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Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL)
AID-388-A-12-00007

Annual Progress Monitoring Report
October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

Submitted to

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Submitted by

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CNRS	Center for Natural Resource Studies
CODEC	Community Development Centre
CMC	Co-Management Committee/Council
CMO	Co-Management Organization
CREL	Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods
DOAG	Development Objective Agreement
DOE	Department of Environment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOI	Department of Interior
DPP	Development Project Partners
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECA	Ecologically Critical Areas
FD	Forest Department
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grants Review Committee
IPAC	Integrated Protected Area Co-Management
ITAP	International Technical Assistance Program
LCG	Local Consultative Group
MACH	Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MOL	Ministry of Land
NACOM	Nature Conservation Management
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSU	North South University
PA	Protected Area
PCVA	Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment
PF	People's Forum
RFA	Request for Applications
RMO	Resource Management Organization
RUGS	Resource User Groups
SLG	Savings and Loans Groups
SNP	Saatchari National Park
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOCAT	Technical and Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers

UCC	Upazilla Coordination Committee
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCF	Village Conservation Forum
VCG	Village Conservation Group

1. Introduction

USAID/Bangladesh awarded Cooperative Agreement No. AID-388-A-12-00007 to Winrock International to implement the Bangladesh Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) Project in partnership with local and international collaborators on September 17, 2012. CREL is a five-year \$32.6 million project to scale up and adapt successful co-management models to conserve ecosystems and protected areas (PAs), improve governance of natural resources and biodiversity, and increase resilience to climate change through improved planning and livelihoods diversification. By implementing this project, CREL is responding to its stated objective of “*Increased responsiveness and resilience to climate change in vulnerable biologically diverse environments.*”

Through CREL, Winrock is addressing environmental, socioeconomic and policy/legal issues that threaten biologically sensitive areas by scaling up proven approaches to increase conservation and resilience to climate change. The CREL team is achieving this goal by increasing the capacity of individuals, communities and government to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

CREL builds on USAID’s past investments to strengthen natural resource management and livelihoods under the Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH) project, the Nishorgo Support Program, and the Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) project.

CREL has four inter-related components which make up the Intermediate Results of the Results Framework:

Component 1: Improved governance of natural resources and biodiversity.

Component 2: Enhanced knowledge and capacity of stakeholders.

Component 3: Strengthened planning and implementation of climate-resilient NRM and adaptation.

Component 4: Improved and diversified livelihoods (i.e. environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change).

The Project operates in three regions of Bangladesh: the haors and forests of the Northeast Region (i.e. based in Srimongol with expansion into other districts), the Southwest Region focused on the Sundarbans (i.e. based in Khulna), and the Southeast Region’s forests and coastal wetlands (i.e. based in Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar).

CREL Implementing Partners

Bangladesh

Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
Community Development Centre (CODEC)
Nature Conservation Management (NACOM)

International

WorldFish Center, Bangladesh
TetraTech/ARD

Government of Bangladesh

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF)
• Department of Environment (DoE)
• Forest Department (FD)
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL)
• Department of Fisheries (DOF)
Ministry of Land (MOL)

This Annual Progress Report describes the accomplishments and outputs for the first year of the project from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013 and responds to the requirements of Section A.5.b.i of the Cooperative Agreement.

1.1. Engagement Strategy and Coordination with GOB and Other Donors and Projects

Strong relationships are important to ensure participation and support to project activities, particularly those that are dependent on government actions and decisions. During the first year, the CREL team spent considerable time establishing and developing relationships with numerous representatives from government ministries. At the National level, CREL works closely with the Forest Department (FD), Department of Fisheries (DOF), and Department of Environment (DOE) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL), and the Ministry of Land (MOL). CREL staff also engages these same departments and ministries in regions and target areas where CREL and local governments work. Working in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) counterparts will strengthen their capacity to improve biodiversity through co-management and adaptation to climate change.

During Year 1, CREL has focused on developing working relationships with the various government institutions involving GOB counterparts in CREL assessments, training sessions and planning. This has been demonstrated by CREL staff working together with key government counterparts. The CREL team has also participated in collaborative workshops held by the IPAC project in Dhaka and in the field which provided continuity between the two projects.

A key challenge for CREL is the complexity of working with six government entities (i.e. three ministries and three departments) simultaneously at the national level, four regional level focus areas, and at more than 20 site-specific locations. During Year 1, considerable effort was made to consult with government stakeholders through group and one-on-one meetings, central and regional orientations, work planning and the continuation of IPAC field activities. Each department and ministry was consulted both at central and regional levels for work planning. Building relationships and engaging the government is necessary where one ministry/department has authority over an area. Engaging multiple government partners becomes even more crucial to resolving issues and making progress on matters such as wetland leasing and expanding the protection and co-management of additional ecologically important areas, where multiple government entities are involved in decisions and actions.

During Year 2, CREL will facilitate the establishment of Advisory Committees at the national level to establish collaboration with the various government ministries. CREL expects to establish two (2) advisory committees: the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and a Ministerial-level committee. The TAC will consist of core Point of Contact representatives from the three key government ministries (e.g. MOFL, MOEF, and MOL) and a core representative from the three key government departments (e.g. DOF, FD, and DOE). This committee will also include CREL staff members, partner representatives (e.g. WorldFish, CNRS, BCAS, CODEC,

NACOM, and TetraTech/ARD), and USAID. The Ministerial-level committee will be decided upon through the process of developing government documents or Development Project Proforma (DPPs) with the various departments. CREL has written letters to the Ministry of Environment and Forests to establish the two committees through a Ministerial circular to all parties. The project is expecting that the MOEF will establish these committees during the first quarter of Year 2. These committees were not formed during Year 1 as agreement on the procedures and protocol were delayed.

Challenges and Solutions

The Project continued its efforts to establish a strong relationship with the GoB Departments and Ministries. Challenges still exist with the Forest Department with difficulties occurring during the 4th quarter of the year in relation to evaluation of grants to co-management organizations in protected areas. When requested, the FD declined to participate in the evaluation of the grant proposals from the Forest co-management organizations (CMCs/CMOs), even though Forest Officers are the member secretaries of the CMCs and were involved in the grant proposal development. Evaluation of these grant proposals has been suspended because the FD is a crucial member of the established evaluation committee to review and approve the grants, and the Forest Officers are executing members of a CMC grant. In parallel, at the instruction of the FD, its field-based staff have recently begun to disengage in CREL local activities, such as workshops and meetings. Although the bulk of the project grant and field-based activities are outside of the protected areas and do not directly involve or require their participation, the FD is a key partner and resolution of this situation is an important challenge.

From the first meeting of the project back in October of 2012, the CCF of the FD was not previously informed about the CREL project and requested that the project prepare a Development Project Proforma (DPP). Without a DPP, he lacks the standard/legal mandate and authority to commit FD resources to CREL. For example, he cannot direct staff to spend time to work with CREL without this document. The DPP document is a GoB document that they normally prepare for any donor project. The DPP describes the project's activities and what resources the government will have (e.g. study tours etc.). However, since this wasn't done before, they requested, that CREL hire a consultant and help prepare a draft DPP. The CREL DPP is on its way to being prepared and is in the hands of the FD recommended consultant.

During the last quarter of this year the CCF of the FD began requesting funds from the CREL project. Apparently the FD thought that they were receiving funds under the previous USAID projects, which did not materialize. He was interested in having USAID and CREL provide the FD with a fund that they/he can directly manage. After exploring several possible options with the FD and USAID, Winrock determined that it is not possible for funds to be directly given to the FD which we explained the FD. USAID has sent a letter to the Secretary of Environment and Forests stating that The US Government cannot provide FD/GoB funds that they can directly manage. In the letter, USAID further asked the FD to work in partnership with CREL since the project funding has already been agreed to through the DOAG (Development Objective Agreement) between the two governments.

In parallel, during the last quarter of year 1 when it became apparent to the FD that there was no mechanism by which the FD could manage the funds of CREL, FD staff stopped actively working with CREL staff in the field, apparently at the direction of the CCF. The project continues to meet with the CCF of the FD to try to resolve the issue of funding, but as of the end of this reporting period, the project faces challenges to implement activities with the FD in and around the Forest PAs.

During year 2, CREL will need strong support from USAID in resolving the issues with the FD or the project will need to reassess the approach. It would be helpful if USAID could provide clarification of how projects such as CREL work with the GoB through a DOAG. In addition, MoEF will likely need to send a letter to the FD requesting their (FD) partnership and participation in the CREL project activities as agreed to in the DOAG. To CREL's knowledge, the CCF of the FD has not received notification from his government that the CREL project will be working with the FD and that the FD cooperation is necessary. If the MoEF were to inform the FD of the CREL projects existence officially (in writing) and that they the Ministry expect the FD to participate and make it successful, this would certainly help to make CRELs participation official and mandated within the Bangladesh Government system down to the implementation level. It is important that we find a resolution to this challenge soon, as it is taking significant staff time to attend meetings and negotiate while activities in the field are slowed in the meantime.

1.2. Coordination with other Projects and Donors

CREL continues to coordinate closely with other USAID projects at the landscape level, where these projects will be invited to participate in planning and coordination sessions with the CREL teams. The Project explores partnerships with other USAID efforts in livelihoods, Feed the Future programming, nutrition, water, and US Forest Service and Department of Interior programs. CREL coordinated closely with FAO, UNDP, GIZ, World Bank and other donors/projects to ensure complimentary activities and avoid redundant support to stakeholders and beneficiaries. Areas of collaboration included capacity assessments and training, co-management and livelihood development. Collaborative agreements have been signed with UNDP and another is in progress with The Arannayak Foundation. CREL staff looks forward to participating in the Local Consultative Group (LCG) of Donors, where its coordination would be further enhanced at the Dhaka level with UNDP and GIZ projects, among others.

2. Program Management

Year 1 activities commenced in November 2012 with staff mobilization, the development of facilities and systems, and the preparation of guiding documents that included the Annual Work Plan, Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Communications and Outreach, Marking and Branding, Environmental Monitoring and Management, and Grants Management plans. All deliverables were approved by USAID. By the end of the third quarter, CREL was fully operational in all four regions (e.g. Srimongol, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Khulna) and field-

based assessments and selected work plan activities were underway. At the conclusion of Year 1, CREL is successfully operating one central, four regional and 23 site offices, with a total complement of 267 staff that are managed or supported by Winrock and its five local and one international partner. CREL acquired equipment from IPAC and has procured additional items that have been distributed among project partner offices.

2.1. Operations

All CREL field offices maintain a Human Resources Personnel Policy and Security Manual for Winrock staff based in Bangladesh. To ensure that USAID and Winrock protocol is observed, procedural forms for travel advance, reimbursement, requisition, and financial forms, among others, have been prepared and are in use. In addition, regular monthly reporting of value-added taxes (VAT) and data entry into TraiNet is underway.

2.2. Personnel

All staff positions have been filled. CREL has made a special effort to recruit women into the project's central and regional/site-based staff as well as incorporate gender into programming. Winrock provided training to all staff during Year 1 to promote team work and ensure everyone was well oriented on the projects goals, objectives and planned results. In addition these orientation trainings covered project policies, ethics training and gender issues to promote the inclusion and benefits to women. By surveying and replicating the successful recruitment programs of other organizations (e.g. CARE and BRAC) Winrock has successfully added women to the CREL project both in the field and in Dhaka.

Short-term assignments by staff personnel and expert consultants and other visitors have included:

- **Michael Netzer**, Senior Program Associate, Winrock International Ecosystems Services Unit. Mr. Netzer provided scoping and recommendations on REDD+ and GIS activities
- **Praveen Baidya**, M&E Specialist, USAID/Nepal Education for Income Group. Mr. Baidya assisted CREL in identifying a potential developer for CreLink, a web-based real-time database
- **Jane Gindin**, Communications Expert, Winrock International Consultant. Ms. Gindin assisted in developing and finalizing communications strategies.
- **Darlene Middleton**, Senior Program Officer, Winrock International. Ms. Middleton assisted in project start-up including hiring of local personnel, she also worked with CREL Grants Manager to develop the project grants program and manual.
- **Lana Pyburn**, Manager, Procurement. Ms. Pyburn assisted in procurement during project start-up and provided training to the CREL Procurement Manager.
- **Kimberly Dixon**, Awards Manager and Laura Njanga, Awards Officer – Winrock International. Misses Dixon and Njanga provided cooperative agreement compliance training for CREL and its partners' financial staff and assisted in finalizing the partners' sub-awards.

