and the lead institution for sectoral
Environment (DoE)	environmental management plan and deals specifically with the environmental issues. The
	DoE has wide ranging responsibilities from enforcement of environmental laws and codes in
	addition to EIA in respect of public and private sector projects.
	During implementation of this project the DoE's involvement would be ensured as being a
	member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the DoE will provide climate change
	data and impact predictions to the project. Various climate change-related projects being implemented by the DoE can provide baseline co-financing for this project.
D -1. 1. 1. T4	The BFD, another arm of the MoEF, GoB works towards ensuring natural sustainability and
Bangladesh Forest	biodiversity conservation through social forestry, forest management, afforestation,
Department (BFD)	reforestation, protected area management, etc. The BFD facilitates collaborative management
	of the Sundarbans fisheries and aquatic resources jointly with the DoF. Best lessons learned
	from the BFD's on-going IPAC, SEALS, CABCC-CF projects working in the Sundarbans
	Impact Zones (SIZ) and adjacent coastal areas will be linked during this project
	implementation and could provide baseline co-financing.
	Project communities will be linked with Co-management Committees (CMCs) formed under
*	IPAC to facilitate raise their voices at upazila-level decision making spaces. The project will
,	thus be aided in supporting poor and women headed households to take up climate resilient
	aquaculture systems.
Department of	The DAE of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), GoB is one of the largest public sector
Agricultural	agricultural extension providers in Bangladesh. DAE is responsible for carrying out
Extension (DAE)	agricultural extension services at the grassroots level throughout the country. DAEs concepts
	of Farmers Field School (FFS) and Farmers Climate School (FCS) will be linked to this project
	for e-disseminating early warning systems, capacity and awareness improvement of the fishers'
	and fish/shrimp/prawn/crab farmers, especially emphasizing poor and women headed
	households to take up climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture systems.
Bangladesh	The BMD, under the Ministry of Defence (MoD), GoB is the authorized government
Meteorological	organization for all meteorological activities in the country. It maintains a network of surface
Department (BMD)	and upper air observatories, radar and satellite stations, agro-meteorological observatories,
	geomagnetic and seismological observatories and meteorological telecommunication system.
,	The BMD will be linked to this project and provide climate data and impact predictions.
Ministry of Disaster	The MoDMR, GoB is the focal ministry for disaster risk reduction and emergency
Management and	management and takes the lead in coordinating disaster management efforts. MoDMR has
•	

Relief (MoDMR)	been successful in shifting the paradigm from relief culture to risk reduction management
	through the development of a comprehensive disaster management programme, a cyclone
	preparedness programme in coastal areas, and a huge safety net support programme. These
	initiatives have yielded a number of encouraging results in terms of environmental protection
	and disaster management that the project will build on.
Disaster	The DMD is the technical arm of MoDMR, GoB which coordinates all activities related to
Management	disaster management from national to the grassroots level. The DMD through its
Department (DMD)	Comprehensive Disaster Management Program-II (CDMP-II) provide training of the
	communities and staff on DRR and climate change adaptation, facilitate setting up of early
	warning systems for the coastal aquaculture communities.
	The DMB will be linked to this project and provide training of the communities and staff on
	disaster risks reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptations, and facilitate setting up of early
Food and	warning systems for the fishers and aquaculture communities.
Agriculture	The FAO Country Programming Framework, CPF (2014-2018) for Bangladesh is a strategic
Organization (FAO)	planning and management document which provides FAO with a sound basis of developing its
of the UN,	mid-term country programme, in line with the policies and development priorities of the Government of Bangladesh. It is also a tool to help mobilize resources in a programmatic
Bangladesh	manner, rather than on a project-by-project basis. The core goal of CPF is to identify country
	level priority areas of work, required technical assistance and investment opportunities; to help
	coordinate and contribute to the multilateral goals relating to the sustainable agriculture; rural
	development, food security and nutrition. The CPF in Bangladesh lays out the basis for more
	integrated and 'bottom-up' approach to the FAO programming in Bangladesh.
	Bangladesh has, as well, contributed significantly to FAO initiatives, commissions, committees
	and the working panels. FAO Bangladesh team is ready to incorporate all the responses to
	these growing concerns in its cooperative development initiatives, as it has been doing for
	more than 40 years now.
WorldFish	WorldFish is supporting the GoB and implementing projects in the southwest coastal area of
	Bangladesh and is particularly experienced and have comparative advantage in identifying and
	developing best practices and innovations related to fisheries, brackish water shrimp culture,
	freshwater prawn culture, crab fattening and white fish couture in that area in the face of climate changes. WFs experience will be leveraged to this project in implementing best lessons
	fish/shrimp/prawn/crab farmers and other technical areas (quality fish seeds) through Feed the
	Future (FTF) Aquaculture and Aquatic Agriculture System (AAS) projects including in
	improving the relevant national policies and strategies. Besides, its investment in various
	adaptive fisheries and aquaculture projects will provide baseline co-financing
International Union	The IUCN is the largest professional global conservation network and is an important
for the Conservation	institution that has provided important technical services to support the GoB in the past, and
of Nature (IUCN)	may be called upon to do so in future. With respect to this project, their comparative advantage
	in identifying and developing best practices and innovations related to wetland (haor basin)
	management will be very valuable.
International Fund	IFAD has implemented Haor infrastructure and livelihood improvement project (HILIP) and
for Agricultural	now up scaled that project into Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP) project
Development	in NE haor area, Bangladesh for scaling up best practice and testing new adaptation
(IFAD)	interventions of the HILIP. The projects provided support for building upazila and union roads
,	including submersible roads, bridges and culverts, community (village) roads, village markets
	and protection works against wave action and erosion in flooded haor wetlands. It also
·	provided support to beel user groups (BUG) and water bodies under community management
	in the NE haor region. The project strengthened the institutional arrangements for beel
	management and invest resources in developing water bodies to improve their productivity and
	biodiversity through beels re-excavation, livelihood protection by protecting existing sources of livelihood such as crop cultivation particularly rice, horticulture, livestock and fisheries.
	of involution as crop cultivation particularly fice, norneuture, fivestock and fisheries.

Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS)

CEGIS is a pioneer in integrated environmental and social analysis and monitoring studies using the latest concepts and GIS and space technologies. Its services include initial environmental examination (IEE), environmental impact assessment (EIA), social impact assessment (SIA), Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), analytical framework for integrated water resources management (IWRM), spatial analysis using GIS and Remote Sensing for flood monitoring, drought assessment and monitoring, monitoring of river plan form changes, river erosion and accretion prediction, flood damage assessment, land use planning and zoning, urban planning, database and IT services, development of meta-database and web-based spatial database, MIS and Decision Support Systems for planning, designing, implementation and monitoring of projects, etc.

NON-Government Organizations (NGOs)

There are a number of NGOs such as, Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation (BSFF), Centre for Natural Resources Studies (CNRS), Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS), Centre for Advanced Research in Natural Resources & Management (CARINAM), Nature Conservation Management (NACOM), that are undertaking important and related resource studies related to conservation and management on fisheries, environment and biodiversity addressing related policy issues in Bangladesh.

During project implementation national and local NGOs, particularly working in the envisioned demonstration places will be mobilized, and involved in relevant participatory project activities, such as RRA/PRA, gender equity awareness, livelihood vulnerability and risk assessment in fisheries and aquaculture in the face of climate changes, and development of extension materials (leaflets, booklets, posters, etc.).

Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation (BSFF)

Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation (BSFF) is a non-profit private research and advocacy organization created through a USAID project. It has been registered in 2003 under Trust Act 1882 and also registered in 2008 under Social Welfare Services from Dhaka, Bangladesh. It has started functioning since June, 2003. It is one of the active organizations in fisheries sector of Bangladesh. The foundation is dedicated to provide services and support to the country's shrimp and fish based industry to keep the sector sustainable. It works as an inter-face among the public, private sectors, academic institutions and development agencies. BSFF achieves its goal through dialogues, conferences, research, demonstrations and advocacies.

It works closely with industry associations and GoB and facilitates exchange of opinions between and among various stakeholder groups, e.g., hatchery, nursery, grow out farm, feed mill, ice plant, field depot or service centre and processing plant operators, government, non-government and donor organizations to reach sound consensus. Help establish good harmony and coordination throughout the entire chain of the industry. Develop a database and a central information repository. Conduct technical, social, environmental and market research and studies. Training and Information dissemination on relevant aspects and provide technical assistance.

Village/rural level Community Institutions (CIs): Community-based Organizations (CBOs), local community organizations, local leaders, women organizations, etc. There are Self Help Groups (SHGs), Women's Groups, Fishermen's Associations, Youth Groups, Co-Management Committees (CMCs), Village Forum (VFs), Community-based organizations (CBOs), community organizations, local leaders, women organizations, etc. in both the northeast and southwest. Those organizations, leaders, and women groups will be mobilized and involved in participatory implementation of the project activities. Emphasis will be given to community-based participatory adaptation supporting poor and women headed households, awareness and capacity improvement trainings for their livelihood improvement vis-a-vis sustainable exploitation and management of the renewable finite natural resources of fisheries.

In addition, the Project recognizes that women are vital stakeholders in managing and using aquatic resources, through their involvement in harvesting, aquaculture operation, processing and marketing, and provisioning aquaculture and inland fishery resources in the households. The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and is fully aligned with the gender policy of FAO.

A new section on Gender Considerations (2.3) has been inserted into the Project Document that explains more in detail how the project is aligned with FAO's gender policy. Examples are also provided, under each project component, on gender differentiated technologies and/or adaptive actions that will be supported and which risks and barriers specific to women they address.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The impacts of climate change on aquaculture and inland capture fisheries incur immense costs to Bangladesh, resulting from lost income and products, damage to infrastructure and services such as roads and water storage and increased costs of water treatment, flood prevention, and reduced resilience to shocks and climate change. This Project will contribute to socio-economic benefits in affected areas through demonstration activities at eight vulnerable sites, which will include:

- Sustained livelihoods for people dependent on fisheries and aquaculture: The project will pay special attention to assessing the impacts of CC on vulnerable groups, such as female headed households, and identifying gender sensitive interventions.
- The project will ensure that it works with a representative number of female-headed households at demonstration sites; that recommended CCA technologies and approaches are benefiting men and women equally;
- Improved food security in demonstration areas, with a particular focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change for sustained provision of ecosystem services necessary fisheries and aquaculture production.