- **Erin Hughes**, Senior Program Officer, Winrock International. Ms. Hughes assisted in reviewing Year1 activities in preparation of Year 2 Work Plan.
- **William Howley**, Vice President, Environment Group; **Chris Kopp**, Director of Forestry and Natural Resources; and **Brian Bean**, Program Officer – Winrock International. Messrs. Howley, Kopp and Bean all participated in initial meetings with USAID, Forest Department and CREL partners.

In addition Kimberly Dixon and Lana Pyburn helped set up the contracting and procurement systems for CREL in accordance with USAID requirements and in line with Winrock Policy.

3. Program Progress and Key Achievements

At the conclusion of Year 1, nearly all CREL activities were on schedule in accordance with the Year 1 Work Plan and their associated deliverables were either produced or in-progress. Critical assessments that established the current knowledge of climate change among field-based stakeholders, identified gaps in climate-change policies, measured the capacity of targeted co-management organizations, assessed and identified value chains to be emphasized in each region and area, and identified beneficiaries whose livelihoods would be improved through specified interventions within selected value chains. These assessments were used to determine the activities and establish results targeted for Year 2.

The following section describes the accomplishments, deliverables and findings of Year 1 activities as presented in the workplan.

3.1. Component 1: Improved governance of natural resources and diversity

In Component 1, CREL is working with the Government of Bangladesh and co-management organizations to build their capacity in climate change resilience and establishing sustainable co-management of wetlands and forests in targeted landscapes. Under this component, CREL is also working to promote improved policies and strengthen policy support for co-management; build the capacity and understanding of sustainable natural

resource management (NRM) in government agencies and local government; and strengthen the capability and governance of co-management organizations.

Component 1: Expected Results

- Strengthened national framework for PA management
- Action plan addressing barriers to CMO sustainability
- Climate change considerations and land use planning integrated into PA management plans
- Enhanced NRM/biodiversity coverage

Summary of Accomplishments and Outputs

The CREL team targeted 14 key policy priorities to improve the legal framework and implementation of existing policies to ensure sustainable co-management and climate resilient approaches in NRM. The Component 1 Team conducted a comprehensive assessment of 58

CMOs to identify their existing capacity so that training programs could be targeted toward strengthening existing weaknesses. CREL has also worked with other development partners to help secure communities' long-term leasing rights for water bodies through engaging the Ministry of Land to extend leases for existing community organizations both in the north-east and other regions.

Expand the landscape level knowledge base (GIS).

Spatial database development has progressed closely with the M&E team and is reported in **Annex I**. In addition, CREL developed a GIS database where spatial information for the CREL project would be stored and developed a spatial boundary layer (i.e. GIS shape file). The spatial boundary layer included delineating the project areas where CREL has a direct influence and regions around those areas where CREL does not have direct influence but where activities are occurring. The GIS shape file will be a foundation for M&E as the project moves forward. CREL also compiled existing spatial layers for political boundaries, infrastructure, topography, hydrology, land use, climate change, and more. These layers are now being used to assess patterns of land use change, risk for biophysical change and natural disaster, and other landscape level analyses. Finally, CREL assessed existing information to establish the most efficient methods for developing land cover maps for the project to integrate with existing Bangladesh land cover maps. This will allow the project to establish robust baselines for natural resource and biophysical change at all sites. Developing land cover maps involves assessing and harmonizing existing land cover maps and reviewing the costs and coverage of existing remote sensing platforms (i.e. satellite imagery) that will be used to develop the land cover maps and baselines.

“Land administration can help in building community leadership for sustainable wetland management. Having a common understanding on co-management among leaders, fishers, wetland users and government agencies is essential for this.”
- ATM Nashir, Ministry of Land

Policy Gap Analysis. CREL conducted a gap analysis to propose policy adjustments, adoption and implementation around 14 key policy issues. This gap analysis serves as a baseline to move forward with targeted changes in policies and laws, for example, ensuring the process of long-term access rights and benefit-sharing mechanisms of the CMOs. Winrock also identified sectoral laws and policies for forest, fisheries and wetlands that may be necessary to enable and ensure wider co-management. The gap analysis provides a summary of stages and status of measures initiated before CREL's inception. Levels of effort for CREL staff are recommended in terms of government endorsement and step-by-step procedures to be followed for developing changes in policies.



Figure 1: Exposure visit to Hail Haor visiting Baikka Beel Sanctuary.

Coordination meetings and visits. The CREL team met with nearly 50 government stakeholders during coordination meetings in all four regions, with CMO members (CMC,

People's Forum (PF), Village Conservation Forums (VCF), and Resource Management Organizations (RMO). National level consultative meetings were held with the Forest Department and Department of Environment to present CREL's detailed activities on NRM and climate resilience. Personnel from the departments discussed site-based requirements and the need for better protection of the forest's protected areas (PAs) and Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs). The government representatives discussed governance issues, potential research topics to support policy change, the need for site conflict mediation, controlling encroachment, and climate resilience. Additionally, the DOE suggested joint activities to reform ECA Committees and strengthen co-management within the ECAs. The Forest Department suggested carrying out robust biodiversity monitoring and a valuation study of forest areas and watersheds. CREL stakeholders including departmental officers at the Division and District levels participated and supported CREL activities, particularly in natural resource governance. CMO members highlighted the institutional and governance challenges they faced and requested CREL to address gaps in the institutional and legal frameworks that prevent them from achieving sustainable NRM. Government officials from FD, land administration, DOF and DOE addressed the need to enhance capacities of the government agencies through training, strengthening of their institutional set up, and the engagement in CMO activities in CREL sites.

Several consultations were held with experts and senior officials to share best practices on community-based adaptation techniques and governance processes. Through this process, CREL staff were able to inform and involve local officials and councils, including Union Parishads, about the project. These sessions provided a chance for staff to outline CREL's plans to engage local governments to become involved in co-management and incorporate climate changes resiliency within their own plans.

An exposure visit to Hail Haor and Lawachara National Park was organized for the Ministry of Lands, Moulvibazar administration and DOF personnel. As mandated in CREL, MOL will be encouraged to participate in various capacity building programs and training to increase their understanding of the importance of co-management, climate resilience and NRM with the expectation that they will support community based sustainable management of wetlands and other public lands. Land administration support is essential for non-forest lands, if long-term user rights are to be ensured for CMOs and co-management is to be sustained. The MOL is represented in the field by the district and Upazila administration, which has a powerful role in providing community groups tenure and access rights to resources. In some cases, political and skewed partisan influences threaten the success and effectiveness of community-based management of water bodies and forests.

The exposure visit was followed by an in-depth discussion where the MOL gained an appreciation for the importance of good governance of wetland ecosystems by community initiatives and the need to change the traditional leasing system so that local communities are provided the lease. If communities have access to the resource in the future, then they are likely to manage and protect the resource. Working with DOF, several proposals were given to the MOL to designate wetland sanctuaries, (e.g. water bodies and swamp forests) to community organizations. Through consultations, CMC members prioritized the key issues they face. The

CMC members say there is a lack of effective coordination between government and community organizations to reduce illegal harvesting in the PAs. The consultations helped the CMOs and the CREL team to jointly understand problems related to resource security and challenges the CMOs face.

One of the challenges for CREL is bringing the wetlands back to the CMOs that were lost during the IPAC program. MACH established CMOs had been managing certain parts of the haor wetlands for the last fifteen years especially in the Hail Haor. The CREL team has been addressing these challenges through policy dialogue with the concerned Ministries, high-level visits to sites and liaison with GOB authorities. Further efforts will be continued from the project to resolve the issue during Year 2.

Union Parishad links with co-management. Members of CMCs, RMOs and PFs have been invited to join the relevant Union Council Standing Committees on 1) fisheries resources, forest and environment, 2) disaster management, and 3) women's development. In all four regions, about 35 members joined CMCs for a trial period. Following lessons from past projects, it is envisaged that formal inclusion of the CMO members in the Union Council standing committees will promote information exchange on threats, conflicts, and initiatives affecting conservation areas and their landscapes. Their presence will also facilitate an exchange of solutions and information between organizations, and supporting co-management bodies on climate resiliency approaches. CMO members who joined Union Councils were provided orientations on climate adaptation. The CREL team is planning training to build the capacity of the council committee members.

Knowledge gaps. The Component 1 team conducted a needs assessment to understand gaps (i.e. within institutions) of people's understanding of co-management and climate change. These institutions include departmental staff at regional level and local government bodies. They learned that officers posted at district/regional level, who directly administer plans in the regions, are, in general, not implementing the mandated forest, wetland and climate change related policies, even though they are to approve budgets of local government development plans. Moreover the authority and management of a single ecosystem, such as a wetland/hoar can roll up to different ministries, depending on the jurisdiction. Records of the land are lacking and access to the records is limited. Policies related to co-management and climate change adaptation activities that prescribe certain NRM activities are not understood by the various line agencies with jurisdiction over the ecosystem and are not harmonized by a single overall institution or authoritative coordination body.

Support the development of more effective and clearly delineated policies, laws, and mechanisms for enforcement. CREL organized a workshop in Srimongol where partners and community based management experts met and discussed the existing status and future of CMO, CMCs, and RMOs. Recommendations in the form of a guidance note on broad strengthening mandates for CMOs. This serves as a first step for developing a CMO sustainability roadmap that will be completed during the first quarter of Year 2.

At least five District Coordination Committees in the three Divisions of Sylhet, Khulna and Chittagong were proposed to the Ministry of Land to provide platforms for open dialogues between district administrations, field based departmental officers and CREL staff on implementation and problems faced by either CMOs or government stakeholders.

CREL policy specialists reviewed the Jalmohal (Water body) Leasing Policy (2009), policies regarding collecting visitor's revenue in forest PAs, and the Forest Policy (1994). These reviews suggest ways to improve the policy and the specialists have drafted possible text for amendments in Bangla. The experts need to define how they will facilitate the process to move forward to open the discussion with the respective Ministries.

CREL is helping CMOs access some of the revenue generated by the FD for visitor fees. The policy specialists reviewed revenue sharing status at the various forest PAs assessed based on CMO demand, visitor's access to sites, consent of FD and opportunities for nature based tourism and associated infrastructural requirements. FD officials discussed a draft of PA co-management Rules 2013 that incorporates the CMC Government Order. CREL provided comments for further changes to the draft text.

CREL provided MOFL with key information such as the status of leases of *beels* in the north-east region and requested that they pressure the MOL to reserve leases for existing or new community organizations. The MOFL made a formal request to the MOL to reserve leases for 40 *beels* over the next six years in the northeastern CREL landscape. CREL also requested that the DOF continue to support community based management through the RMOs, though MOL has yet to finalize the details. CREL staff has been meeting with the Deputy Commissioner, District Fisheries Officer, and Upazila administrations in Moulvi Bazar District. CREL continues facilitating and promoting policy debate on long-term use rights through leasing of water bodies by CBOs including in forums of the LCG on environment and other events.

Strengthen the enabling environment for CMO sustainability. During Year 1, a detailed assessment of the 58 existing CMOs was conducted to assess their strengths and weakness. The summary of the method, structure and detailed review of CMOs is described in the M&E section. The assessment of the 58 CMOs (i.e. CMCs, PFs, RMOs/CBOs and wetland/ECA committees) helps CREL understand their present status, identify capacity building needs and define CMO sustainability. The assessment provided scoring of CMOs on existing capacities in natural resources management, climate change resilience, monitoring and learning, organizational effectiveness, financial management, proactive engagement of women and poor. The assessment also identified general CMO-based measures to strengthen these institutions and a roadmap towards CMO sustainability. The Year 2 workplan incorporated these findings in planned activities to develop CMO capacities and plan necessary reforms.

One of the new sites for CREL is the wider catchment/watershed of Hail Haor – a mixed use landscape in Sylhet region where local government and existing land use managers actions to address soil-water conservation for the long-term sustainability of Hail Haor (i.e. which is silting up) and the combination of ecosystem services provided by Hail Haor forests such as Lawachara

NP, and the interface lands will be addressed. Land-use data and variables were assimilated for NRM interventions. See **Annex II** for a map of the Hail Haor and Lawachara National Park Combined Catchment Landscape.

3.2. Component 2: Enhance Knowledge And Capacity of Stakeholders

Component 2 focuses on training as the primary mechanism to promote change and to strengthen the implementation of co-management, improved NRM and climate change resilience. This component supports Components 1, 3 and 4 and contributes to the overall goals of the project. Component 2 staff support other components by helping prepare training materials, developing and updating manuals, and conducting Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions to regional staff who in turn, will train the beneficiary groups. This component ensures quality of training through updating manuals, improving training delivery, and stakeholder capacity building.

Component 2 Expected Results

- Completed assessments for GOB and CMOs (knowledge/institutional capacity)
- Trainings and cross-visits for key stakeholders
- Increased GOB capacity on NRM, biodiversity, climate change adaptation
- Strengthened technical, organizational, and financial capacity of CMOs for long-term sustainability
- Periodic assessments of biodiversity, climate change threats, key species, ecosystem valuations

Summary of Accomplishments and Outputs

During Year 1 the Component 2 team focused on assessments to identify the training needs, TOTs to build the capacity of staff, and developing curricula. Under this component Winrock facilitated CREL orientation workshops to stakeholders.

Orientation workshops. CREL staff conducted one-day field orientations for government, local administration and CREL partners in Srimongol (21-22 May 2013), Cox's Bazar (27-28 May, 2013), Khulna (7-8 July 2013) and Chittagong (30-31 May 2013). All workshops were attended by all CREL stakeholders and the moderated discussions produced many suggestions regarding the needs and approaches to creating sustainable co-management organizations through CRELs program.

CREL organized consultative workshops with the Forest Department (25 July 2013) and Department of Environment (22 August 2013) where CREL activities had been shared with the government partners. The workshops received valuable suggestions and recommendations for CREL field implementation.

Assessments. A participatory climate risk assessment was conducted among stakeholders in all regions that established the current level of understanding of climate change issues and vulnerability to risks. In order to identify their training needs,



Figure 2: Training on Climate Change Adaptation, Cox's Bazar.

Component 2 staff also assessed government units, staff and co-management organizations and their ability to adapt to climate change. The findings of these assessments were used to prepare a master training program for Year 2 to build the capacity of CREL stakeholders to understand, adapt to and mitigate impacts of climate change.

This year, CREL conducted an institutional review of stakeholder organizations including the FD, DOF, DOE, and CMOs. The review was done with a view to help in the development of institutional capacity building programs on climate change adaption and climate resilient NRM for senior Dhaka level staff.

Staff Training. During Year 1, the CREL project arranged a five day Basic Training of Trainers from 1-5 July 2013 to train regional staff to on facilitating skills. In total, 28 participants attended the TOT and are now prepared to arrange and facilitate various training at the field level. CREL also organized field based orientation workshops for the staff and shared the objectives, strategy and the intended projects results.

"We are encouraged by the positive approach taken by the project and at the same time we are aware of the Projects specific goals & objectives. We understand that the CREL Project will be not be able to solve everything."

Muhammad Shaiyad Nurul Basir, Assistant Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Cox's Bazar.

Curricula Development. To support Component 4, the CREL project, developed curriculum for CREL's entrepreneurship and literacy training that will improve numeracy, life skills and the entrepreneurial capacity of the poor, particularly women, to increase their income through Component 4. Based on the developed curriculum and primer, a seven-month long program will start from October 2013 to May 2014. To support this effort five (5) Learning Centers (Shikkha Kendra) and five Centre Facilitators (Shayak) were selected at each region.

During the year, CREL developed other training manuals in support of CMO capacity building, climate change and NRM. Staff reviewed several training manuals and modules from previous projects like IPAC and NSP to adapt to CREL's training programs on capacity building of CMO members on climate change and adaptation, co-management and NRM. CREL identified a service provider to develop a training curricula and manual for co-management organizations, local government (e.g. Union Parishad and Upazila) and public institutions at the Upazila level (local service providers) for Component 1. The training manual entitled, *Sustainable Protected Area Co-management Organization (CMO)*, has been revised and updated to use for capacity building of CMO members and local level government officials. This process will continue into the second year, especially the training materials of financial management, climate resilient NRM, forests, fisheries/wetlands, wildlife and environment acts for improved governance and biodiversity conservation.

This year, CREL has developed a comprehensive five-year plan and a climate change capacity building plan for institutions to address climate change issues.

Participant/Beneficiary Training. CREL, in association with BCAS, conducted four 2-day training courses for CMO members in Cox’s Bazar from 23-30 September 2013.

Assess and build institutional capacity for long-term professional development and training. Government of Bangladesh officers, particularly forest and fisheries officers had been trained by the projects to enhance their capacity in co-management, improved NRM and other relevant subjects. However, as officers are regularly transferred from one station to another, projects have to continuously provide orientation and training for all newly posted and recruited officers. CREL will work with the human resources training centers of the key government stakeholders and relevant departments of selected universities to institutionalize training to ensure that all future forestry and fishery staffs are trained in climate change and co-management.

CREL met with FD to identify existing curricula related to co-management, climate change, and vulnerability assessments, and gained support in this aspect of the project. CREL also developed terms of reference for a local consultant who will work with the curriculum development committee of the training centers and universities to include topics for an existing curriculum with a CREL capacity building team.

3.3. Component 3: Strengthening planning and implementation of climate-resilient NRM and adaptation.

Component 3 will strengthen and expand co-management of bio-diverse landscapes by developing and increasing the capacity and ability of local institutions to manage, protect and restore ecosystems, while incorporating climate change adaptation into management. It will follow a phased approach designed to ensure sustainability and complementarity by facilitating linkages and establishing long-term funding mechanisms.

Component 3 Expected Results

- Local climate change adaptation plans developed and integrated into PA management plans
- Sustainable financing mechanisms
- Linkages with other USAID programs and other development partners

Communities and stakeholders currently involved in co-management of wetlands and forests have started to take climate change into account in their management planning and actions, but this is not always sustainable and is dependent on projects and NGOs taking the initiative. In the most vulnerable regions of the coastal zone and north-eastern haors, large numbers of poor people are dependent on bio-diverse ecosystems and natural resources. There is considerable scope to expand and enhance co-management not only in existing sites and the surrounding landscapes, but also in new sites, and to incorporate climate change adaptation into management activities.

Summary of Accomplishments and Outputs

Support to co-management and protection of natural resources and biodiversity continued in 15 sites where IPAC previously worked. New sites, plus one expanded catchment and one site with past non-US supported co-management initiatives were identified where the establishment of new co-management organizations may be necessary from Year 2 and beyond. During Year 1, the scope for biophysical improvements was limited during start up but even so 32,000 tree saplings were planted in five hectares dispersed among the regions, paving the way for a major expansion of this effort next year, much of which will be undertaken through CMO grantees.

Selection of new sites. CREL reviewed 25 potential conservation sites not previously supported for co-management by USAID in order to make an informed decision on new sites to be added to the project. After discussion with government partners and field reviews, 11 sites have been selected and recommended to relevant government partners. Additional sites remain under consideration as the alternatives are conditional on final decisions from government partners, feasibility and funding. Activities in the selected northeastern wetland sites are conditional on MOL providing leases to communities instead of awarding leases through a competitive process. The 11 selected sites (including one catchment expansion that does not involve new co-managed lands and one coastal ECA that already has a form of co-management supported by past non-US initiatives) would allow CREL to achieve the target of adding 43,000 ha of biologically significant land brought under effective co-management.

Improvement of biophysical condition and Natural Resource Management (NRM). To improve biophysical condition, CREL has initiated tree plantations in the northeast (Sylhet), southwest (Khulna) and southeast (Chittagong) regions. During year 1, 32,000 saplings were planted along 25 km of roadside, and 5 ha of lands at institutional and fallow areas within CREL's working area. Nearly 900 CREL beneficiaries have been engaged in the planting of trees, 25% of which are women. The objectives of the plantings are to promote biodiversity conservation, restore ecosystem services in the landscape areas, mitigation of climate change impacts, and improving livelihoods of natural resources dependent people. The plantations contribute to the number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical condition. See **Annex III** for an example of a community plantation to improve biophysical conditions.

Table 1: Improvement of Biophysical Condition in the areas outside the forest PA

SI	Name of Region/Partner	Target		Achievement		Trees planted (no.)	
		Km	Hectare	Km	Hectare	Target	Achievement
1	North East Region/CNRS	8	3.2	8	4.75	16,000	14,905
2	South West Region/CNRS	11	0	3	0	11,000	3,000
3	Chittagong Region/CODEC	14.5	0	11.4	0	15,050	11,754
4	Cox's Bazar Region/NACOM	5	0	2.2	0.10	5,000	2,270

SI	Name of Region/Partner	Target		Achievement		Trees planted (no.)	
		Km	Hectare	Km	Hectare	Target	Achievement
	Total	38.5	3.2	24.6	4.85	47,050	31,929

Develop/review Protected Area co-management plans and landscape level adaptation and mitigation plans. Developing and updating site level co-management plans involves: 1) reviewing existing co-management plans, 2) identifying climate change adaptation and mitigation options at landscape level (largely outside of PA/core biologically significant areas), 3) identifying the status/condition and needs for habitat and biodiversity management within biologically significant areas (e.g. through forest inventories and past studies and expert knowledge on fauna), and 4) a consultative process to consolidate and agree on or more management plan modules (according to management units).

To achieve this, the Component 3 team has completed the following:

- Reviewed 24 CMO co-management plans (16 CMCs, 1 RMO, 5 VCG, 2 UCC) to identify opportunities and activities to increase the capacity of CMOs to support improved natural resource management and biophysical condition of landscapes.
- Conducted a participatory review of CMO Natural Resource Management plans with agreed changes addressing climate change adaptation and NRM.
- Contributed to Component 1 assistance to existing CMOs develop action plans for strengthening and sustaining co-management.

Participatory Community Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA). PCVA is a systematic process of assessment that involves the entire community and key stakeholders developing a comprehensive understanding and examination of their local situation, sharing the perspectives of different socio-economic groups, their risks and vulnerability to climate change and current coping strategy. This is followed by agreeing to adaptation and mitigation needs and priorities of each stakeholder category particularly vulnerable groups such as farmers, fishers, landless, forest resources users, and women. The objectives of the PCVA and local planning are to identify the key climatic hazards, the associated risks and vulnerability of the poor, women and marginal communities in each site at the village level to the hazards. The application of PCVA in relation to meeting these objectives are to: determine the extent of climate change related risks and vulnerability of the projects forest and wetland dependent communities. Also to identify present coping and adaptation strategies the community could take to deal with climatic hazards and trends as well as explore local adaptation options for both community and forests including mitigation and livelihoods strategies to address climate change variability and possible disasters. In this regard the communities CREL is working with will review the information they have on PA/CMC management plans all in readiness for revising/developing more sustainable NRM management plans that integrate appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures.

The PCVA has three key steps: 1) preparatory work, 2) participatory research and field work with village stakeholders, and 3) participatory analysis of risks and vulnerability and

development of local adaptation and mitigation plan. The following tools and techniques are included:

- Spatial tools: transect walk, resource and hazards mapping;
- Temporal tools: trend analysis, time line and seasonality; and
- Qualitative tools: focus group discussions, vulnerability matrix and analysis, livelihood risks analysis, and institutional linkage analysis.

Trainings have been organized on PCVA methods and tools for the project staff in Sylhet, Khulna and Chittagong regions. The PCVA teams (i.e. comprised of local people, project staff and climate scientists) gathered and analyzed people’s perceptions and experiences in relation to socio-economic, environmental, and climate change stresses (e.g. temperature rise, change in rainfall and seasonal patterns) and natural disasters like flood, cyclones, salinity and drought in Sylhet, Khulna and Chittagong regions from July to September 2013. The process engaged the project beneficiaries, resources users, local actors and stakeholders to identify their risks and level of vulnerability to climate change, finding feasible solutions in relation to improvement of Natural Resources Management, livelihoods, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), adaptation and mitigation in forest and its influence zones. They have formulated local adaptation and mitigation plans for immediate action and long term implementation by their communities and for consideration by CMCs and government agencies. The PCVA findings help to revise and improve the PA management plans and pool local resources and local knowledge in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation options in forest, wetlands, agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure development. The findings will also help build local capacity and institutional linkages to support the initiatives of CMCs for climate change adaptation and mitigation.



Figure 3: PCVA Training for CREL Project staff at the CODEC Centre, Chittagong, September 2013

PCVA exercises and local planning were carried out in 10 villages (see **Table 2**).