The Project benefits are summarized below by component where it is clearly demonstrated that adaptation benefits under Components 2 and 3 are underpinned by gender disaggregated socio-economic benefits to local communities:

Project Component	Project Adaptation Benefits and Targets
Overall impact (after replication through training and dissemination)	 Fisheries and aquaculture communities within 4,790 km² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems (command area) under initial climate resilient plans and management practices. An estimated 400,000 people (22% of total population of the project sites) with reduced vulnerability to CC, about 40% women. 15% increase in per capita income in targeted beneficiary locations.
Component 1: Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels	 Revised national fisheries policy and aquaculture strategies leading to improved and climate resilient governance of the sector. Enhanced capacity and knowledge of GoB and partners personnel, community leaders(at least 40% female), and private entrepreneurs on climate resilient inland capture fisheries and aquaculture.
Component 2: Strengthening knowledge and awareness of fisheries/aquaculture dependent communities facing the adverse impacts of climate change	 70 communities adopt 15 local development plans and integrate DRM and EWS considerations in their fisheries and aquaculture management systems. Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place and appropriately connected to local environmental monitoring in at least 50 communities.
Component 3: Enhancing local adaptive capacity to support climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture management and	 Improved income, food security and nutrition in 70 communities. At least 15% increase in fisheries and aquaculture productivity in targeted HHs. At least 15% increase in income generation in targeted beneficiaries. Around 70% of targeted households adopt climate resilient livelihoods under

alternative livelihoods in the face	existing and projected climate change.
of climate change	
Component 4: Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, monitoring and evaluation	 Strengthened project knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies and livelihoods. Communication and dissemination materials produced and disseminated to beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Adaptive results-based M&E.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

By funding the additional cost to the business-as-usual scenario in targeted sectors in the absence of climate change, cost-effectiveness is built in to the design of LDCF projects. The activities of the partners in the baseline cover most of the development issues related to inland capture fisheries and aquaculture in Bangladesh, as was discussed in Part I, Section C. This means that the FAO/GEF Project builds on a large baseline and with a baseline and co-financing of US\$ 16.35 million, the FAO/LDCF costs are only around 25% of the entire Project cost. In order to identify the most cost-effective project design, several alternative designs and approaches were considered for creating a climate resilient fishery and aquaculture sector in Bangladesh.

The project is designed to engage the government staff, including those providing extension services at District/Sub-district levels, to reach the vulnerable communities in the pilot areas, which cost is partially borne by the government as in-kind contribution to the project.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The main M&E reports, responsible parties, timeframe and costs are summarized below:

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Inception Workshop (IW)	Project Management and	Within three months	USD 10 000
	technical Support Unit	of project start up	
·	(PMTSU), supported by the		
	FAO Lead Technical Officer		
	(LTO), FAO Budget Holder		
	(BH), and FAO GEF		
	Coordination Unit (TCI-GEF)		
Project Inception Report	PMTSU, cleared by LTO, BH,	No later than one	-
,	and TCI-GEF	month post IW.	
Field based impact	PMTSU, Department of	Periodically, to be	USD 40 000
monitoring	Fisheries (DoF) and other	determined at	
	relevant agencies to participate.	inception workshop.	•
Supervision visits and	PMTSU, BH, LTO, other	Annual or as	The visits of the LTO and the
rating of progress in	participating units and TCI-GEF	required	TCI-GEF will be paid by
PPRs and PIRs			GEF agency fee. The visits
,		14	of the PC will be paid from
			the project travel budget
Project Progress Reports	PMTSU, with inputs from	Semi-annual	USD 0 (as completed by
	Project Director (PD), Project		PMTSU)
·	Steering Committee (PSC) and	2	
	other partners		

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Project Implementation Review report	BH and LTO supported by PMTSU and cleared and submitted by the TCI-GEF to the GEF Secretariat	Annual	Paid by GEF agency fee
Co-financing Reports	PMTSU, PD	Annual	0 (as completed by International Team Leader and PMTSU)
Technical reports	PMTSU, LTO & other Participating Technical Units of FAO	As appropriate	<u>-</u>
Mid-term Evaluation	External Consultant, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the TCI-GEF and other partners	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 45 000 for independent consultants and associated costs.
Final evaluation	External Consultant, FAO independent evaluation unit in consultation with the project team including the TCI-GEF and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 45 000 for external, independent consultants and associated costs.
Terminal Report	PMTSU, BH, LTO, FAO's TCSR Report Unit	At least two months before the end date of the Execution Agreement	USD 15 000 (including translation)
Total Budget			USD 155 000

Provision for Evaluation:

The project will be subject to Annual Review once every twelve months by representatives of the Bangladesh Government and FAO the executing agency and the first such meeting to be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The Project's PMTSU and the PIU shall prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit to each TPR meeting. Half-yearly progress reports will be produced to ensure that design and inception activities are closely monitored. Separate reviews of each site component to be conducted. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators will be built into the project in consultation with FAO/GEF. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken towards the middle of Project Year-2 to review progress and effectiveness of implementation in terms of achieving Project objective, outcomes and outputs. Findings and recommendations of this evaluation and review will be instrumental for bringing improvement in the overall project design and execution strategy for the remaining period of the project's term if necessary. FAO (the Office of Evaluation) will arrange for the MTE in consultation with project management. The evaluation will, *inter alia*:

- i. review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation;
- ii. analyze effectiveness of partnership arrangements;
- iii. identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions;
- iv. propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary; and
- v. highlight technical achievements and lessons learned derived from project design, implementation and management.

A Project Terminal Report will be prepared for consideration at the terminal tripartite meeting. Draft report will be distributed sufficiently in advance to allow in-house review and technical clearance by the FAO and GEF prior to the terminal tripartite review. An independent Final Evaluation (FE) will be carried out three months prior to the terminal review meeting of the project partners. The FE would aim to identify the project impacts and the sustainability of project results and the degree of achievement of long-term results. This evaluation would also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to expand on the existing project in subsequent phases, mainstream and up-scale its

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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Md. Shafiqur Rahman	Secretary and GEF	Ministry of	07/14/2013
Patwary	Operational Focal Point	Environment and	
		Forests	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Gustavo Merino		15 March 2016	Doris Soto,	(+39) (06)	Doris.Soto@fao.org
Director,			Senior	5705-6149	
Investment Centre	17/11/1/10		Fisheries		
Division	14400		Resources		
Technical	,		Officer, FAO		
Cooperation			headquarters in	·	•
Department			Rome, Italy		· .
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Terme di Caracalla			Weimin Miao,	697-4119	Weimin.Miao@fao.org
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Department, FAO			1205 Dhaka, ´	,	
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di Caracalla, 00153	j		<i>6</i>	•	
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective and Indicators (Impact):

Objectives	Outcome/ impact	Baseline ⁵	Mid-project Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification
	indicators				Entity
Project Objective:	Area of Coastal	 Coastal and inland aquatic 	 Targeted fisheries and 	• Fisheries and aquaculture	GEF CC-A Tracking
Building climate change	and inland aquatic	ecosystems are not under	aquaculture	communities within 4,790 km ²	Tool, PIR, Mid-term
(CC) adaptive capacity of	ecosystems under	exact climate resilient	communities within	of coastal and inland aquatic	and Final Evaluations
vulnerable fisheries and	climate resilient	plans and management	$2,395 \text{ km}^2$ of coastal	ecosystems (command area)	(DoF, FAO)
aquaculture communities in	plans and	practices; sporadic	and inland aquatic	under initial climate resilient	
Bangladesh	management	attempts are focused on	ecosystems under	plans and management	District and sub-
	practices.	ecosystem approach to	climate resilient plans	practices	district (upazila) level
	•	fisheries and aquaculture	and management		fisheries and
	4	management.	practices		aquaculture
	• Number of	Almost all fishers and fish	•	An estimated 160,000 • An estimated 400,000 people	management plans
	beople	farmers' communities are	people with reduced	(22% of total population of	
	(disaggregated by	vulnerable to climate	vulnerability to CC,	the project sites) with reduced	District and sub-
	gender) with	change implications.	about 40 %women	vulnerability to CC, about	district statistical
	reduced			40% women	reports
	vulnerability to		-		
	climate change	-	SILVA ON SIL	· ·	

⁵ To be established during first phase of project when LUS training and mapping and final identification and definition of pilots have taken place GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013 doc

Beenlie	Indicatore	Recoline		Men	The state of the s		777		
Chain	Thurcaturs	Daseline			Mulestones		End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
Cuann			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	t
	:			:				Responsible	
Project Objective/Impact	ctive/Impact					The state of the s		Trucies	The service and the service an
Component 1:	Component 1: Climate resilient fisheries sector through y	t fisheries sect	or through release	nt notional acres	in the state of th			77.0711	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
, amount of	Catalate I comen	r usuci ies secu	or unrough releva	elevant national capacity development	city development				
Outcome I:	 National 	Fisheries	National fishery	- Enhanced			-Revised national	Policy	Policy
Improved	policy and	and	policy revised	capacity and			fisheries policy	documents	reform
relevant	strategies for	Aquaculture	to include CC.	knowledge of	1		(1) and fisheries		nrocesses in
national	fisheries and	Policies and		at least 170			and amaculture		processes III
policies and	aquaculture	Strategies	Inland fisheries	people			strateoies (2)	amendments to	support or
strategies to	sector	are old, need	and aquaculture	including GoB	•		caracters (4).	nolicy and	cilliale
facilitate	strengthened.	review and	strategies	and partners			-Enhanced	strateov areas:	fisheries and
climate	 Capacities to 	updating	revised to	personnel,			capacity and	DoF and MoFF.	adiraculture
resilient	address CC in	incorporatin	include CC.	community			knowledge of		continue to
nsperies	the fisheries	g gender,		leader/ people			GoB and	Training	receive
sector and		သ		(40% female),	-		partners	manuals	government
development	aquaculture	consideratio		and private			nersonnel		government
at all levels.	sector	ns and		entrepreneurs	•		community	Torcotod	Support at
	strengthened	possible		on climate	-	•	London/	ו מוצפובת	nsangin an
-	0	adaptation	,	resilient inland			reader/ people	capacity	level.
		actions: base		caphire			(+0% remare),	assessment	
	•	vear late		ficheries and			and private	surveys of	Political
		2015	•	agnacultura			entrepreneurs	fisheries and	willingness
				ayuavuituiv.			on climate	aquaculture	to support
		National					resilient inland	stakeholders.	and
		canacities		:			capture fisheries		encourage
		CC CC					and		women
	-	adantation	-	1,5 3.			aquaculture.		participation
	_	approaches							
The state of the s	The state of the s	are minimal.		The state of the s					
Output I.1:	 National 	Climate	Confirmation of 0		0 0		Confirmation of	Assessment	DoF and
Climate	assessment of	induced	Fisheries CC			~	fisheries CC	report; DoF &	other
induced risks	climate	risks and	sensitive areas.				SE	MoFL	relevant GoR
and	vulnerability	vulnerabilit							agencies can
vulnerability	and CC risks	y of	Assessment of				1 Report on		agonoics can
of fisheries	to fisheries	fisheries &	climate induced				Assessment of		have the
and	and	aquaculture	risks and				climate induced		canacity to
aquaculture.	aquaculture.	subsector	vulnerability of				risks and	•	assess risk
									1000