Table 2: List of Villages where PCVAs were held by Site and Forest Beat/Range

PCVA Locations	Name of the Villages and VFCs
Lawachara National Park (Lawachara Beat), Kamalganj, Moulvibazar	Doluchara, Langurpar, Ballarh Par and Bongaon
Sundarbans RF (Chandpai Range), Mongla, Bagerhat	Golbunia, Jayamonirghol and Daskhin Kanai Nagar
Chunati WS (Jaldi Range), Banskali, Chittagong	Noapara, Matabbar Para and Charatipara

Key Features of Adaptation and Mitigation Plans. Local adaptation and mitigation plans were developed in three regions and have addressed adaptation, climate factors and its impacts, and current coping strategies. The vulnerability of the community and ecosystems were assessed in the light of climate variability and extreme events and their impacts on forest, wetlands, wildlife and livelihoods in the current and future context. Agriculture and food systems, forest and

wildlife, water, irrigation systems, human health, domestic animals, economic activities and infrastructure (roads, houses and shelters) were found most at risk and vulnerable to multiple climate hazards in the three ecosystems. Hence, adaptation, DRR and mitigation options were identified for the key vulnerable locations and sectors. Agricultural adaptation options identified so far include: change in cropping patterns, introduction of new (drought and salt tolerant rice varieties and vegetables), water and irrigation management, and flood control and infrastructure development. For forest and social forestry, adaptation measures include planting drought, flood and salt tolerant native species of trees and bushes, including species which conserve water in the forest, water conservation structures in the forest, and alternative livelihood development for forest dependent communities were identified.

3.4. Component 4: Improved and diversified livelihoods that are environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate change

The objective of Component 4 is to increase the income of poor and disadvantaged resource dependent communities surrounding wetland, coastal, and forest resources in ways that motivate them to conserve the resource and withstand future climate change impacts. CREL will work with resource-dependent communities and identify livelihoods that provide incentives for preserving the resource (e.g. ecotourism, payment for environmental services), or alternative livelihoods (e.g. agriculture or other rural based enterprises) so that communities protect resources, reduce dependence, or cease to harvest resources.

By increasing the income of resource-dependent individuals, the CREL Livelihood component will intervene at the landscape zone surrounding the wetland, coastal and forest resources to reduce the dependency of resource users on increasingly diminishing resources. Commonly these vulnerable communities are highly dependent on surrounding natural resources and their dependency increases during unemployment, and disaster situations. CREL's working villages are geographically some of the most climatically vulnerable and economically most disadvantaged.

CREL will work to improve the income and well-being of thousands of rural families by integrating them into rapidly growing subsectors/value chains thereby securing alternative income and employment opportunities. CREL will develop and utilize detailed economic and financial analyses to determine the subsectors and value chains to support, develop and engage the targeted resource users.

Component 4 Expected Results

- Promotion of environment-friendly, climate-resilient, sustained livelihood options
- Increased income from livelihood activities
- Improved access to household/community level, climate-resilient basic infrastructure
- Improved access to climate information and financing mechanisms

Summary of Accomplishments and Outputs

CREL developed and articulated its value-chain based approach to livelihood development through regional orientations with project stakeholders, and workshops with project staff. A detailed assessment resulted in a few priority value chains being selected in each region and linked to markets/demand, as well as specific beneficiaries (individuals/households) targeted for project assistance to promote diversified and sustainable livelihoods and augment income. Financial and Entrepreneurial Development training was designed (in collaboration with Component 2) to reach poor and illiterate community individuals to engage them in economic activity. Partnerships are being pursued with four private entities, which if realized, will achieve a sizeable percentage of the project leveraging target of \$20 million. CREL is developing an ecotourism development strategy and targeted results, and provided technical and logistical support to a proposed Department of Interior/International Technical Assistance Program DOI/ITAP ecotourism project.

In Year 1, Component 4 initiated the following preparatory tasks:

- Beneficiary selection criteria that targets the segregated is finalized, shared and accepted by the stakeholders;
- Potential credit organization listed and discussion held with them regarding CREL beneficiaries;
- Local NGOs listed and possible leveraging scope identified by region;
- Value chains identified for the targeted beneficiaries;
- Possible trade identified for the targeted beneficiaries;
- Local resource pools identified for capacity development in a sustainable manner;
- Financial and Entrepreneurship Literacy program orientation and operation guideline developed and shared. Pilot sites have been selected and school facilitators identified for TOTs;
- Enabling and facilitating affordable access to finance for the beneficiaries begun; and
- Value Chain Beneficiary selection started in all regions.

Promote landscape level assessments and value chain analyses for economic growth planning. CREL after finalizing the beneficiary selection criteria has worked together with stakeholders in the initial selection of beneficiaries. Entry of the beneficiaries will begin in the first quarter of Year 2. At the end of this first year CREL is close to finalizing the most potential value chains and trades in the project areas for increasing incomes. The value chain identification and selection and the in-depth analysis and market demand was assessed through a comprehensive study that was shared and agreed to with the CREL regional team and also with the relevant stakeholders.

Strengthen value chains linkages and partnerships. CREL is also developing the detailed livelihood strategy for the project that provides supports to critically design the intervention and rollout at the field level. The strategy paper is based on the input from the value chain assessment

and stakeholder's inputs and crafted based on a regional focus. This document is in draft form and has been shared with stakeholders.

CREL also completed the draft curriculum of its entrepreneurial and financial literacy program for the most disadvantaged: illiterate women. This program will be able to prepare them to engage in entrepreneurial activities and bring additional income to them and their families. During the fourth quarter of this year, CREL provided training to staff and facilitators and identified the sites and participants to start the schools. CREL has also gone through the orientation of the curriculum for the pilot VCFs. Initial piloting will be for 20 schools in 20 villages and then the curriculum will be finalized and rolled out to all areas of CREL where there is a need and a demand.

To strengthen value chain and trades and to develop the capacity of the beneficiaries CREL has already identify most potential resources like credit organizations, NGOs and private sectors to have the resource mapping by regions. CREL has initiated work to develop pilot Savings and Loans Groups promoting access to finance for the beneficiaries.

Catalyze enterprise and service sector development. To strengthen the CREL team a Climate Resilient Value Chain Training of Trainers facilitation program was conducted so that CREL could roll out training more effectively in the future. During the fourth quarter CREL worked with Jatrik Tours, a private tour operator to develop the capacity of local tourist guides for customized guided tour. CREL also worked with the "Travel Planners" a private tour operator that agreed to provide bus service from Cox's Bazar to Teknaf - Shilkhali to take tourist from Cox's Bazar for promoting destination and revenue sharing with the CMC. Entry fee recording has been instituted and initiatives designed for new entry fee startup.

Gaps in the production knowledge of potential CREL beneficiaries has been identified during the value chain assessment process and this has led to CREL's promotion of demonstration activities for selected value chains in each sites/village.

CREL finalized an MOU with CODEC for ensuring micro finance and credit opportunities for the CREL beneficiaries in the Khulna region. CREL is also working with IDLC a nonbanking financial institute and negotiating a partnership agreement to provide CSR funding for CREL livelihood beneficiaries. Also during Year 1 a draft memorandum of understanding was submitted to The Arannayak Foundation under the World Bank funded project to link CREL activities and the Foundation's activities in areas where both programs are working.



Figure 4: Forest Department and Department of Fisheries facilitating grants development with CMO participants.

4. Grants

The CREL project operates a grant program, which is open to qualified CMOs, community organizations and researchers. The grant process for applications consists of stringent reviews of finances, performance, beneficiaries and impact. CREL staff will work with applicants to ensure that proposals are well-developed and that grantees implement their activities on schedule and with quality, and that all required documentation is submitted. During Year 1 no grants were awarded as staff and potential grantees were being trained and grants applications were being reviewed.

In Year 1, the CREL grants manual was developed and approved by USAID, which will serve as a basis for the implementation of grants funded under the CREL project. Grants staff were hired for Dhaka and the regional field offices and new staff were trained on implementing the grants program.

Summary of Accomplishments and Outputs

Grants Training CREL Staff. CREL’s grant manager planned, designed and prepared curriculum and materials for a two-day TOT on CREL Grants strategy, management and procedures. This training was conducted in all four regions to ensure site based staff could be trained to support and facilitate training to the CMOs/CBOs on grants proposal development and implementation. A total 93 staff participated in the grants training (see **Table 3**).

Table 3: Number of Staff Attending Grants TOT

Region	Female staff	Male staff	Total
Chittagong	0	20	20
Cox's Bazar	5	12	17
Sylhet	9	18	27
Khulna	8	21	29
Total	22	71	93

Pre-Grants Workshops. Improving the administrative and financial capacity of CMOs is essential for them to become self-sustaining. Small grants are one tool for providing the necessary interventions to help them improve their capacity to manage natural resource conditions for conservation and ecosystem health, and to enable a sustainable flow of benefits and services to local communities. In June, CREL facilitated pre-grants workshops for all CMOs members and concerned GOB department officials in all four regions. A total of 497 people, including 87 female participants and 91 GOB officials took part in the workshops, (see

Table 4). At the end of Year 1 all targeted CMOs participated in the pre-grants workshops conducted by the CREL regional and site-based grants teams. Twenty-five of the existing CMOs developed grants applications jointly with their local level government counterparts and are currently under review for funding. The main focus of the grants applications includes:



Figure 5: CMO participants in a group exercise during a pre-grants workshop.

support to build the capacity of CMOs and undertake biophysical activities to restore, manage and protect forest and wetland resources and undertake measures such as water storage embankments to address areas, including rainfall and drought, which will be affected by climate change.

Table 4: CMO and GOB Participants Pre-Grants Workshops

Region	SI	CMO	Date	Participants			GOB Officials attended
				Male	Female	Total	
Southeast, Chittagong	1	Chunati CMC	26-Jun-13	21	6	27	4
	2	Jaldi CMC	29-Jun-13	23	4	27	4
	3	Karnafuli CMC	22-Jun-13	22	5	27	5
	4	Kaptai CMC	22-Jun-13	24	3	27	7
	5	Dudpukuria CMC	23-Jun-13	22	5	27	5
	6	Dhopachori CMC	18-Jul-13	24	3	27	5
Southeast, Cox's Bazar	7	Whykong CMC	22-Jun-13	21	10	31	5
	8	Shilkhali CMC	24-Jun-13	25	5	30	8
	9	Medhakachapia CMC	27-Jun-13	24	5	29	6
	10	Fasiakhali CMC	29-Jun-13	20	7	27	6
	11	Teknaf CMC	29-Jun-13	32	6	38	7
	12	Himchari CMC	4-Jul-13	20	7	27	5
Central, Modhupur	13	Dokhola CMC	29-Jun-13	15	4	19	3
	14	J AUS (Rasulpur) CMC	23-Jun-13	14	4	18	4
Northeast, Srimongol	15	Lawachara CMC	27-Jun-13	16	4	20	3
	16	Satchari CMC	22-Jun-13	13	4	17	3
	17	RemaKalenga CMC	28-Jun-13	16	1	17	7
	18	Bara Gangina RMO	23-Jun-13	21	4	25	1
	19	Dakshin Sreepur UCC	27-Jun-13	6	-	6	1
	20	Uttar Sreepur UCC	26-Jun-13	6	-	6	1
	21	Akota ECA VCG	29-Jun-13	5	-	5	1
	22	Halla ECA VCG	29-Jun-13	5	-	5	
	23	Judhistipur-Badedeuly ECA VCG	29-Jun-13	5	-	5	
	24	Noagaon ECA VCG	29-Jun-13	5	-	5	
25	Borudal ECA VCG	29-Jun-13	5	-	5		
Total				410	87	497	91

RFA Release and Grants Review. During Year 1 the first round RFAs were developed and released to CMOs that participated in the Pre-Grant workshops. The grants team formed a Grants Review Committee (GRC). To date, 25 grants application have been accepted by the Grant team for review by the GRC. Out of this number, 8 applications from wetland CMOs has been evaluated and submitted to USAID for approval. The remaining 17 applications are from forest CMOs and awaiting FD participation and support on the GRC.

Transition Grants. CREL Transition Grants will support local organizations to improve and develop their organizational and financial management capacity to be ready to receive direct USAID funding as part of USAID forward initiatives.

In Year 1, an Expression of Interest was released to the public inviting qualified NGOs to participate in the transition grant. The CREL grant team received responses from 52 NGOs. Initial review has been conducted to select NGOs that met the requirement and that will undergo the initial capacity assessment. A local consulting firm was selected to conduct capacity assessment of the shortlisted NGOs during the first quarter of Year 2.

JDR 3rd Model Policy Research Grants. During the last quarter of Year 1, two research topics were identified after numerous discussions and consultations among concerned CREL component Managers and Specialists. The two research topics will cover both the forest and wetland ecosystems to be conducted in the Sundarbans mangrove and Northeast Haor basins respectively. Additionally, consultation and sharing are on-going to prepare the Call for Research Concepts, to be announced in the first quarter of Year 2.

- First round JDR 3rd Research topics**
- Valuing the Ecosystem Services Provided by Mangroves in Bangladesh
 - Changing land types and community rights in the (Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna) haor basins to protect wetland ecosystem in Bangladesh

Table 5 below summarizes key challenges and solutions in the overall process of planning and implementing the CREL Grants Program.

Table 5: Grants Program Implementation Challenges and Proposed Solutions

Implementation Challenges	Proposed Solution
Coordination with local GOB agencies (DOF, DOE, FD, Police/Coast guard, Social Welfare, DC, UNO, DAE etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure attendance of GOB officials in monthly CMOs meeting and discuss conservation and climate change issues and solutions • Regular meetings between GOB agencies and CMOs that include grants discussion • Contact and relationship building at all levels with the government personnel
Inclusion of women, youth and ethnic groups into grants activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on different trainings including vocational/employment based trainings • Small and JDR research grant access • Inclusive climate change adaptation activities
Monitoring and mitigation of adverse environmental impact for the grants activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance to grantees on potential adverse environmental impacts and its mitigation • Initiate appropriate mitigation activities • Regular monitoring and reporting
Outcome of research grants i.e., worthy report generation, policy influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage experts from multi-disciplines in training for research design and write-up • Ensure close ties between researchers and expert facilitators; strong coordination with GOB policy level • Thorough sharing of research outcomes with all stakeholders
Interest and motivation of potential NGOs as Transition Grantee to meet USAID Forward initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct briefing meeting prior to call for Expression of Interest • Answer questions of potential transition organizations

Implementation Challenges	Proposed Solution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select only highly interested organizations that will be willing to invest their effort

5. Communication

CREL developed a Communications Strategy and a Branding Strategy and Marking plan and all were approved by USAID. Following the approval of the Communications Strategy, CREL arranged a transitional consultation event in Dhaka titled “Government of Bangladesh Coordination – Moving Forward with CREL” on 3 July 2013. CREL also held four regional consultation meetings in all four working regions where all government and other project stakeholders were briefed about CREL and constructive planning discussion was held, leading to CREL’s second year work plan.

Summary of Accomplishments and Output

During Year 1, CREL delineated the comprehensive program to focus on communications training for CREL staff and journalists; developing communications tools and products for the project; and a wide-reaching gender strategy that focused particularly on hiring women and their treatment in the workplace.

The Communications team also developed an introductory video on CREL and held various awareness events in different regions. Field communication staff also joined during the last year and they are now well on their way to working with the stakeholders at the regional level.

Several USAID visits took place in all four regions. The CREL Communication team continued to support these visits and different events in all the areas.

Below is a detailed list of Communications accomplishments for Year 1:

Communication Strategy and USAID Approval. CREL Communications Team developed a Communications Strategy for CREL during the second quarter of Year 1. USAID approved the strategy and CREL is following the activities as planned. The Branding Strategy and Marking Plan were also developed and approved by USAID during the second quarter.



Figure 6: USAID Team Meeting Co-Management Committee and Stakeholders at the Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary.



Figure 7: USAID Mission Director Richard Greene speaking to the participants at Moving Forward with CREL event in Dhaka.

CREL’s transitional event held in Dhaka – Moving Forward with CREL” The Communications Manager with support from CREL arranged CREL’s transitional event in Dhaka titled “Government of Bangladesh Coordination – Moving Forward with CREL” on 3 July 2013. One hundred and twenty five participants were present at the event and USAID, partner ministries and departments from the Government of Bangladesh, co-management organization representatives and various stakeholders were among them. Three Secretaries of the three government Ministries of Environment, Fisheries and Land all participated along with the three Department heads for the Department of Environment, Fisheries and Forests.

Regional GOB/Stakeholder Consultation meetings and Staff Orientations.

To create a productive base for the Dhaka transitional event, CREL organized four regional consultation meetings as planned in the second quarter. These meetings were held in each region (e.g. Khulna, Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong and Sylhet) where the project’s vision, objectives and activities were first shared at the local level with local government and stakeholders. Recommendations from participants at these regional orientations were brought to the national level and presented to a wider audience to achieve a shared understanding of the direction of this project and highlight key priorities. Staff orientations were also held and the communications team played a major role in organizing these meetings in all four regions.



Figure 8: NSU Students visit at Saatchari National Park to learn about climate resiliency and co-management.

Youth and Outreach activities. CREL facilitated a visit of 40 North South University (NSU) students to Saatchari National Park (SNP). This visit was one of CREL’s first outreach efforts and youth involvement. The students visited Co-Management Nature Interpretation Center (CONIC) and learned about the history of SNP and about the different species which call SNP their home. Eco-guides led the group on hikes through the park and the students learned about the biodiversity of SNP first-hand.

Journalist Orientations. As CREL will be closely working with journalists throughout the project and journalist training programs are scheduled for Year 2, journalist orientations were held in three (3) of CREL’s regions and one in the Sundarbans at the beginning of Year 2. The objective of this orientation was to introduce CREL to local journalists as well as collect the portfolios of these groups. CREL has now collected portfolios of journalists from different regions which will help in working with journalists in Year 2.



Figure 9: Youth Awareness Program on CREL and climate change at Fasiakhali National Park

the working areas, photography trainings were held in three of CREL's regions: Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Sylhet. Sundarbans photography training will be held in early November for Year 2. The Communications Teams also developed a short video presentation focused on moving forward with CREL. The video was screened at the "Government of Bangladesh Coordination – Moving Forward with CREL" in Dhaka. The video summarized CREL's objectives and goals moving forward.

Workshops and awareness programs. A two-day communications workshop was held in Dhaka during Year 1. All communications staff attended the workshop and the sessions covered Year 2 goals and CREL's communications and outreach priorities. The workshop also included training on writing Success Stories, USAID and other official visits, and Branding and Marking.

CREL rolled out different awareness programs in all regions: The Cox's Bazar region celebrated International Biodiversity Day 2013 at various sites with a range of activities such as Rally, Quiz Competition, Discussion Meeting, and a Prize Distribution ceremony organized for the celebration. Cox's Bazar also celebrated World Environment Day 2013 at various sites in Cox's Bazar. Local newspapers published articles regarding the celebration of International Biodiversity Day 2013 by the CREL project and activities involving local citizens. Youth programs were held in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. Interactive Popular theater group were mobilized in Sundarbans as well as other regions.

Development of Promotional Materials including gender. CREL developed a one page flyer on CREL's objectives, goals and gender approach. The work is continuing into Year 2 on developing key messages, posters, brochures and other promotional materials for CREL. The project has held four staff orientation sessions on gender at CREL headquarters with all staff and four regional gender orientation trainings at each of CREL's regions in Year 1.

6. Performance Monitoring

M&E Plan developed and approved. In line with USAID's Development Objective 4 PMP and after significant consultation with USAID, the project Results Framework and detailed M&E plan were developed, and approved by USAID on 6 June 2013. The M&E plan details a total of 19 indicators aligned with four intermediate results and 8 sub-IRs.

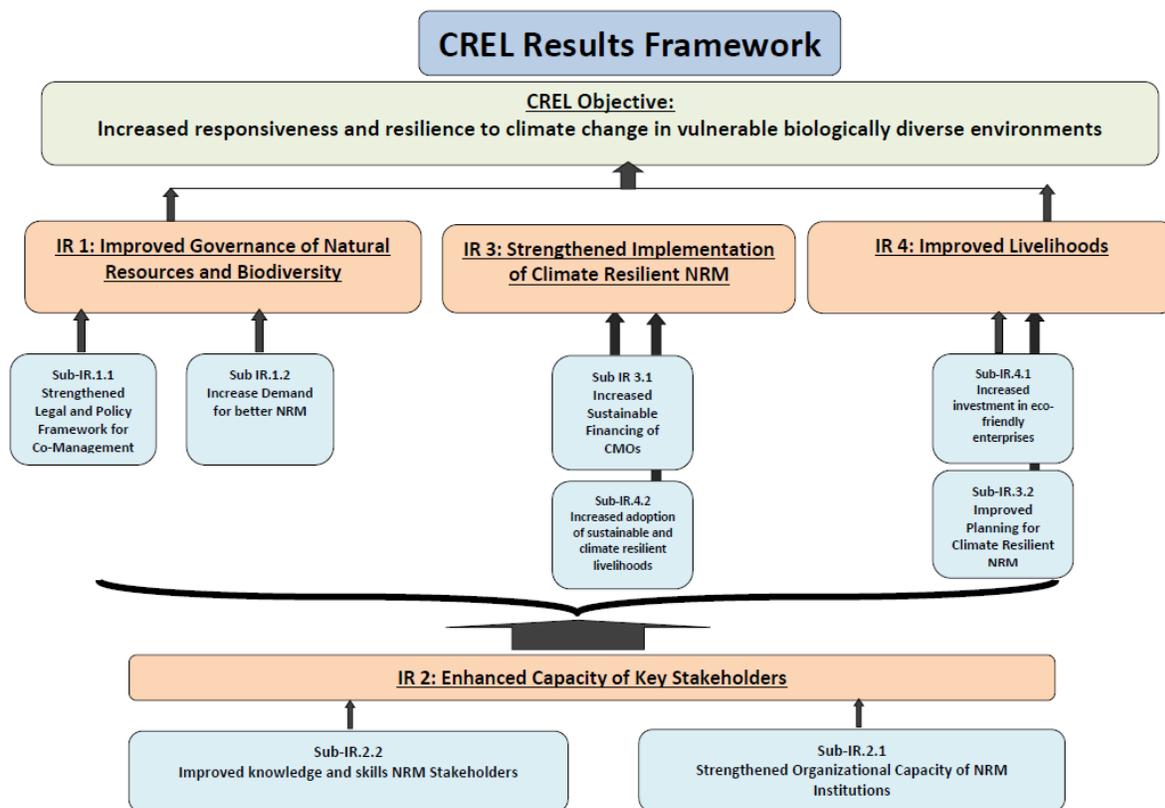


Figure 10: CREL Results Framework

CreLink on-line data and reporting system developed. CreLink is a web based data entry and access system with ultra-thin data architecture developed for field based data entry and access. It has been designed to capture, organize and report real-time M&E data on CREL implementation, particularly data at the individual trainee/ livelihood skill training recipient level. CreLink will also hold a wide range of other indicators achieved at the site level for which decentralized data entry will be used. Initial orientation of and feedback from staff has been completed, and data recording through CreLink will be functional from the first quarter of Year 2 and reporting functions using the project M&E data will be available to selected stakeholders, including USAID. DivineIT, a local IT firm was engaged to support the design and operation of CreLink. An international consultant and expert in web-based systems, Mr. Praveen Baidya, Business Contracts Director, KISAN Project, Winrock Nepal provided technical backstopping based on his experience administering a similar innovative system called **FieldLink-Nepal** - in the Education for Income Generation (EIG) Program, Nepal. Mr. Baidya conducted two missions during 24-27 Feb and 22-27 June 2013 in support of the CreLink development team.

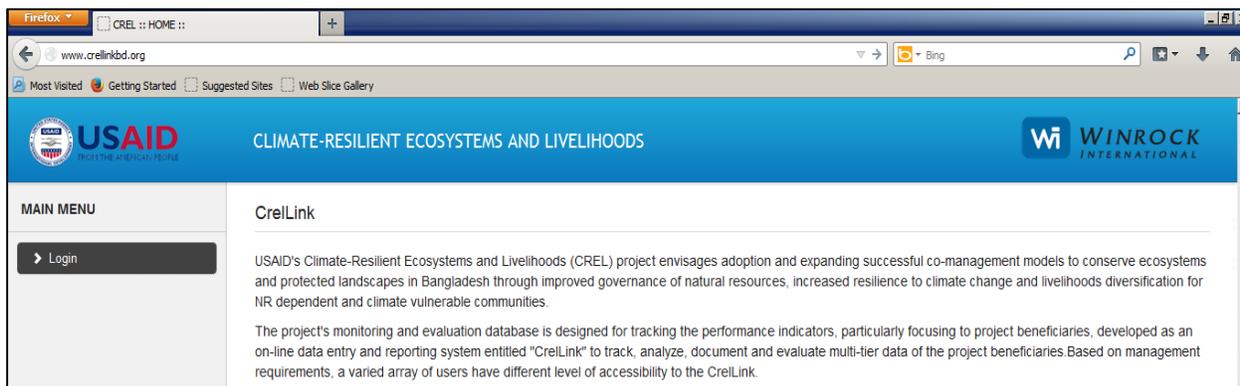


Figure 11: CrelLink - Snapshot of web-based CREL M&E database.