⁶ Value in the case of quantitative indicators and description of situation in the case of qualitative indicators. Please insert the year of the baseline GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

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Results	Indicators	Baseline	-	. Mile	Milestones		End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	
								Responsible Entities	
sub-sectors at	sub-sectors.	have not	fisheries &		-		vulnerability of		and
national level	 Number of 	peen	aquaculture				fisheries and		vulnerability
assessed with	fishery sector	comprehen	subsector with			-	aquaculture with		of fisheries
special focus	climate	sively	due			-	due		જ
on gender and	sensitive areas	assessed.	consideration to				consideration to		aquaculture
climate	identified	-	gender and with		;	1	gender and with		subsector
sensitive		No CC	focus on				focus on climate		with
areas.		fisheries-	climate				sensitive areas		consideration
		sensitive	sensitive areas				targeted by the		of gender
		areas are	targeted by the				project.		and focus on
	-	formally	project.					÷	climate
		identified							sensitive
Output 1.2:	• Number of	Fisheries	Updated	0	·0	0	Revised and	Fisheries Policy	areas
Relevant	revised	and	review (report)		•		updated review	and Strategy	reform
national	policies and	Aquacultur	of relevant				report of fishery	Review Report.	processes in
policies and	strategies	e Policies	fisheries				sector policy	revised policy	fo troddns
strategies	incorporating	and	policy and				(1)	and strategy	climate
reviewed	fisheries and	Strategies	strategies.					documents; DoF	resilient
(gaps	aquaculture.	are old,					Revised and	and MoFL	fisheries and
analysed) and	adaptation to	need	01 revised		-		updated inland	Including	aquaculture
revised by	C)	reviewing	fisheries				capture fishery	specific	continue to
incorporating		and	policy and				and aquaculture	indications	receive
fisheries and		updating					strategies (2)	regarding DRM	government
aquaculture		incorporati	02 revised					and EWS for	support of
adaptation to		ng CC	strategies		÷			fisheries and	DoF, BFRI
.; .;		considerati	(inland capture					aquaculture.	and other
٠		ons (gender	and						GoB
		sciisiuve)	aquaculule)			•	•		agencies.
		noscible	gender						
		adantation	differentiated		2	•	. •		
		actions:	CC adaptation	-					
		base year	considerations						
		late 2015.	and forecast						
			budget						
	,	,	allocations to						
			adaption actions						
			in revised						
			Strategies.		-				

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Chain Chain Less and Chain	Results	Indicators	Baseline ⁶		Mile	Milestones		End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
the community and other community and other community agencies and a capacity and other community agencies and a capacity accepted as section of the color of the color community agencies and a community agencies and agencies and community agencies and community agencies and community agencies and agencies agencies and agencies agencies and agencies and agencies and agencies agencies and agencies agencies and agencies and agencies agencies agencies agencies and agencies agencies agencies and agencies agencies agencies agencies and agencies a	Chain		. •	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	:
landing assessment of Dof, BRTR and other days assessment of assessment of any other days assessment of any other days assessment of Dof, BRTR and other assessment of any other related GoB agencies no facilitate and other assessment of any other related GoB agencies of their related GoB agencies of the related GoB agencies and a community adaptation and character as sector Decign of a gencies and a community agencies and a community and agencies and a community agencies and a community agencies and a community and agencies and a community agencies and a community and agencies and a community agencies and a community agencies and and other GoB agencies and agencies						-			Responsible Entities	
the duffing a sessestment of organization's fractional to be trained on other capacity of Report on and other capacity of Report on and other capacity of Report on an adversary cade assessment of organization's trained on capacity related GoB Dof. BFR1.8 personnel to be chimate resilient preliming road assessment of the related GoB Dof. BFR1.8 personnel to be chimate resilient preliming road assessment of capacity cade and community. Adoptation and community adoptation and community. Adoptation and community against and community against and community. Besign of a gapacity care capacity of fisheries and community. Besign of a gapacity of application and community. Besign of a gapacity of fisheries and community. Besign of a gapacity of fisheries and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication, against against and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication, against and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication, against and community. Besign of a gapacity of supplication, against and capacity and against and capacity of supplication, against and capacity of supplication, against and capacity of supplication, against and capacity and against and capacity and against and capacity and against and capacity and adaptation and communities. Application, adaptation and capacity and against and capacity and adaptation and capacity and adaptation and communities. Application, adaptation and capacity and adaptation and capacity and adaptation and communities. Application adaptation and communities and capacity and adaptation and commun	Output 1.3:	 Capacity 	Low	1 Detailed	30 GoB (DoF	25 DoF, BFRI	25 DoF, BFRI &	1 Capacity need	Report of	Relevant
ding assessment of DoF, BFRI and other assessment of DoF, BFRI assessment of the private sector and rating proaches for personale to be infinite private sector and personale to be building assessment and stagencies and facilitate private sector and community. Televant GoB services and facilitate and community alganization and dispersion an	Capacity	needs	capacity of	Report on	and other	& other GoB	other GoB	assessment	capacity need	training and
city and other assessment of organization's firmined on trained (see per assessment) of the firming and other related GoB agencies to other related GoB agencies to gravitate soctor agencies and facilitate of SoB agencies to gravitate soctor resilicant and community cips. Sector DoF, other capacity from the fisheries are sector and community adaptation and the fisheries are sector and community. Sector DoF, other capacity from the fisheries are sector and community. Sector including resilicant and community adaptation and the fisheries and climate realistical sector and community. Sector DoF, other capacity from the fisheries are sector and community. Sector including them. DoF, other capacity from the fisheries and climate realistical sector and community. Sector including them. Subject areas. Training model climate resilient country. Subject areas. Climate of training model climate organization and adaptation an	building	assessment of	DoF, BFRI	capacity needs	partner	personnel to be	personnel to be	(training needs	assessment of	capacity
due, related GoB agencies of other related trained by climate resilient perilitation of the related GoB agencies. Climate a generic sea of facilitate private sector capacity of fisheries and facilitate private sector and community. Strategy for fisheries and facilitate private sector and community. Activated GoB agencies and facilitate private sector face agrandment agr		DoF, BFRI	and other	assessment of	organization's	trained on	trained (as per	assessment)	DoF, BFRI &	building of
dingerices and double agencies to other related trained's on adaptation and training need BFR and other Gold agencies. A community agencies and community. An approaches for agencies and community. As agencies and community agencies are sector and adaptation and	capacity	and other	related GoB	DoF, BFRI &	personnel to be	climate resilient	preliminary	report for DoF,	other related	government
regy for agencies and facilitate GoB agencies, climate amanagement agreement gegy for agencies and officiate GoB agencies, climate organication and community. Adaptation and climate resilient sector and community. And community. And community. And community. And community. And community. All private sector and community. And adaptation and community. And community. And community. And community. And community. All private adaptation and capacity the fisheries and climate resilient countries. And community. And community. And community. And community. And community. And community. All private adaptation and capacity the fisheries and climate resilient countries. And community. And communit	building-	related GoB	agencies to	other related	trained 7) on	adaptation and	training need	BFRI and other	GoB agencies.	staff and
control capacity of innate private sector resilicant and community. Sector in the fisheries and community agencies and resilicant and community. Sector in clear capacity for fisheries and community. Sector in clear capacity of fisheries and community. Sector in clear capacity of fisheries and community. Sector in clear capacity of capacity of capacity and adaptation and capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity and adaptation and capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity capacity and adaptation and capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity and adaptation and capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity of capacity. Sector in clear capacity of capaci	strategy for	agencies and	facilitate	GoB agencies,	climate	management	assessment in	related GoB		other
votes, strategy for state and community, adaptation and the fisheries and climate resilient sector and manual on sector. Toky other sector building sector in capacity the private of particular sector and manual on strategy for sector in capacity the private of the private of the private manual on subject areas. Training subject areas. Training them country. Training coxists. Training co	DoF, other	capacity	climate	private sector	resilient	approaches for	PPG phase) on	agencies, private	1 Training	stakeholders
strategy for fisheries are sector Doe; other sector being an adaptation and community. Glimate forecast amunity- agencies and the private mutation sector mitation sector with No such strategy of sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector mitation sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector mitation sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector mitation sector with sector mitation sector	relevant GoB	building	resilient	and community.	adaptation and	the fisheries and	climate resilient	sector and	manual on	delivered in
ate sector Doe; other sector Design of a paproaches for relevant GOB development captority paproaches for sector in- approaches for relevant GOB relevant GOB development country approaches for approaches for the fisheries and sector in- out the private 1 threat private approaches for adaptation, and aquaculture the private approaches for the private 1 training and aquaculture DPR manual on manual on countries) manual on popular adaptation, and aquaculture papproaches for the fisheries 1 training adaptation, and aquaculture papproaches for training and aquaculture DDR processor adaptation, and aquaculture papproaches for training or sector in- out training and aquaculture adaptation and aquaculture RFM processor adaptation and aquaculture Approaches for training aquaculture Approaches for training and aquaculture Approaches for training aquaculture <	agencies,	strategy for	fisheries		management	aquaculture	adaptation and	community.	Climate forecast	a timely
manity- agencies and the private the private the private the private and aquaeulture sector with sector incoming s	private sector	DoF, other	sector	Design of a	approaches for	sector in-	management		application,	manner
rations sector with the private accountive agencies and sequeculture agencies and sequeculture accountive agencies and strengthen sector with sector w	and	relevant GoB	development	capacity	the fisheries	country.	approaches for	1 training	DDR	leading to
the private between the private sector with subject areas. Training them of the private sector with subject areas. Training them of the private sector. • Training them of the private sector in subject areas. Training them of the private sector. • Training the private sector. • Training them of the private sector. • Training	community-	agencies and	•	building	and aquaculture		the fisheries and	manual on	management and	enhanced
sector with No such strengthen peigbbouring chartes. Training them. Training nodule to countries of them. Training nodule to countries them. Training nodule to be trained on and other GoB approaches for personnel to be personnel to be resilient nanagement and adaptation and adaptation and other GoB and aduaculture trained on techniques in techniques in techniques in and other GoB and aduaculture trained on the fisheries and other GoB and aduaculture for local communities. Number of personnel to be and aduaculture groups trained personnel to be and aduaculture groups trained personnel the fisheries communities. Number of personnel to be and aduaculture groups trained on personnel to be and aduaculture community. Number of community the fisheries community the fisheries community and aduaculture community. Sand adpatation and aduaculture community the fisheries community the fisheries community. Trained on community the fisheries community the fisheries community the fisheries community. Trained on community the fisheries community the fisheries community the fisheries community. Trained on community the fisheries community the fisheries community the fisheries community. Trained on community the fisheries community the fisheries community the fisheries community. Trained on community the fisheries community the fisher	based	the private		strategy to	sector in	14 Private	aquaculture	Climate forecast	adaptation,	skills/capaci
ed to subject areas. Training module cvists. It countries to be trained on cversas. It climate resilient management and exists. Climate Country cobe trained on exists. Shelled management and forecast country to be trained on adaptation and other GoB trained on adaptation and	organizations	sector with	No such	strengthen	neighbouring	entrepreneurs to	sector in-country.	application,	mitigation	ty to handle
module module cxists. Of 100 f & 1 adaptation and management and particular adaptation. In an adaptation and ad	developed to	subject areas.	Training	them.	countries/	be trained3 on		DDR	options, and	and plan CC
manual on exists. 01 Dof & 1 Clinate formate formate formate formate adaptation and formate f	facilitate	• Training	module		overseas.	climate resilient		management and	EWS in fisheries	implications
Climate BFRI personnel 25 DoF, BFRI management mitigation Reports of all approaches for personnel or be trained on mitigation. management adaptaction Lobe trained on portions, and approaches for personnel or between the personnel or techniques in an agement techniques. Trained on trained on trained or adaptation and adaptation and the fisheries PRIA personnel to be trained or country. PRIA personnel to be trained or country. PRIA personnel to country. PRIA personnel to country. PRIA personnel to country. PRIA personnel to country. PRIA daylores in trained or country. P	climate	manual on	exists.	01 DoF & 1		adaptation and		adaptation,	and aquaculture.	in fisheries
forecast Country to be trained on adjunction. and other GoB approaches for adjunction. approaches skilled adjunction. and other GoB approaches for techniques in adjunction. the fisheries stakeholder or country. and adjunction. Reports of all training events and adjunction. Reports of all training ev	resilient	Climate		BFRI personnel	25 DoF, BFRI	management		mitigation		sector.
application, DRM, CC lacks skilled resonance on mitigation & crab mitigation & crab mitigation & crab mitigation & crab hatchery trained on adaptation and aquaculture for local communities. trained on personnel to be adaptation and aquaculture for local communities. trained on community the fisheries personnel to be adaptation and aquaculture for local communities. trained on community the fisheries community and aquaculture community. trained on community the fisheries community and aquaculture community. trained on community the fisheries community and aquaculture community. trained on community the fisheries community. trained on community the fisheries corrunt. trained on community the fisheries corrunt. trained on community. trained o	fisheries	forecast	Country	to be trained on	and other GoB	approaches for		options, and	Reports of all	
personnel on hatchery trained on and aquaculture and aquaculture. (in-country and activation and techniques in latences and techniques in climate techniques in latences. Patchery Indonesia for 3- resilient country. Patchery Indonesia for 3- resilient country. Patchery Indonesia for 3- resilient country.	sector.	application,	lacks skilled	mud crab	personnel to be	the fisheries		EWS in fisheries	training events	Capacity of
& Crabtechniques in latcheryclimatesector in-country.l DoF and 1attendancetechniques4 months.adaptation and and other GoBresilientcountry.l DoF and 1attendanceemanagement25 DoF, BFRIapproaches for and other GoBthe fisheriestrained on Crabhatcheryss.GoBtrained on sector in-months.honths.personnel, climate resilientclimate resilientcountry.30 GoB (DoF & country.communitythe fisheriesleader/peoplecommunitypersonnellythe fisheriesleader/peoplecommunitycommunitythe fisheriesleader/peoplecondinatelacks skilland aquaculture40% female)ceptimateon climatesector in-and partnerresilience		DRM, CC	personnel on	hatchery	trained on	and aquaculture		and aquaculture.	(in-country and	the Fisheries
hatcheryIndonesia for 3- techniquesresilientcountry.1 DoF and 1attendanceand and personnel4 months.adaptation and managementcountry.BFRI personnelss.management 		mitigation &	Crab	techniques in	climate	sector in-			overseas) and	Department
techniques 4 months. adaptation and management and management and other GoB trained on Sector in- personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, private adaptation and entreprenent management community the fisheries sand and aquaculture sommunity the fisheries lacker/people community and aquaculture sector in- s and socrot in- s and aquaculture (40% female) lacks skill and aquaculture and partner resilience resilience adaptation and cher GoB trained on sector in- months. 30 GoB (DoF & Sector in- months. 30 GoB (DoF & Sector in- community the fisheries leader/people on climate resilience resilience		adaptation	hatchery	Indonesia for 3-	resilient	country.		1 DoF and 1	attendance	to establish
management and management trained on Crab hatchery techniques in and other GoB trained on Sector in- personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, climate resilient country. community the fisheries ladaptation and community the fisheries sector in- s and lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) nanagement (40% female) con climate sector in- and partner and partner resilience resilience		and EWS in	techniques	4 months.	adaptation and	-		BFRI personnel	sheets.	and
management 25 Dof, BFRI approaches for and other GoB trained on personnel, climate resilient represent represent management adaptation and community the fisheries community the fisheries sector in- and advanced community the fisheries leader/people community and aquaculture and partner and partner community and aquaculture and partner resilience resilience	-	fisheries &	and		management			trained on Crab		maintain a
and other GoB the fisheries personnel to be trained on sector in- personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, private adaptation and community the fisheries and aquaculture and adaptation and community the fisheries leader/people community and aquaculture (40% female) and partner resilience resilience		aquaculture	management	25 DoF, BFRI	approaches for			hatchery		mud crab
GoB trained on sector in- personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, climate resilient country. personnel, climate resilient country. centrepreneur management 24 advanced community the fisheries leader/people community the fisheries leader/people community and aquaculture (40% female) and aquaculture and partner and partner resilience resilience		for local	•	and other GoB	the fisheries			techniques in	-	hatchery to
GoBtrained onsector in-months.personnel, personnel, climate resilient country.country.30 GoB (DoF & other partner organization's)c entrepreneur management s and community community community the fisheries community lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female)community on climate resilience		communities.		personnel to be	and aquaculture			Indonesia for 3-4		conserve
personnel, climate resilient country. private adaptation and entrepreneur management 24 advanced s and approaches for community the fisheries leader/people lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in- and partner resilience		• Number of	GoB	trained on	sector in-			months.		mud crabs'
private adaptation and entrepreneur management 24 advanced s and approaches for community the fisheries leader/people lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in- and partner	-	stakeholder	personnel,	climate resilient	country.					biodiversity.
entrepreneur management 24 advanced s and approaches for community community the fisheries leader/people lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in- and partner		groups trained	private	adaptation and				30 GoB (DoF &		
s and approaches for community community the fisheries leader/people lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in- and partner		(e.g. DoF &	entrepreneur	management	24 advanced			other partner		
community the fisheries leader/people lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in-	-	BFRI, other	s and	approaches for	community		٠	organization's)		
lacks skill and aquaculture (40% female) on climate sector in- and partner		partner	community	the fisheries	leader/people			personnel trained		
on climate sector in- and partner		organisations,	lacks skill	and aquaculture	(40% female)			on climate		
		private sector,	on climate	sector in-	and partner			resilience		

⁷ All training will be based on the initial needs assessment done during the PPG phase (e.g. capacity building on an identified climate smart farming technique such as Mud-Crab) and as informed by the in-depth needs assessment during the year 1. GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

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Results	Indicators	Baseline		Miles	Milestones		End of Project		Assumptions
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	
-							,	Kesponsible Entities	
	and communities)	change implications	country.	GoB personnel to be trained			approaches for the fisheries and	·	
	on CC	to fisheries		overseas in 2			aquaculture sector in		
	fisheries and	appropriate		and EAA as			neighbouring		
	aquaculture.	resilient		climate			countries.		
,		adaptatron options.		resilient management		•	100 DoF, BFRI		
			•	approaches and			and other GoB		,
				each batch lead			personnel trained		
				by 01 GoB			in-country.		
•							24 advanced		
				1 Training			community		
				manual.			leader/people		•
				,			(40% female)		
						- "	and partner GoB		
	,						personnel trained		
						-	III Iegioliai		
	•		,				trainings (Asia)		
				•			EAF and EAA		
					,		and each batch		
							lead by 01 GoB		
						i	Oilloidi.		
							14 Private		
					·		entrepreneurs		
						-	trained in-		
Component 2:	Strengthening knowledge and awareness	cnowledge and		heries/aquacultur	e dependent com	munities facing th	of fisheries/aquaculture dependent communities facing the adverse impacts of climate change	of climate change	
Outcome 2:	Number of	Poor		15 local	At least 30	Collaborative	70 communities	Climate resilient	
Local	Iocal	governance		development	communities	Early Warning	adopt 15 local	local	governments
community	communities	of CC in		plans integrated	adopt DRM and	System (EWS) in	development	development	and local
organization	adopting	hsheries		DKM	EWS.	place and	plans and	plans.	communicas,
s have	development	and		considerations		appropriately	integrate Drum	FWS reports	morning women
zed dieseter	plans/	aduacumo		communities.		local			willing to
risk .		. ,				environmental	EWS in place in	Revised local	participate.
management	DRM	Local	- Livetenia - Lancestonia - La	AAAAAA MAAAAAAAAAA		monitoring in at	at least 50	aevelopment	