Detailed orientation for field teams in the IT related aspects of M&E is planned in Year 2. The orientation will cover CrelLink and will include the use of GPS and applications for field based data entry using tablet computers. Regular visits by Dhaka based specialists to support field teams will continue.

GIS Activities. Some of the project indicators, as well as activities including site level co-management and climate resilient natural resource planning depend on reliable spatial information. CREL collected and reviewed existing spatial datasets from previous USAID projects (IPAC, NSP, MACH). Based on this review, gaps were identified and the CREL GIS team is progressing to fill these gaps by compiling data from other sources including GOB agencies. This geo-database of project sites will serve the concerned stakeholders. This geo-database contains GIS/Remotely Sensed data on land use, infrastructure, administrative boundaries and associated documentation. All the GIS/RS data found were brought to one platform with the same projection system and metadata format. Master shape files containing core, buffer and landscape boundaries of all inherited CREL sites have been developed. In Year 2 the geo-database will be extended to the new sites and enhanced to include socio-economic, climatic and biophysical information. The GIS will generate land use and background maps for local planning for climate resilience and PA management, as well as providing a base for forest inventories and wetland land use and biodiversity surveys. In Year 2 we will develop a landscape atlas for two selected regions as an input to national REDD readiness development. Winrock International's Ecosystem Services Unit is providing technical assistance to GIS and the M&E team of the project. Mr. Michael Netzer, Senior Program Associate visited Dhaka during 27 April to 9 May 2013 and will visit again from 10- 21 November 2013 to help in the design of the spatial data collection as well as help in the design of baselines.

Baseline Surveys. For many indicators the baseline was zero, and for others the end of IPAC data can be treated as the baseline. The majority of beneficiaries in Component 4 will join the project in Year 2, when their baseline data will be collected and entered into CrelLink. For biophysical indicators, fish catch monitoring will start in Year 2 in Hail Haor and Hakaluki Haor. The main baseline survey this year was a detailed scorecard assessment of all the inherited co-

management committees and community organizations engaged in natural resource management (collectively CMOs). As well as directly contributing to several project indicators, this activity is also reported under Component 1 as its main purpose is to guide the strengthening and ultimate graduation and long-term sustainability of these committees and organizations. The CREL team completed assessments of 58 CMOs using a scorecard, which covers 11 dimensions of the organization’s performance: natural resource management, climate change resilience, monitoring and learning, pro-poor advocacy, women's promotion, organizational effectiveness, financial management, internal governance, leadership, government support for co-management, and external linkages. A detailed analysis will be reported in the first quarter of Year 2.

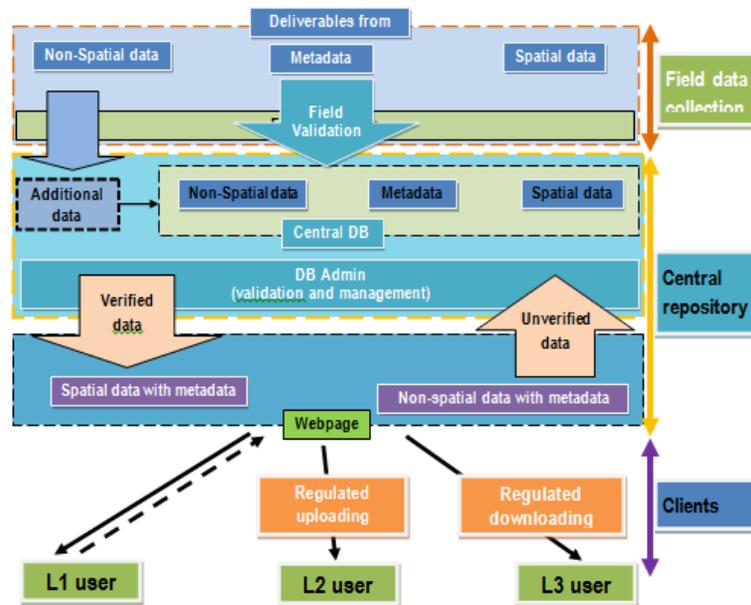


Figure 12: Overall design of CreLink

Implementation Challenges and Proposed Solutions

Remoteness of project locations and unreliable power supply, and within some PAs limited cell phone network coverage are challenges to the use of real-time field based data entry and data use. Normal uninterrupted power units give limited continuity for computer operations, so we will investigate enhancing reliability of power (for example through solar systems) where appropriate.

Mobilizing the project team to new sites has been delayed for various reasons, so baseline information on these sites has also been delayed.

The political environment of the country has been unstable during much of Year 1. This has resulted in delay in the progress of implementation, as meetings and workshops have been postponed. The CREL project team is working through these hurdles and trying to maintain program implementation to the extent possible.

7. Administrative and Financial

Personnel. During this reporting period, CREL has recruited and filled nearly all required staff positions; technical, administrative and support using Winrock standard competitive procedures. The recruitment of field-based positions has also been completed through the field implementing partners in an effective and collaborative manner.

CREL project offices established. The CREL project office setup has been completed in Dhaka as well as in all four regional locations including the site offices. All the project offices are fully functional and equipped as of end of this fourth quarter period.

Procurement. Procurements have been made for CREL Dhaka head office, regional offices and the site offices. They include computers and peripherals, basic office furniture and fixtures, software, reproduction, projection, motorcycles, fire-fighting, power back up equipment. An overall picture of the equipment procurement status is depicted below:

Table 6: Completed Equipment and Service Agreements

Equipment Procurement	Service/Other Procurement
Laptops	Vehicles service agreement
Desktops	Office security agreement
Multimedia	Internet service agreement
Data Back-up	Field survey / assessment related agreements
Printers	CreLink (online M&E data input)
Networking	Leases
Internet	
UPSs	
Basic Furniture	
Air Conditioners (Dhaka HO completed; Khulna regional office to be done)	
Copiers	
Motorcycles (current requirement completed; additional may be required once new sites are made operational)	
Fire Extinguishers	

Sub-agreements. During this period, CREL, in coordination with the Winrock home office, has developed and finalized six sub-agreements for local and US-based partners. Based on the annual implementation plans, budgets have been prepared, sub-agreement modifications made and executed. By the end of this reporting period, field partners are all well-equipped, self-sufficient and implementing field activities.

Compliance issues. The CREL field operations and security manuals were developed and put in place during this period. Various office circulars including the security of project properties, field travel, office holidays, cell phone use, etc. were developed and implemented. CREL

submitted periodic reports to the mission that included quarterly financial projection and progress reports, VAT reports, quarterly progress reports etc.

CREL Accounts. The project accounting set-up has been successfully completed during this period. All business transactions are recorded and posted in the system using the Quick Books software. As the project is moving toward full scale operation, the periodic expenditures are also increasing which the table below depicts:

Table 7: CREL Year 1 Expenditures by Quarter

CREL Quarters	Expenditures
Quarter 1	US\$: 244,758
Quarter 2	US\$: 786,905
Quarter 3	US\$: 776,053
Quarter 4	US\$: 1,459,147

8. Plans for Year 2

Year 2 will see a rapid expansion and acceleration central and field-based activities and the activities can be found in the CRELs year 2 work plan. A major focus of the year 2 plans will be on strengthening the management of natural resources and biophysical condition of sites in which CREL is working. This will be accomplished through support to improved policies, capacity-building, training and grants to CMOs, and focused communication and outreach support to these activities.

Sustainability. Development activities and support will commence with 30,000 beneficiaries to receive project assistance and realize diversified and sustainable income increases by the end of the second year of the project. A cornerstone to this expansion will be the extensive vocational and financial training that is scheduled in the master training plan. The project has designed and in Year 2 will deliver financial literacy and enterprise training through local organizations, and support private sector linkages with resource user groups (RUGs) to add value, negotiate fair market prices, and promote savings. This training will build the capacity of resource and provide them with the skills to participate profitably in value chain activities that will increase access to inputs, credit, markets, information, and improved technology. CREL is increasing beneficiary access to AIG and microfinance, and building capacity of targeted populations to manage social and financial assets. We expect that collaboration with several private sector partners will commence and augment CREL activities, and results related to vocational skill enhancement, new jobs and increased income for a large number of beneficiaries.

Another cornerstone of CREL’s sustainability strategy is in the program helping organizations implement selected functions and activities related to ecosystem, NRM and livelihoods that can be continued on a long-term basis without direct external support, e.g., donor assistance, government subsidies, etc. For ecosystems and NRM promoted through more effective co-management, this entails defining roles, responsibilities, tasks and activities, measuring current

levels of performance within these indicators, and then building their technical, managerial, administrative and financial capacity to maintain levels of acceptable performance. Graduation of an organization from US Government support requires achievement of agreed upon levels of performance for these indicators, which include regular sources of sufficient funds to continue implementing the CMO's NRM plan, formal recognition by GOB, and long term use/management/planning rights over the site. During Year 2 and based on the assessment described below CREL will establish the key criteria for sustainability and measure these again at the end of the program. The criteria will be used as the determinants for sustainability.

CREL has assessed current levels of performance for 60 CMOs in general categories of functional performance and sustainability. This involved critical review and scoring of a range of individual measures grouped under a series of indicator themes that include: NR management, women's roles, roles of the poor, organizational functioning and governance, financial management, and co-management linkages, as well as the ability to cope with risks related to climate change. Capacity-building through training, grants and supporting activities (governance, communications) is underway for existing CMOs.

Climate Resiliency. A key outcome of CREL is increased capacity of ecosystems and livelihoods to withstand selected key impacts of climate change, in a long-term sustainable manner. Increased capacity will in turn, impart increased resiliency to climate change impacts. CREL is supporting and improving good practices in sustainable development and environmental governance and management with two areas of particular emphasis: 1) attention to hazards and risks of potential impacts of climate change; and 2) consideration of uncertainty and long-term future trends in these impacts, when developing plans and undertaking biophysical interventions. Supporting good practices also means building in flexibility in the plans and avoiding decisions/actions that compromise or limit future adaptive measures, and ensuring that interventions consider the potential range of climate change impacts. This is being accomplished through a combination of increasing awareness and understanding among stakeholders, building their capacity and supporting a blend of complimentary actions (e.g., governance, planning, management, biophysical interventions) that will converge and promote this resiliency.

Specifically, CREL is increasing capacity/resiliency by analyzing gaps and adding climate change considerations to resource governance and planning. Sixty CMOs have been assessed and opportunities identified to help them understand and incorporate actions to mitigate and adapt to impacts through planning and interventions in protected areas and wetlands. The participatory climate risk assessment conducted with a wide range of stakeholders established current levels of understanding of climate change risks, and training programs are being implemented to help these stakeholders take control of lives and environments and prepare to counter these pending impacts. Communications and outreach activities are promoting awareness and engagement of stakeholders in the above processes.

CREL is also strengthening climate resiliency by creating new and more diversified job opportunities and directing beneficiaries away from livelihood activities that are most likely to be negatively affected by the impacts of climate change, e.g., changes in the availability of water for potable consumption, household and agricultural use, inundation by storm events and rising

sea levels and increasing salinity of soils that will preclude traditional crops. The result will be viable livelihoods and enterprises that increase incomes, sustain resources and productivity, and provide marginal and vulnerable populations with the technical and financial means to adapt to, mitigate or avoid climate change impacts.



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Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL)
AID-388-A-12-00007

ANNEXES

Annex I. Schedule of Technical Activities

Component 1: Improved Governance of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
1.a <i>Expand the landscape level knowledge base</i>							
1.a.1	Identify knowledge gaps					Set of priorities for monitoring and studies Technical working group to continue guiding this sub-component	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> topics for studies identified; regional reports on priorities completed; technical groups for research will be formed in Q1 of Y2
1.a.2	Determine baseline biophysical, biodiversity and natural resource productivity conditions and establish monitoring systems					On-going monitoring system housed at Winrock/Bangladesh following best practice methods with user friendly databases for real-time data entry and analysis, capable of showing spatial and temporal trends in biodiversity	<i>Activity in progress:</i> contributions to national REDD+ framework and reference levels in pilot areas under development; geographical extent of landscapes being established; baseline assessments will begin in Q1 of Y2
1.a.3	Spatial data bases, mapping and GIS to guide implementation and impact assessment					Databases, initial GIS based databases functioning for at least one landscape in each of three regions	<i>Activity in progress:</i> gap analysis for GIS database completed and compilation of images and existing data in progress
1.a.4	Competitive research grants to address knowledge gaps and test techniques and methods					Grants manual, At least two grants awarded and studies underway (with completion in year 2)	<i>Activity in progress;</i> grants manual approved; research grants module restructured into JDR3rd grant format.
1.b <i>Build the capacity of the GOB at local and national levels</i>							
1b.1	Detailed assessment of sustainability and capacity of existing local co-management institutions					Report and recommendations at general and site-specific levels setting out route maps for tailored exit plans to enable graduation of each existing co-management body from project support, and where necessary guiding reformulation of site-level institutional arrangements	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> tools for CMO assessment prepared in consultation with field partners; assessment conducted in Q4 for 58 groups; capacity gaps identified; CMO sustainability framework to be defined in Q1 of Y2
1b.2	Develop and test with co-management stakeholders self-assessment methods					Self-assessment method developed and tested in one round by all existing CMOs	<i>Activity rescheduled for Year 2:</i> to allow full participation of all GoB, CMO and other key stakeholders in developing and testing the methods
1b.3	Plan support to focal points in local government in project landscapes for climate change resilient NRM					Local plans of action for making use of climate change information	<i>Activity in progress:</i> initial planning with field-based partners initiated; a draft framework guideline for use of CC info prepared. Application with actions scheduled in PY2.