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Results	Indicators	Baseline		Mile	Milestones	- The state of the	End of Project	Moone of	*
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	<u> </u>	Assumptions
	1		7777414444					Kesponsible Entities	
(DRM) in their local development	 considerations. Collaborative Early Warning System (EWC) 					least 50 communities of the SW coastal	communities.	plans	
programmes thus	in place.	integrate DRM for				and NE haor area.			
improving local CC		fisheries							
related governance.		aquaculture						-	
Output 2.1.	• Risk and	Climate	Risk and	Risk and	30 communities	-	Risk and	Risk and	Sub-district
risks and vulnerability	vulnerability assessments	induced risks and	vulnerability assessment	vulnerability assessment	(CBOs) adopt 7		vulnerability	vulnerability	technical
of fisheries,	conducted and	vulnerabilit	completed	completed	development		completed	assessment reports from 9	officers frained and
aquaculture.	updated at	y of	among	among	plans and		among 70	upazilas.	able to
to the adverse	project sues.	aquaculture	(CBOs/occupa	(CBOs/occupati	Integrate DKM and EWS		communities in		conduct risk
impacts of	÷	subsector	tional groups)	onal groups) in	considerations.	-	, apazitas.		and
including	,	assessment	in 5 upazilas.	remaining 4			70 communities		y
knowledge		available.		upazītās (ī.e. risks and			adopt 15 local		așsessment
gaps,		-		vulnerability			plans and		
assessed with				assessment			integrate DRM		
participation				among 70			and EWS		
of relevant				communities in			considerations.		
stakeholders				9 upazilas).					
officials at		Ź		40				,	
project sites.				communities,					·
		:		(CBOs) adopt 7				,	
				development					
				plans and			,		
				integrate DRM and EWS	.*				
				considerations.				q	-
Output 2.2: Communitie	Number of fishers and fish	Low	Local	40 communities	At least 30	Collaborative	Collaborative	Records and	Local
8,	farmer's	and capacity	DoF, and	(CBOs) have	(CBOs) adopt	System (EWS) in	Early warning System (EWS)	attendance of training sessions	communities, especially
	GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc	ement Template-Fe	ebruary 2013.doc					26	1,000

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Miles	Milestones		End of Project		Assumptions
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification & Responsible	
								Entities	
awareness	communities	of local	leaders of 70	initiated	local DRM and	place and	and DRM in	& their	women and
and capacity	with DRM and	communities	communities	implementation	$\overline{}$	appropriately	place	understanding;	the very
enhanced to	EWS	to adapt to	trained in	of local DRM	integrate DRM	connected to the	[Community	DoF and MoFL.	poor, willing
understand,	mechanisms in	fisheries and	country on the	and EWS plans	considerations	local	radio, Mobile		to participate
assess. plan	place in SW	aquaculture	implementation	and integrate	in the fisheries	environmental	SMS gateway &	EWS reports,	in trainings
and	and NE climate	practices to	of DRM and	DRM	and aquaculture	monitoring	Training	broadcasting in	and in EWS.
implement	sensitive areas.	climate	EWS ⁸	considerations	management	[Community	manuals/mass	mass media,	
fisheries.		change due	mechanisms	in the fisheries	systems.	radio, Mobile	awareness	hotlines, etc.	Continued
aquaculture	Number of	to limited	and plans	and aquaculture	-	SMS gateway &	materials, etc.] in	-	interest and
and	communities	access to	focused on	management	2,880 HHs	Training manuals/	at least 50	Assessment of	support of
livelihood	aware of	knowledge	fisheries and	systems.	(40% female)	mass awareness	Į.	functioning DRM	communitie
adaptations	climatic	and	aquaculture in		to be trained on	materials, etc.] in	the SW coastal	and EWS in the	s to have a
to climate	variability and	information.	SW and NE	2,000 HHs	climate	at least 50	and NE haor	communities by	EWS in
change risks	climate change		climate	(40% female) to	variability and	communities of	areas.	DoF and MoFL.	place.
	risks and main	There are no	sensitive areas.	be trained on	· CC risks	the SW coastal			
	adaptation	local DRM	÷	climate	general climate	and NE haor	At least 5,880		
	approaches and	systems in	1,000 (HHs)	variability and	resilient	areas.	HHs trained on		
	options.	place for	ponsepolds	CC risks	adaptation and		climate		
		fisheries and	(40% female)	general climate	management		variability and		
	-	aquaculture	trained on	resilient	approaches.		CC risks general		•
		communities	climate	adaptation and	í		climate resilient		
	-		variability and	management			adaptation and		
			CC risks and on	approaches.			management	s	
			general climate				approaches for		
			resilient			-	the fisheries and		
			adaptation and				aquaculture		
			management				sector in country.		
-			approaches.						
Component 3.	: Enhancing loca	adaptive capa	acity to support c	limate resilient fi	sheries and aqua	Component 3: Enhancing local adaptive capacity to support climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture management and alternative livelihoods in the face of	ent and alternativ	e livelihoods in the	face of

climate change

⁸ EWS to be linked and also fed by the local environmental monitoring systems (see output 3.3). GEFS CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

Results	Indicators	Baseline		Mile	Milestones		End of Project	Means of	A 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Chain	·		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	snondminess.
			94.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1			,		Kesponsible Entities	
	• Number of		Site selection,		40	Improved income Improved	Improved	GEF CC-A	Local
Communities	targeted groups		community	(CBOs/occupati	(CBOs/occupatio	and nutrition in	income, food	Tracking Tool,	communitie
With	adopting CC	resilient	mobilization	onal groups/)	nal groups/)	70 fishers and	security and	PIR Midterm	s have
strengthened	adaptation	practices in	and initiate	adopt climate	communities	fish farmers'	nutrition in 70	and Final	incentives to
adaptive	technologies.	the fisheries	climate resilient		adopt climate	communities.	communities:	Evaluations.	adopt
	 Number of 	and	smart	technologies.	smart		• Around 15%		adantation
maximize	communities	aquaculture	technologies		technologies.		increase in	Sub-district	technologies
their incomes	(that have	communities	demonstration	10 Farmers			fisheries and	statistics and	through
and access to	adopted new	1s very low	with	Field School	All 25 Farmer		aquaculture	technical	improvemen
nutrinon	technologies	due to lack	communities.	established.	Field Schools		productivity in	reports.	t in incomes
inrougn adontion of	and	OI	Į.		established.		targeted HHs.	ı	and/or
auopuon on	approaches)	knowledge,	Initial Farmers				• Around 15%		improved
CC resinent	with improved	awareness	Field School				increase in		food
namerica, agnacultura	income, rood	and arrailabilitar	estaonsmuent.				income		security and
and	secultry and	ofnotential				•	generation in		nutrition.
livelihood	undunon.	technologies					targeted	•	•
technologies/	•	and					beneficiaries		
approaches		annroaches			•		under existing		
in targeted		ar I carrie					and projected		
areas.							climate		
						-	changes.		
•	,			-			• Around 70% of		
							targeted		
							households		
							adopting		
			····				climate resilient		,
							livelihoods		
•	-	,					under existing		•
							and projected		
•			***			-	climate		•
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM		TWO TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE TOTAL PROPE				changes.		

Assumptions			1	communities		incentives to	adopt new/	improved	technologies	and diversify	,	livelihoods.																	-									
Assur			Local	comr	have	incen	adobi	impr	techn	and d	their	liveli																										
Means of	Verification &	Responsible Entities	GEF CC-A	Tracking Tool,	PIR Mid-term	and Final	Evaluations.		Sub-district	statistics and	technical	reports.		Mud crab	hatchery	establishment	feasibility report	and golda	natchery	efficiency	mapio verment	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,								÷								
End of Project	Target		At least 70% of	the targeted at	least 50	communities	(40% women)	adopt 15 climate	smart initiatives.		15 adaptation	technologies	adopted	including gender	differentiated	technologies	(homestead pond	fish culture, mud	crab rattening,	etc.).	Feasibility	survey and	report of mud	crab (Scylla	serrata) hatchery	establishment.		Golda hatcheries'	efficiency	improvement	report.	;	PL/fingerling	market established in	Bagerhat.	Dacope area.	1	
	Year 4	-	At least 40% of	the communities		smart initiatives.		-				-																										
Milestones	Year 3		At least 40	(CBOs/	communities)	adopt at least 10	climate smart	technologies.		Establishment	of 01 PL/	fingerling	market in	Bagerhat-	Dacope area.																							
Mile	Year 2	1000	At least 30	communities	(CBOs etc.)	initiate adoption	of at least 10		technologies.		Feasibility	survey and	report of mud	crab (Scylla	serrata)	hatchery	estabilshment.	Golds	Dotoboxico,	efficiency	improvement	report.																
	Year 1		Innovative	technologies	and approaches	are clearly	identified/	communicated	and accepted by	each target	community/	groups.																										
Baseline	4. -		The	availability	and	adoption of	climate	resilient	practices	and	technologies	in the	fisheries and	aquaculture	sector 1s	madequare.	T	reasibility	regarding	nugarumg mud crab	hatchery	establishme	nt is non-	existent.	Golda	farming is	from needed	seed supply	due to	inefficient	golda	hatcheries.	PI /fingerlin	g market is	non-existent	in Bagerhat-	Dacope	
Indicators			Number of	communities	adopting X	number of	adaptation	technologies/a	pproaches,	disaggregated	by gender.	• Feasibility	report of mud	crab (Scylla	serrata)	hatchery	establishment	Golda	natcheries	emiciency	report.	• Establishment	of	PL/fingerling	markets in	Bagerhat-	Dacope area.			-							•	_
Results	Chain	THE RESIDENCE CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	Output 3.1:	Site specific	climate	resilient and	gender	differentiated	fisheries, and	aquaculture	technologies	(e.g. fisheries	information	piatiorm,	innovative	aquaculture	systems,	oncou paliks	hatcheries	salt tolerant	fish strains	etc.)	developed	and adopted	by the	targeted	communication co.					ŧ				,		