Component 1: Improved Governance of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
1b.4	Facilitate inclusion of CMOs in reinvigorated local government standing committees					CMO representatives in these committees; Plan for capacity building	<i>Activity in progress:</i> CMO members co-opted for membership in Standing Committees in 39 Union Parishads (Councils), with 21 formal appointments approved.
1.c	<i>Increase awareness and support</i>						
1c.1	Develop a communications strategy to promote good governance of NRM guided by a policy advocacy group					Communications strategy (March 31, 2013) Well qualified partners contracted. Policy advocacy group functioning	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> strategy approved by USAID; TOR for policy advocacy group drafted
1c.2	Raise public awareness and understanding of adaptive co-management					General awareness among public of principles of co-management, accountable NR governance, and CREL initiative	<i>Activity in progress:</i> CREL participated in several special events, e.g., World Environment Day
1c.3	Develop and use communications materials to inform populations of project landscapes					Communication materials and activities conducted Change in understanding among people in inherited sites of governance principles and stakeholder responsibilities	<i>Activity in progress:</i> video and 1-pager produced; communication resource groups identified; key messages developed
1c.4	Orientation of journalists on good governance issues in co-management and NR					Orientation and training events held: journalists trained and oriented to co-management.	<i>Activity in progress:</i> regional orientations for journalists completed; journalist profiles developed and linked to their specific interests and support to CREL activities
1.d	<i>Support the development of more effective and clearly delineated policies, laws and mechanisms for enforcement</i>						
1d.1	Review of NR related policies and their gaps related to co-management and climate change					Strategy and priorities for policy support sub-component	<i>Activity in progress:</i> review of 28 policies completed and 14 targeted for CREL support to revisions that will promote co-management resiliency to climate change
1d.2	Facilitate policy dialogue on good governance of NR and biodiversity					Agreement and buy-in among policy champions to key areas of policy reform	<i>Activity in progress:</i> consultations conducted and inputs solicited at regional level
1d.3	Facilitate active interest in sustainable NR and participatory governance of NR among land administration.					Land administration participants actively involved in capacity building and other events	<i>Activity in progress:</i> one-on-one discussions held with Dhaka-based MoL staff and regional District Commissioners on PAs and leasing issues
1d.4	Facilitate and promote long-term leasing of water bodies by					Renewal of use rights of CBOs with rights expiring.	

Component 1: Improved Governance of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
	well-functioning CBOs					Expansion of duration and numbers of water bodies where CBOs have reserved rights	<i>Activity in progress:</i> CREL staff supported MOFL/DoF efforts to encourage MoL to continued 6 long-term leases that recently expired
1d.5	Expand revenue sharing between CMOs and government and strengthen accountable use of those funds					Revenue sharing formalized in all forest PAs under existing co-management including Sundarbans Systems are transparent and functioning	<i>Activity in progress:</i> CREL staff is participating in consultative discussions on PA Co-management Rule 2013 and summarizing findings
1.e	<i>Strengthen the enabling environment for CMO sustainability</i>						
1e.1	Determine ways of bringing landscape areas of biodiversity/NR value but mixed status under co-management frameworks and strengthening incentives for co-management					Review underway with interim report (activity to be completed in year-2)	<i>Activity in progress:</i> Hail Haor-Lawacchara catchment area identified; 17 new sites evaluated and 9 selected for inclusion in Y2 activities
1e.2	Review co-management experience and identify key external challenges to sustainability and appropriate arrangements for different socio-environmental situations					Recommendations on co-management institutional arrangements	<i>Activity in progress:</i> guiding document on CMO legacy and way forward prepared for partners to strengthen CMOs; vision document and revised CMO architecture in progress
1e.3	Develop participatory monitoring and reporting systems for threats and other key indicators					Pilot systems established in at least three co-managed sites	<i>Activity in progress:</i> fish-catch monitoring tools prepared; activity rescheduled for Y2 to allow completion of PMP and other baseline assessments

Component 2: Enhanced Knowledge and Capacity of Stakeholders

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
2.a	<i>Provide targeted training and technical assistance to stakeholders</i>						
2.a.1	Initiate support to enable grant recipients to manage grants					Report on capacity assessment and training needs	<i>Activity in progress:</i> grants team completed pre-grants training to CREL staff and CMO members
						Prioritized training plan and materials	
						Training administered to Year 1 participants	
2.a.2	Build capacity to address climate change					Baseline report	<i>Activity in progress:</i> training needs assessment completed; capacity development training plan developed
						Capacity development plan	
						Training report	
2.a.3	Build co-management organization capacity					Baseline report	<i>Activity in progress:</i> baseline assessment curriculum development ongoing
						Capacity development plan for partnering organizations and for existing and new CMOs	
						Organizations trained.	
2.a.4	Implement livelihood and enterprise training					Initial training plan	<i>Activity in progress;</i> value chain training completed for field-based CREL staff
						Training administered according to plan	
2.a.5	Implement technical training					Training modules	<i>Activity in progress:</i> topics for training modules identified based on 2.a.2 training needs assessment and Value chain assessment report
						Training administered	
						Information to strengthening co-management	
2.b	<i>Assess and build institutional capacity for long-term professional development and training</i>						
2.b.1	Strengthen key partner government agencies					Strategy and plan for professional development	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> will begin in Q1 of Y2, utilizing the just completed FAO and GIZ training needs assessments
						Relations established with US universities	
2.b.2	Provide training in environmental law or other relevant topics					Training modules developed by service providers	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> based on its lower priority to other activities, will begin in Y2
						Training administered	
2.b.3	Enhance NGO capacity development for transition grants					Participatory capacity-building plans	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> to Year 2, pending applications and assessment of potential grantees
						Provision of technical assistance and training	
2.c	<i>Cultivate a sound knowledge base and learning environment</i>						
2.c.1	Support expanded research grants programs for universities and government agencies					Grants Manual	<i>Activity dropped:</i> as per agreement with USAID to incorporate similar work under the JDR3rd grants program
						Initial micro grants issued	

Component 2: Enhanced Knowledge and Capacity of Stakeholders

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
2.c.2	Develop curricula to enhance understanding on NRM co-management and adaptation to climate change					Gap analysis on university curriculum on fisheries co-management, forestry co-management, and climate change adaptation	<i>Activity in progress:</i> developed SOW and agreement with local consultants to review existing university and GoB training program curricula during Q1 of Y2
						Agreements on courses and modules to be enhanced	
						MOU with one university for twining	
2.c.3	Assist specialist groups and CMOs					Agreements on linkages between resource groups and sites	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> for Y2, pending completion of the CMO assessment (Activity 1.b.1)

Component 3: Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Climate-Resilient NRM and Adaptation

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
3.a	<i>Improve preparation and implementation of PA management and climate change plans</i>						
3.a.1	Finalize sites and landscapes not previously supported by USG for expansion of co-management					<p>Justified set of new areas agreed with authorities for establishing co-management</p> <p>Initial information including spatial data compiled on these areas</p>	<p><i>Activity in progress:</i> 25 potential conservation sites not previously supported for co-management by USAID were reviewed to generate background information and support an informed decision on new sites to be added under the project; after discussion with government partners and field reviews; 11 sites have been selected and recommended to the relevant government partners; the 11 selected sites (including one catchment expansion that does not involve new co-managed lands and one coastal ECA that already has a form of co-management supported by past non-US initiatives) would almost achieve the target of an additional 43,000 ha of biologically significant land brought under effective co-management.</p>
3a.2	Participatory planning and community mobilization for co-management in areas not previously supported by USG					Initial analysis of issues and action plan for each potential co-management unit in new sites	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> will be initiated in Q1 of Y2
3a.3	Develop and test methods for integrated climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning					Set of tested methods for use in activity 3a.4	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment (PCVA) methods and tools developed and tested
3a.4	Participatory review of CMO NR Management plans with agreed changes addressing climate change adaptation and NR management					Revisions to management plans in 13 conservation sites of existing CMOs (28) that address natural resource sustainability, climate change adaptation, and links with value chains	<i>Activity in progress:</i> training has been arranged at 3 regions, namely Sylhet, Chittagong and Khulna for staffs to identify climate change adaptation and mitigation options.
3a.5	Develop action plans and exit strategies for strengthening and sustaining existing CMO					Action plan for each existing CMO	<i>Activity in progress:</i> CMO assessment completed
3a.6	Make small grants to existing CMOs to restore ecosystems, enable biodiversity based livelihood development, and/or					Manuals and procedures for awarding and managing small grants	<i>Activity in progress:</i> proposals are being prepared by 24 CMOs

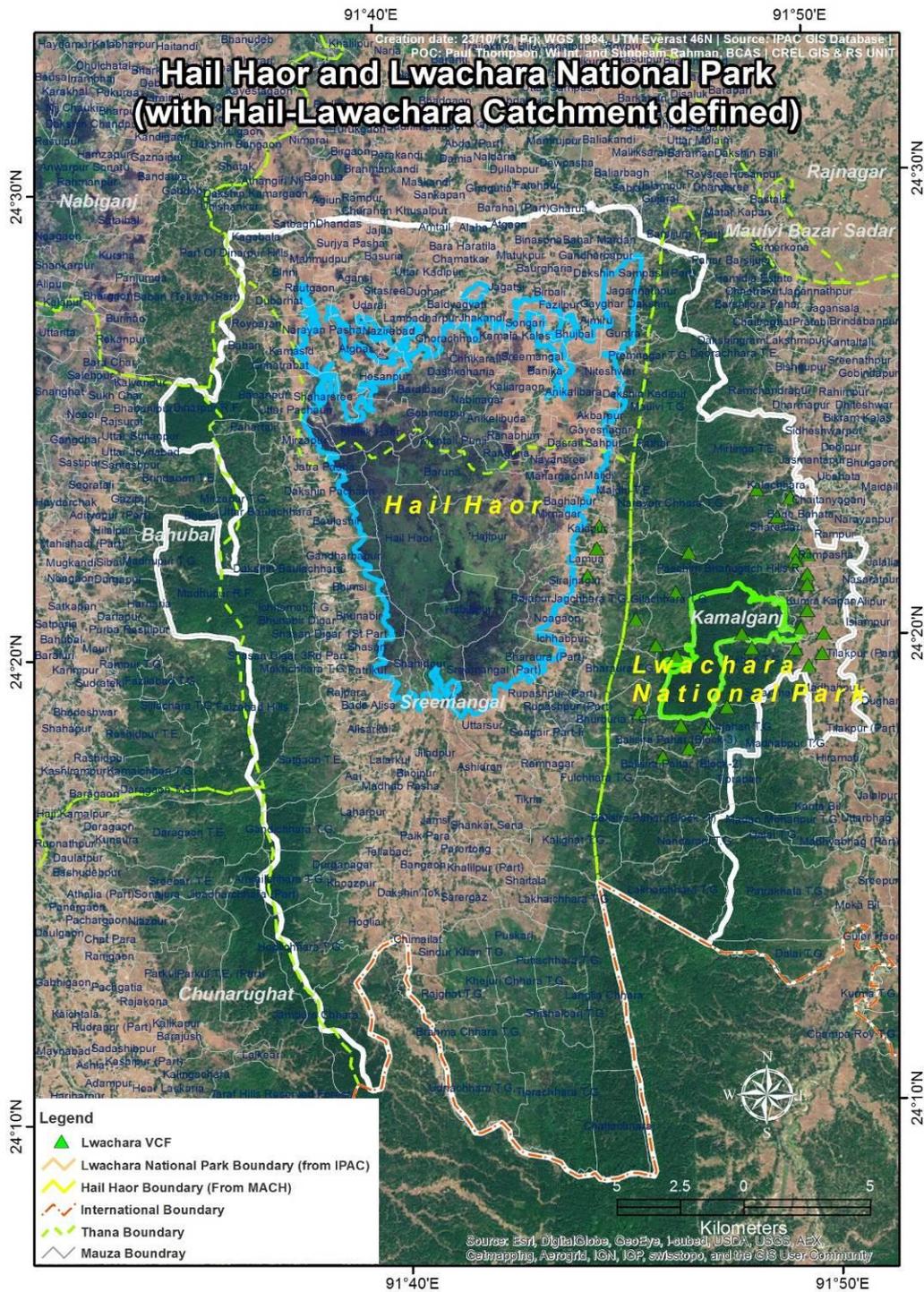
Component 3: Strengthened Planning and Implementation of Climate-Resilient NRM and Adaptation