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Results	Indicators	Baseline ⁶	***************************************	Mile	Milestones		End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
Chain		·	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	
								Responsible Entities	
Output 3.2:	 Community 	Some		Gender	12 Farmers Field		Gender	Broadcast	Communities
Community-	led gender	disseminati	-	differentiated	School	School	differentiated	recordings,	are willing to
led and	differentiated	on systems	-	ICT-based	established.	established.	ICT-based	films, videos.	become
gender	dissemination	that could	-	dissemination	9	4	dissemination	Ç	involved in
differentiated	systems	be adapted		systems in	5 types or user-	2 types of user-	systems in place		disseminatio
dissemination	developed	to the		place in 9	menaly	mendiy	in 9 upazilas and		n of
systems of	and adopted,	of this		upazilas alīd ngad by 6002	moterials	uissenniauon meteriole	used by 60% of	minutes,	adaptation
technologies	information	or data		decu by 0076	matchiais	medical and	confinitiones.	posters, ract	recomorpies
develoned	miormation communicatio	project iii		communication.	produced and	produced and	25 BBC	succes.	ior insperies
ucyclopus 1 - 1	Communication	piace out		7. 141 4. 17	_	distribution.	27 LTO		,
and adopted.	n technology	madequater		Initiate Farmers			established of		aquaculture.
	(101)	y addicesses		ricia School			wnich at least		
•		gender.		establishment.			/5%18		Women are
	• Farmers Field						Tunctional for		motivated
	Schools			3 types of user-		-	diversification of		and
	(FFSs) on			friendly			livelihoods in 9		interested in
	fisheries and			dissemination			upazilas.		participating
	aquaculture.			materials		-			in targeted
	and pilot			produced and		-	Around 10 types		activities.
	farms			distributed.			of user-friendly		
	established.						dissemination		
-	• Types of user-						materials		
	friendly						produced and		
-	dissemination						distributed		
	materials						among		
	produced and						community and		
	distributed.					•	stakeholders.		
									,
Output 3.3:	# •	Communitie	Training of 20	50 CBOs	Implementation	9 location-	At least 100	Physical	Communities
Innovative	communities	s are totally	DoF/communit	(1,250 persons	of functioning	specific fishery	communities	verification of	understandin
local	trained on the	dependent	y trainers on	of which 40%	local	habitat maps	(2,500 persons,	supplied	g and skills
environmental	implementatio	on the DoF	implementing	are women)	environmental	prepared.	40% female)	environmental	sufficient to
monitoring	n of local	officials and	local	taught/trained	monitoring		trained on	monitoring	nse
systems and	environmental	Govt.	environmental	in using small	systems (well		implementing	equipments to	environment
information	monitoring	extension	monitoring	equipment for	connected to		local	100, household	al monitoring
tools for the	systems	agents for	systems (Imked	monitoring	EWS and DRM)		environmental	feed machine to	equipment,
communities	• Small	monitoring	to the	environmental	in at least 50		monitoring	16 and insulated	and
to obtain and	equipment/	ot .	community	parameters	(70%)		systems.	fish box to 16	interpreting
exchange information to	tools distributed to	environment al	Ewsand DRM)	(snrimp/fish habitats) .	communities.	• .	Environmental	communities and their climate	results into best actions.
				A TREE CHANGE OF THE COLUMN ASSESSMENT OF THE					
	GEF5 CEO Endore	GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc	ebruary 2013.doc					30	

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X number of parameters CBOs for and are not fish/shrimp to CC people of which habitats) environment 40% women) monitoring. • Number of emergencies on communities adopting the community systems. • Number of habitat maps connected to habitat maps broduced as a key information information information information for information increase resiliency of existing information increase information	Year 3				
of parameters and are not 50 CBOs and are not 50 CBOs able to react (about 1,000 to CC people of which environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing eer location—environmental fishery specific monitoring fishery systems. In the fishery systems of the fishery systems are as a fishery systems. In the fishery systems are as a fishery system of the fisher of the		Year 4	Target	Verification &	
of parameters and are not 50 CBOs and are not 50 CBOs and are not 50 CBOs to CC about 1,000 to CC people of which environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing specific monitoring fishery systems. Location- environmental noritat fishery systems. to habitat maps do not exist. by the context of the consolidation of the consolidati				Kesponsible Entities	-
and are not 50 CBOs able to react (about 1,000 to CC environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing local Location- environmental ring specific monitoring fishery systems. to habitat maps do not exist. by Rxisting of Existing on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with n with n with n with n with n with on to CC people of which people of which			monitoring	specific	
to CC people of which environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing local consisted fishery systems. by to CC people of which ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing local consisted environmental environmental environmental fishery systems. by the CC people of which included the people of taught/trained environmental environme			systems (well	inderstanding;	CBOs have
to CC people of which environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing local local control environmental fing specific monitoring fishery systems. I be a possible on the sist. I be a possible of which taught/trained on the system of the			connected to the	DoF and MoFL.	sufficient
environment 40% women) ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing local control on the specific monitoring fishery systems. In the specific monitoring fishery systems. In the systems of	,		EWS and DRM)		capacity to
ally related taught/trained emergencies on implementing secretic convironmental cing specific monitoring fishery systems. In a monitoring fishery systems. In a secretic consolidatio consolidatio consolidatio convironmental consolidatio c			in place in 70	Assessments of	use new and
emergencies on implementing considiation of consolidation of with the consolidation of consolidation of consolidation implementing on implementing implementing and implementing on implementing on implementing on implementing on implementing on implemential implementing on implementing	-		(70%) of the	the functioning	introduced
implementing Location- consolidatio Location- consolidatio consolidatio columnation colu			communities.	environmental	technologies.
ing specific monitoring fishery systems. habitat maps do not exist. a s a s a see Existing of Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidation of inclusion of fishery are specific monitoring and consolidation of inclusion of fishery and inclusion of fishery and consolidation of fishery and consolidation of first inclusion of fishery and consolidation of				monitoring	
ing specific monitoring fishery systems. o habitat maps do not exist. s a do not exist. at the stating of the state of the scattered, on scattered, on with inclusion of the specific monitoring specific m			100 CBOs have	systems by DoF	
itat tat tat tat tat tat tat tat			acress to small	and MoFI	
itat fishery fishery fishery fishery for not exist. a for not exist. f		-	access to silian	dut ivioi i	
itat habitat maps do not exist. s a se Existing 0 Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidation of inclusion of			edunbment ror		
be habitat maps do not exist. Itat itat s a Se of Existing Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			monitoring	Available fishery	
itat s a s a s a s a s a s a s a			environmental	habitat maps.	
itat s a s a s a of Existing manuals are n consolidatio n with inclusion of	-		condition of	1	
itat s a n tat tat tat tat tat tat tat			condition of		
itat s a s a line by the second of the secon			shrimp/fish		
itat s a nt telephone bristing manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			Lobitot:		
itat s a nt se of Existing Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			nannai,		
s a nt nt Existing Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			-		
s a nt se of Existing Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			9 location-		
s a nt nt Existing Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			Townson /		
nt se of Existing on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			specific uspery		
nt se of Existing on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			habitat maps		
nt see Existing Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of	,		ביייים בייים בייים		
by Existing 0 Manuals are con scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of			producou:		
bt Se St Existing O Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
se String 0 Existing 0 Manuals are conscattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
by Existing 0 Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are conscited, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
se of Existing O Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of	,				
Existing 0 Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are cattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					
Existing 0 Manuals are consecuted, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of					_
Manuals are scattered, needs updating and consolidation in with inclusion of	1 Training	1 Training	03 training	Printed Training	Communities,
on scattered, needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of	Manual	Manual	Manuals	Manuals of 03	understanding
needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of	produced on	nroduced on:	nroduced/in	tynes. DoF and	2 sydnerexx
needs updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of		T	1	A C DY	,
updating and consolidatio n with inclusion of	Community	risneries and	place and	MOFL.	and capacity
consolidatio n with inclusion of	management	Aquaculture	distributed to		sufficiently
n with inclusion of	ившом рив	Resources and	heneficiaries and	Tiser survey (of	developed for
inclusion of	on the common to come	Clima ato Dougliont			wain a the
_	empowerment in	Cumule Nestitent		Luc mainais) or	am Smen
	fisheries and	Best Practices.		selected	manuals.
including best	aquaculture			communities,	
number of fisheries and	activities.		-	DoF and other	DoF, other
9				relevant GoB	GoB entities
1				200 mm (212 z	2011

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Results	Indicators	Baseline ⁶		Mile	Milestones	Walland	End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Target	Verification &	₹
7	•							Responsible Freties	
developed &	and	technologies						entities and	A MCO
adopted by the		lessons						NGOs	and INGOS
communities.		learned	,	•					wining to
DoF and other		conservation							aucht and
relevant									monitor
government &		management							manuans.
NGO entities.		and climate							
		forecast						-	
	•	annlicatione							-
		disaster risk			:		-		
		management							
		manue Sonnonn							
	-	allu	-						
		adaptation,							
		mrtigation	,						
-	***************************************	options.	***************************************						
Component 4:	Dissemination o	f best practice	Component 4: Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned, monitoring	rned, monitoring	and evaluation		THE WALL THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE TA	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Outcome 4:	 Knowledge 	Inadequate	M&E system in	Adaptive	Adaptive	Adaptive results-	Strengthened	GEF CC-A	DoF and
Project	base of	knowledge	place.	results-based	results-based	based M&E.	project	Tracking Tool	other
implementati	adantation	base on	4	M&E.	M&F		knowledne hase	DID	otelohelden
on based on	technologies	fisheries	-				MICWICAGO DASC	11.7°	stancholders
roculte basad	to compact	and					on cilipate		support
results based	no support	and					resilient fisheries		M&E
management	adaptive	aduacume			-		and aquaculture		processes,
and	results-based	adaptation		-			technologies, and	FA0).	and are
application of	management	& M&E					livelihoods.		committed to
project	and	system.							continuous
findings and	monitoring of						Commingation	,	learning and
Tessons	unscaling						and		realining and
learned in	reculting from						auu a:	-	exchange of
future	the project						uissemination		knowledge
Junua	are project.						materials	-	по
Shorado							produced and	٠	adaptation
racilitated.				-			distributed to		technologies.
	*.						beneficiaries and)
							other		
							010101010		
		,					Stakenolucis.		
			-				**************************************		
							Adaptive resuits-		
Output 4.1:	• Project	• Limited cc	Project website	Project website	Project website	PMU	Half-vearly	Project Website	PMI
Lessons	website.	adaptation	fully up to date	fully up to date	fully up to date		Newsletters	and statistics of	finctioning
learned &	 number of 	documents,	documents, with project	with all project	with all project	Awareness/	regularly	no. of visits.	and adequate
		T obeliance T descend							лонгении
	GEFS CEO BUGGIS	OEFS CEO Endolsement lemplate-rebruary 2015.doc	eoruary 2015.doc		•			32	

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Results	Indicators	Baseline		Mile	Milestones	-	End of Project	Means of	Assumptions
Chain			Year 1	Year 2	Vear 3	Vear 4	Target	Verification &	amound manager
								Responsible Entities	
best practices	project	extension	results and linked results.	results.	results.	outreach events	published &		financial
from the use	newsletters	materials.	to DoF and		•	convened &	circulated	Project	resources
of different	with lessons	• No website	• No website FAOBD portal.	Half-yearly	Half-yearly	materials in	nationally; total 8		allocated to
CC resilient	learnt (in	currently		Newsletters	Newsletters	place.	Newsletters		project
fisheries,	English and	exists.	Half-yearly	produced and	produced and		produced.	Communication	website,
aquaculture	Bangla).		Newsletters	distributed.	distributed.	Statistics of		and	outreach
and	 Awareness/ 		produced and			website visitors.	Project website	dissemination	events,
livelihood	outreach		distributed.	Communication	Communication		functioning, with	materials (flyers/	newsletters,
technologies/	events			and	and	Halt-yearly	links to DoF,	booklets/	special
approaches	organized for		Communication	dissemination	dissemination	Newsletters	FAOBD and	leaflets/ posters/	newspaper
documented	local		and	materials	materials	produced and	related webs.	fact sheets;	issues, etc.
& communicate	communes		materials	produced and	produced and	distributed.	To the state of th	videos, news on	
d to relevant	using audio		nroduced and	distillation.	disdicate.	Comminging	Collimination	web;	
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	n and			Issues (Fish	Newspaper	distributed.	sheets; videos,	etc.).	
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	materials.			Food day, etc.).	week, World	Support to	promotional	Verified lists of	
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

GEF Secretariat's comments at PIF submission (November 26, 2013)	FAO's responses
Question 7: By CEO endorsement: Please provide further information on where (which districts) the project activities will be undertaken.	Through the consultation done during the PPG phase, the two project areas were identified: the south-east coastal area and the north-east <i>haor</i> wetland area. Both areas were also identified as priority climate-vulnerable areas in the updated Bangladesh's NAPA (2009). Details of the areas are provided in the ProDoc Section 1.1.3: Project Areas and specific site selection criteria
Question 11: By CEO endorsement: Please also discuss risks to sustainability of project outcomes. How will it be ensured that community-based organizations continue to monitor the on-the-ground measures and are able to monitor them adequately?	are provided in the ProDoc Section 1.1.4: Project Sites. The composition of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) is designed to include representatives of fishers/fish farmers' society, private sector and civil society, to ensure their ownership and participation (details are provided in the ProDoc Section 4.2: Implementation Arrangements). The long-term sustainability of the adaptation interventions will be promoted by strengthening the
Question 13: By CEO endorsement: Please provide more	capacity of targeted communities, CBOs/OGs will be mobilized into Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) at the project sites. This arrangement promotes the communities' capacity in monitoring the on-the-ground measures (details are in the ProDoc Section 5: Sustainability of Results). Social, environmental, and financial/economic
information on how the continuation of project benefits will be ensured. Additional GEF Secretariat's comments	sustainability was fully considered during the project preparation and are detailed under the ProDoc Section 5: Sustainability of Results. FAO's responses (March 15, 2016)
at CEO Endorsement Request (February 1, 2016) 9. Is there a clear description of: a) the socio-economic benefits, including gender dimensions, to be delivered by the project, and b) how will the delivery of such benefits support the achievement of incremental/ additional benefits? FI, 2/1/2016: Agency is requested to provide some additional information for item 9. Further information is requested. Section 2.3 of the ProDoc provides details of how women will be engaged, their particular vulnerabilities studied, and the project's efforts to address their adaptation needs. Further, a gender specialist will be brought on board to develop a gender strategy and action plan for the project. Agency is requested to kindly provide	1) An international gender/socio-economic expert and national gender/socio-economic analyst to be recruited under the project and a Gender Focal Point of the Department of Fisheries are tasked to conduct gender assessment of the target communities to obtain baseline information of who has access to which technologies, who participate in decision-making processes and for a, access to productive resources etc. The project can specifically measure women's access to technologies and decision-making/participation in community meetings related to micro-plan/annual fish farming, facilitated by the project. The following indicators can be considered: No. of gender-sensitive technologies/practices introduced; No. of women and men benefitting from fisheries and aquaculture technologies; and No. of women and men benefitting from trainings.

further information on the following:

- 1) How will the project measure its contribution to the objectives (of the FAO gender policy) listed in the bullets on p. 78 of the ProDoc? In other words, how will we be able to know that due to the project, women have greater access to and control over income and productive resources, or that they have greater decision-making ability due to project activities?
- 2) Related to the above, Section 2.3 states for Component 3 (p. 79, second bullet) that "women will also be empowered to participate actively in community planning processes". Could the Agency please point to the indicators that will be used to measure this change in empowerment?
- 3) It is also important to assess how women themselves feel that their situation is improving. Would it be possible, based on the understanding that will be built of vulnerability and resilience among community women, to put in place a self-monitoring system among them (perhaps working through women's groups), so they can systematically report on what is improving and what is not?

(indicative indicators: No. or % women participating in fisheries/aquaculture activities in different communities.)

- 2) In a similar arrangement of international and national gender experts tasked with obtaining the baseline information and monitoring the results, the following indicators can be considered:
- No. of women and men participating in community decision-making meeting and through community level group; and
- No, of women and men in leadership positions in community decision-making.
- 3) Thank you for a suggestion to include a self-monitoring system to assess how women feel about improvement in their situation with the project intervention.

As in the Project Output 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, the project will draw participants from the local CBOs/OGs into Farmer Field Schools (FFS). With inputs from stakeholders and a gender specialist to be recruited for the project, part of the FFS curriculum can include meetings/discussions, regular and questionnaires handed several times during the project duration(and beyond as appropriate) to monitor the situation and for women to report back in the changes. A checklist/ questionnaires on perception of changes could be designed as a monitoring tool in consultation with the women participants themselves.

Exemplary questions can include: e.g., what have you learnt about fish rearing techniques since the project started?; do you feel you are more involved in the community decision making? – these questions can be fully consulted with the eventual women participants during the project implementation.

FAO's responses (January 12, 2016)

The project aims at achieving climate change adaptation and diversifying local community's livelihoods and economic sectors including fisheries and aquaculture.

The Project recognizes that women are vital stakeholders in managing and using aquatic resources, through their involvement in aquaculture operation, harvesting, processing and marketing, and provisioning aquaculture and inland fishery resources in the households. The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (PL/SD/02. May 1, 2012) and is

GEF Secretariat's comments at CEO Endorsement Request (December 22, 2015)

Question 9: Is there a clear description of:

- a) the **socio-economic benefits**, including gender dimensions, to be delivered by the project, and
- b) how will the delivery of such benefits support the achievement of incremental/additional benefits?

FI, 12/22/2105:

Further information is requested on Gender aspects. The project is aimed at increasing and sustaining incomes and food security from fisheries and aquaculture. It will be developed and implemented using a participatory approach, and will promote adaptation technologies that

give local fishers financial and economic incentives to adopt them.

It has been oft-mentioned in the ProDoc that gender sensitive approaches and gender-differentiated activities that will be undertaken. Please include a dedicated section on Gender in the ProDoc, which also provides (i) examples of gender-differentiated technologies and adaptive actions that may be supported by the project, and (ii) information on how specific risks or barriers women face more often (in the context of the project activities and outcomes) will be reduced.

Question 11: Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, and describes sufficient risk mitigation measures? (e.g., measures to enhance climate resilience)

FI, 12/22/2015:

Please also discuss how the project will cope with the potential risk of flooding or a coastal storm that results in sudden and severe damage or disruption to project activities or investments at the project sites.

fully aligned with the gender policy of FAO.

A new section on Gender Considerations (2.3) has been inserted into the Project Document that explains more in detail how the project is aligned with FAO's gender policy. Examples are also provided, under each project component, on gender differentiated technologies and/or adaptive actions that will be supported and which risks and barriers specific to women they address.

As already included in the ToRs, the project team will also include a gender specialist (budgeted for 5 months) who will develop a gender strategy and action plan for the project and will be responsible for overall coordination.

Also, the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAORAP) and WorldFish are planning to conduct a case study (separately from the proposed LDCF project) to analyze women's social and economic empowerment in aquaculture production systems in selected locations in Asia in early 2016 - Bangladesh is one of the proposed locations. The case study will look at how aquaculture contributes to women's social and economic empowerment by analyzing enabling factors and constraints to women's productive role particularly in terms of access to key resources, technologies and services and capacity to benefit from these (including in terms of their labour saving potential). The study will be based on a combination of in-depth literature reviews and empirical qualitative data collection and analysis in two sites per country. In order to gain synergy, the best efforts will be made to include one of the proposed LDCF project sites in one of the case studies.

High tides threaten fish ponds, shrimp/prawn farms (ghers), crab fattening units, fish sanctuaries, supplementally stocked beel nurseries both from inside and outside embankments. On the other hand, floods and storm surge sometimes cause total loss to culture based fisheries (especially brackish water shrimps, freshwater prawns, fin-fishes and crabs) and other properties of livelihood (livestock, houses, crops, etc.) through inundation. This risk has been added to the Project Risk Matrix (Table 9) in the Section 3.2 Risk Management in the Project Document, with the following mitigation measures identified:

 As per project scope the beneficiaries will be linked to various existing local initiatives on access early warning system and information, disaster management, mitigation and adaptation and capacity

building on crop seed preservation, drinking water facilities, feed, livestock, fish, prawn etc. during sudden and severe damage or disruption due to extreme events.

- As per envisioned activities of the project the CBOs /CIGs will participate in self-help earth work for raising height of the dykes and plantation along the dykes of fish ponds, shrimp/prawn farms (ghers), crab fattening unit ponds, fish sanctuaries, supplementally stocked beel nurseries in the pilot sites of the project areas. This would minimize potential risks of flooding or storms of medium strength that results in sudden and severe damage or disruption to project activities or investments at the project sites.
- Collaboration will be sought with other agencies (baseline co-funding) for excavation/re-excavation works to protect fish habitats, fish/shrimp/crab farms from flooding, maintaining needed water depth, sufficient pond depths, linking river and khals for enhancing water exchange facilities and for reestablishment/reopening of fish migration and dispersal routes so far lost/degraded.

Provision of Emergency and disaster management support (under Expendable Procurement) has been included in the budget to cope with any sudden damage/disruption to project activities or investments at the project sites.

Question 12: Is the project consistent and properly coordinated with other related initiatives in the country or in the region?

FI, 12/22/2015:

Further information is requested. Please provide information on:

- A) Relevant non-GEF financed initiatives (besides the CDMP II and CBA-ECA projects) on sustainable fisheries, coastal adaptation, etc. that the project should coordinate with; and
- B) How the project will coordinate and synergize with activities of LDCF Project ID 5456, which is also supporting adaptation to climate change in the haor wetland, including in the Juri Upzila.

Functional/working relationship and data/information sharing would be established with relevant GOs, development partners, other projects and NGOs for increased linkages that are inadequate now for implementing climate resilient policy and strategies at national level, build capacity of the GoB, private sector and community people in climate resilient adaptations.

The LDCF project will coordinate synergies and knowledge exchange with the following non-GEF financed initiatives. These would expedite existing, recently phased-out and upcoming GoB's and development partner's priority initiatives: (see also new text in the Project Document under section 4.1.2)

- DoF's (GoB) Aquaculture and Fisheries Management Project in the Haor Area, Establishment of beel nursery and fingerling stocking project in inland open waters project;
- The LDCF-financed project is well aligned with the habitat restoration component of IFAD's Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project, the Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement

- Project (HILIP) and the supplementary Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP) project by implementing EbA in the Haor area;
- WorldFish's Feed the Future Aquaculture Project, Aquatic Agricultural Systems project, Agriculture for Income and Nutrition project and Enhanced coastal fisheries (EcoFish) project;
- GiZ's Wetland Biodiversity Rehabilitation Project and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) Community based management of Tanguar haor program;
- FAO's Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh: Investing in the bottom of the pyramid approach (MTF/BGD/046/STF) (STDF/PG/321), Integrated agriculture interventions for improved food and nutrition security in selected districts of southern Bangladesh (GCP/BGD/049/USA), Providing recovery assistance to waterlogged people of southwest Bangladesh (OSRO/BGD/402/WFP), Improving food safety in Bangladesh (GCP/BGD/047/NET) and Enhancing aquaculture production for food security and rural development through better seed and feed production and management with special focus on public-private partnership.

The Project will also synergize with the project on Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area, which is a UNEP-led LDCF-funded project (GEF Project ID: 5456). The project focuses on EbA in the drought-prone dryland Barind Tract area and Haor wetland area, including the Juri Upazilla. EbA will restore ecosystems in the Haor area thereby complementing improvement of habitats for important fisheries species by promoting fisheries productivity and additional improved livelihood options for the neighboring community. The project (5456) aims to build hard structures (culverts, sluices) and earth works (dykes and polders), and introduce other climate change ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) measures to conserve water in the Barind Tract and reduce erosion in the Haor Area, and promote additional livelihood options addressing general community vulnerability. In contrast, this LDCF Project (5636) focuses on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and improved resilience of fisheries dependent communities (fishers and fish farmers and their community leaders, women's

groups, etc.) with specific and gender sensitive adaptation technologies based on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF) and ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA). EbA focuses more on habitat restoration than on the fishery resources *per see*, as in the case of EAF and EAA, and the two projects are thus fully complementary and close collaboration and coordination will be forged in the implementation phase to fully realize synergies and opportunities for scaling up of best practices in both EbA and EAF/EAA.

Efforts will also be exerted for collaboration with and to seek support of other baseline co-funding agencies for excavation/re-excavation works to protect fish habitats, fish/ prawn farms from flooding, maintain needed water depth, linking river and khals for enhancing water exchange facilities and for re-establishment/ re-opening of fish migration and dispersal routes so far lost/degraded.

Germany's comments (LDCF Council Comments, March 2014)

Germany recommends outlining the expected outcomes of the project and the corresponding activities and outputs in more detail

The proposal covers two landscapes which are very different in terms of ecology and economy. We kindly ask that the authors make more explicit why they were included in a single project and a set of strategies instead of having two different projects/ strategies.

Component 1 aims at integrating climate change adaptation into relevant fishery policies and strategies. However, the PIF tells only very little about which strategies and policies are exactly targeted. Germany recommends describing in more detail the relevant policies and strategies and also including further information on these policy documents. The description should include the entities responsible for updating them, a short outline of the policy's revision processes and procedures (policy cycle) and the corresponding entry points for the project. This information will facilitate the search for appropriate entry points for integrating adaptation into these documents. As described in the PIF, the line ministries do not implement activities on the

FAO's responses

This has been done in the detailed Project Results Framework (see Appendix-II), which also includes indicators and annual targets. Detailed activities are described in the FAO Project Document, Part 2: PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND EXPECTED RESULTS, as well as in Appendix 2, Work Plan.

The two project areas have been identified as priority areas for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Bangladesh's NAPA from 2009. Inland capture fisheries and aquaculture are also covered by the same policy framework under the aegis of the DoF. The adaptation technologies and approaches promoted by the project can be demonstrated in both areas and combined with similar alternative livelihood strategies, and up scaled also to other areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The existing fishery and aquaculture policies and strategies have been thoroughly analysed and are discussed in 1.2 Sector Governance, 1.2.1 Legislation and policies, in the FAO ProDoc where major gaps and weaknesses have been identified as well as in Appendix 8 on relevant sectoral policies, strategies, action plans and multilateral agreements. The project has been designed to take a bottom-up approach and will be implemented by sub-district authorities and adaptation mainstreamed into sub-district and community plans.

ground. Therefore, Germany recommends also including the district/communal level plans in the list of targeted documents.

Component 1 bases the integration of climate change adaptation on new assessments. Although the provision of a sound information base is generally acknowledged as very positive, the description of what is being assessed is lacking clarity. Germany recommends clarifying whether the assessment is a pure risk assessment or whether it will be a broader vulnerability assessment, eventually including other risks than climate-induced risks. Furthermore, it should be clarified how these assessments relate to the assessments that should be carried out by staff members of the CCC and DoF.

Germany recommends explaining in more detail how the results of the assessments will be made publicly available and be brought to the knowledge of relevant decision makers and planners in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

In *component 2*, the PIF proposes onsite community assessments. Germany recommends describing what kind of assessments should be conducted (knowledge needs assessment, vulnerability assessment, etc.).

Looking at the poverty level, Germany would like to know more on how the ICT will be able to successfully reach a poor rural target population, especially women.

Under part B. of the Project Framework, component B, there is mention of integrating disaster risk management (DRM) into development plans and programmes. In the description of Component 2, however, no reference is made to DRM. Germany recommends revisiting this part and also clearly explaining the link between DRM and longer term adaptation to climate change.

The PPG phase of the project undertook a preliminary vulnerability assessment based on the understanding that vulnerability equals exposure plus sensitivity minus adaptive capacity. This assessment was to a large extent based on existing and available information, but will be further refined during the implementation of the project to see how and where to build adaptive capacity in the most efficient way. One national level assessment will be conducted led by DoF in consultation with the CCC. Assessments will also be carried out at sub-district level and will be led by field officers from DoF.

Component 4 of the project will establish a website and publish newsletters to make information from the assessments publicly available. This will also be integrated with other DoF information and dissemination systems.

Community vulnerability assessment will be conducted to identify how to build adaptive capacity, through capacity building and training on new technologies and alternative livelihood activities, improved access to new technologies, etc. The assessments will be based on the preliminary vulnerability assessment conducted during the PPG phase – for methodological description, see Appendix 7.

Community-based gender differentiated dissemination systems will be put in place by establishing pilot backyard farms where women folk can use and exchange knowledge on better seed and feed to increase production; and local formal/informal CBOs, including extremely poor households dependent on fisheries/ aquaculture will be engaged in project planning, monitoring adaptation implementation and of alternatives. The ICT-based information services to be set up under the project will help the small-holder fish/ shrimp farmers from losses of fish/shrimp due to both rapid and slow onset of climate risks in both the hotspots. Supporting and engaging women folk (40% of fish/ shrimp ponds/ ghers are owned/ managed by poor women headed households) in assessing CC impacts will be a priority to satisfy their special needs, enhance their knowledge base and skills to face climate adversity.

Output 2.1 has been designed to integrate DRM in community development plans, in 15 local development plans in total. The project will build on the works so far done by the CDMP II of the DoF. The Project will also facilitate participatory workshop and group exercises to improve the understanding of the community regarding hazard census, hazard calendar, livelihood calendar, risk analysis, ranking of hazards in the context of risks,

Component 3 mentions different types of monitoring systems i.e., a "follow up monitoring system for the innovation techniques" and an "innovative environmental monitoring system." In consideration of manageability and sustainability, as well as clarity reasons, Germany recommends describing the kind of information base to be used and whether it will be attached to existing systems and who will guarantee for the long-term operation of this information base.

prepared risk reduction action plan, prioritize the interventions, impact analysis of interventions and identification of ongoing risk reduction activities.

The Project will support development of an aquaculture habitat monitoring system for the innovative technologies in collaboration with the target communities. For this purpose the project would train CBOs and supply small equipment for environmental monitoring of the aquaculture farms. It will also implement an innovative environmental monitoring system connecting to DRM, early warning and improved management of aquaculture and fisheries resources (for example introduction and adoption of simple monitoring tool for water quality, establishment of information platforms for the communities to obtain and exchange data and knowledge to improve resiliency).

The Innovative environmental monitoring system will be adopted by the community at their demonstration sites with the help of the supplied small equipment. Follow up monitoring includes the appropriate actions taken by the community based on the environmental monitoring data (particularly water temperature, light penetration, pH, level of dissolved oxygen and salinity) from the demonstration sites. Usually upazila (subdistrict) level Fishery Officer will guarantee and coordinate long-term operation of this information base.

Although gender aspects are already considered, Germany seeks more concrete strategies and a better risk assessment. There could be difficulties integrating women into local level decision-making processes as proposed or allowing work outside of the homestead area. In this sense, Germany would like to recommend the Sourcebook "Gender in Agriculture"

(http://www.genderinag.org/content/e-learning-course).

Gender considerations have been thoroughly integrated into project design and although the aim is to reach as many women as men, it has been assessed that at a minimum 40% of target beneficiaries will be women. The project will also hire a full-time gender expert to ensure that women are reached by the project and their vulnerability to CC is reduced. The Sourcebook on Gender in Agriculture will be a useful tool in this regard.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁹

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 100,000 Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GFF/L	DCF/SCCF/NPIF Am	ount (\$)
Project Frepuration Activities Implemented	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent Todate	Amount Committed
Activity 1: Climate resilient fisheries sector through relevant national capacity development.	7,223	7,223	0
Activity 2: Strengthening knowledge and awareness of fisheries and aquaculture communities.	7,267	7,020	. 247
Activity 3: Enhancing local adaptive capacity of fisheries and aquaculture to become climate resilient.	20,564	16,500	4,064
Activity 4: Disseminate best practices.	3,263	3,200	63
Activity 5: Information synthesis, project design and budgeting.	37,232	35,146	2,086
Activity 6: Stakeholders engagement and ownership through consultations and workshops.	24,451	18,551	5,900
			!
Total	100,000	87,640	12,360

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If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

GEF5 CEO Endorsement Template-February 2013.doc

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A