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
	enhance community adaptation to climate change					Initial set of grants agreed for stronger existing CMOs (note implementation is seasonal and is expected to continue into the 2013-14 dry season)	
3a.7	Initiate outreach of climate resilient planning and NR management					Set of revised CBO management plans for each of these CBOs, and climate change adapted actions initiated	<i>Activity in progress:</i> inventory of existing management plans is underway
3.b	<i>Support sustainable financing</i>						
3b.1	Establish plan for introducing sustainable financing mechanisms for suitable co-managed sites based on linkages with private and public sectors					Established plan and priorities, initial agreements with at least one private sector group	<i>Activity in progress:</i> opportunities investigated for communities to leverage funding around project sites in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar regions; IDLC, a nonbanking financial institute, agreed verbally to form a partnership and provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding for CREL's livelihood program; similar initial discussions held with Chevron; actions to address visitor entry fee collection and sharing are under discussion
3b.2	Identify and initiate use of tools and methods in support of sustainable financing					Tools and methods and sites agreed for testing in year 2	
3.c	<i>Leverage USG investments</i>						
3c.1	Develop linkages with other USAID programs to obtain services for the poor in co-managed landscapes.					Links and agreements with projects to provide services to communities in co-managed landscapes	<i>Activity in progress:</i> draft MOU was developed and submitted to Arannayak Foundation for support under the Climate Resilient Afforestation and Reforestation Project of World Bank funded project; CREL provided support to USAID's DOI/ITAP team to identify ecotourism development opportunities in two PAs
						Five Farmer-to-Farmer Volunteers supporting CREL CMOS or income generating groups	

Component 4. Improved and Diversified Livelihoods that are Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient to Climate Change

No.	Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Deliverables (CA or WP)	Status of Activity and Deliverables
4.a	<i>Promote landscape level assessments and value chain analyses for economic growth planning</i>						
4.a.1	Beneficiary criteria and selection					Report defining target group and priorities, landscape area to target, target population in each site/landscape Updated village based data on the coverage of the poor in the landscape	<i>Activity in progress:</i> report drafted in consultation with FD, CMCs and community and will be finalized in September; updated database will be completed in September following selection of value chains
4.a.2	Subsector and value chain analysis and or community resource assessments					Detailed value chain subsectors identified in value chain analysis report	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> value chain subsectors identified
4.a.3	Assess market demand					Rapid market assessment report Component strategy	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> assessment report and strategy prepared
4.b	<i>Strengthen/create value chains, linkages and partnership and catalyze enterprise and service sector development (from proposal 4b and 4c)</i>						
4.b.1	Design livelihood strategies and select value chains					Report Livelihood strategies selected/designed for the various landscapes/communities	<i>Activity in progress:</i> final draft in preparation
4.b.2	Improve entrepreneurial and financial skills through targeted literacy training					Basic literacy curriculum developed and entrepreneurial and financial literacy curriculum developed Scope and plan for literacy and entrepreneurship training	<i>Activity and deliverables completed:</i> pilot program will begin in Q1 of Y2
4.b.3	Learn skills and adopt practices that can generate income (training in subsectors selected)					Training curriculum developed Training reports and data of people trained entered into M&E database	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> will begin in Q1 of Y2
4.b.4	Strengthen value chains					Value chain strengthening plan developed	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> will begin in Q1 of Y2
4.b.5	Link targeted beneficiaries to credit programs and other donor funded projects					Credit Literacy curriculum Key microfinance organizations identified within landscapes Credit assessment report for key CREL landscapes	<i>Activity in progress:</i> credit programs and cooperating organization identified
4.b.6	Conduct baseline surveys of economic benefits for sample of target stakeholders for this component					Baseline income and employment survey	<i>Activity rescheduled:</i> will begin in Q1 of Y2, pending finalization of targeted intervention points in selected value chains

Annex II. Hail Haor and Lawachara National Park Combined Catchment Landscape.



Annex III. Communities Improving Biophysical Conditions: The case of Tikapara near Khadimnagar National Park

Tikarpara is an example of an early initiative to improve biophysical condition, where 2,063 seedlings were planted on 1.2 ha of land in the Shah Sundar Arabia Islamia Madrasa and its graveyard. This involved 80 beneficiaries (70% of them are female) of CREL supported village committees. Tikarpara village is in Khadimpara union of Sylhet Sadar Upazila, Sylhet district, near Khadimnagar National Park. A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was formed that was composed of members of the Co-Management Committee (CMC) (including People’s Forum representative, Forest Department (Forest Range Officer), and a Graveyard Management Committee. The PIC ensured timely implementation (sapling collection, pit digging, tree planting, and staking). The PIC organized an orientation and inauguration ceremony on 17 August 2013 at Shah Sundar Arabia Islamia Madrasa premises with the support of Tikarpara VCF, where local Forest Department staff provided technical advice.

In CREL, planting of indigenous bio-diverse and resilient species is a priority and the Forest Department aides in the selection and planting under CREL programs. Accordingly, after consultation with Forest Department, the CMO and the community, selected 13 timber, fruit and medicinal species and the planting carried out by the Forest Department: Koroi (*Albizia procera*), Chikrashi (*Chickrasia tabularis*), Kadom (*Anthocephalus cinensis*), Chapalish (*Artocarpus chaplasha*), Jam (*Syzygium cumini*), Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Payara (*Psidium guagava*), Amloki (*Terminalia emblica*), Haritoki (*Terminalia chebula*), Aurjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Jarul (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Lotcon (*Baccaurea ramiflora*), and Neem (*Azadirachta indica*). This modest plantation will contribute to restore native tree cover and provide habitat for wildlife, store carbon, and improve the livelihoods of people. CREL supported CMOs are making plans for expanding this kind of effort during the year 2 plans.



Figure 14: PIC members at Tikarpara, Sylhet



Figure 13: Planted seedlings at Tikarpara, Sylhet

Annex IV. CREL M&E Indicators for PY 1 (Oct/2012 – Sep/2013) Achievements

Indicator	CREL Indicators	Unit	LOP target	PY1 target	PY1 Achievement	Remarks
CREL DO: Increased responsiveness and resilience to climate change in vulnerable biologically diverse environments						
1	F4.8-7: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	tCO ₂ e	tbd	tbd	0	
			Baseline measure only	na	0	
2	F4.8.2-26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.	persons	80,000 (M- 43,000, F-37,000)	0	0	
IR 1: Improved Governance of Natural Resources and Biodiversity						
3	F4.8.2-28: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	nos.	14	1	0	Gaps in 14 policies are identified to propose policy adjustments and 2 analyzed.
SIR 1.1 Strengthened Legal and Policy Framework for Co-Management						
4	C1: Number of legally defined public land units assigned long-term for co-management.	nos. of land units	50	20	0	Selected wetlands and forest land units are identified.
SIR 1.2 Increased Demand for better NRM						
5	C2: Number of institutions requesting actions from higher governance tiers for better NRM.	nos. of requests/institutes	310/150	0	0	
IR 2: Enhanced Capacity of Key Stakeholders						
6	F4.8.1-27: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.	persons	12,600 (M- 9,450; F-3,150)	1,000	470 (F-83)	
7	C3: Number of training modules and curricula developed to promote co-management and climate resilience	nos.	5	0	0	We will report here only the Curricula; 3 Training modules/manuals developed; i. Training of Trainers' Training Manual; ii. Training manual on 'Climate resilient Adaptation and Mitigation in forest and wetland', iii 'Climate Resilient Value Chain Development Approach'
8	C4: Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making	persons	30,000	0	0	0
SIR 2.1 Strengthened Organizational Capacity of NRM Institutions						
9	C5: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues.	institutions	90	0	0	0
10	C6: Number of co-management units with improved performance.	Nos. of CMO/CBOs	65	0	0	Baselines for 58 CMO/CBOs are being developed.
SIR 2.2 Improved Knowledge and Skills of NRM stakeholders						

Indicator	CREL Indicators	Unit	LOP target	PY1 target	PY1 Achievement	Remarks
11	C7: Number of people receiving training to build resilience to climate change.	persons	50,000 (M – 37,500, F- 12,500)	2,550	85 (F-24)	
IR 3: Strengthened Implementation of Climate Resilient NRM						
12	F4.8.1-26: Number of hectares (ha.) of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance.					
	a) biologically significant areas already under improved management 686,000 ha	ha	686,000	0	0	review on-going for inherited sites
	b) Other NR areas already under improved management	ha	tbd	tbd	tbd	
	c) New biologically significant areas added under CREL 0	ha	43,000	23,000	0	
	d) New other NR areas added under CREL 0	ha	tbd	tbd	tbd	
13	C8: Number of hectares (ha.) of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical condition as a result of USG assistance.					
	a) biologically significant with direct interventions to change condition : 0	ha	tbd	0	12.77	Plantation activities in CREL landscape areas
	b) Other areas with direct interventions to change condition : 0	ha	tbd	0	0	
	c) biological significance areas under co-management	ha	Baseline developed for all co-managed sites	baseline only	0	
	d) wider NR areas under co-management	ha	tbd	baseline only	0	
SIR 3.1 Increased sustainable financing of CMOs						
14	C9: Funding leveraged from public and private sources contributing to improved natural resource management.	Million USD	\$ 20 million	0	0	
15	C10: Number of co-management organizations realizing improved revenue sharing.	CMOs	15	0	0	
SIR 3.2 Improved Planning for Climate Resilient NRM						
16	C11: Number of villages implementing actions to sustain and/or enhance resilience of their NR base.	villages	1,000 (inherited and 450 new)	1,000	907	Villages from inherited sites are being reviewed and new villages will be included from new sites.
IR 4: Improved Livelihoods that are Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient to Climate Change						
17	F4.8.1-6: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance.	persons	500,000; (M –250,000, F –250,000)	0	0	
SIR 4.1 Increased investment in eco-friendly enterprises						
18	C12: Additional market revenue generated from protected areas and landscapes as a result of USG assistance.	Million USD	\$ 4.5 mill	0	0	
SIR 4.2 Increased adoption of environmentally sustainable climate resilient livelihoods						
19	C13: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices.	nos. of farmers	Estimate 45,000 farmers	0	0	

ANNEX V. M&E Indicators Project Year One

Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Base Year	Base Value	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	2017 Target	LOP	Remarks
CREL Objective: CREL Objective: Increased Responsiveness and Resilience to climate change in vulnerable biologically diverse environments												
F4.8-7: Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO₂e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	CO ₂ e t	a) direct intervention area	2012	tbd	tbd	0	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd		
		b) wider biological significance and NR areas under co-management	2012	tbd	na	na	na	na	na	na	Measure, no target	Base values to be measured from existing remote sensing and past or new field inventory
F4.8.2-26: Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.	Persons	Male	2012	0	0	0	5,375	8,163	16,125	13,438	43,101	
		Female	2012	0	0	0	4,625	6,937	13,875	11,562	36,999	
Intermediate Result 1: Improved Governance of Natural Resources & Biodiversity												
F4.8.2-28: Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Number	analyzed	2012	0		2						Only passed/ approved targets shown, 2 out of 14 identified focus areas analysed and possible changes drafted/identified but not yet consulted
		drafted and consulted	2012	0		0						
		submitted/presented for approval	2012	0	1	0	3	2	4	4	14	
		passed/ approved	2012	0		0						
		implementation started	2012	0		0						
<i>Sub-IR 1.1: Strengthened Legal and Policy Framework for Co-management</i>												

Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Base Year	Base Value	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	2017 Target	LOP	Remarks
C1: Number of legally defined public land units assigned long-term for co-management.	Land units	Wetland, forest	2012	Those already assigned long term not counted	20	0	10	20	0	0	50	Forest PAs assigned for co-management form baseline. MOFL requested allocation of 40 water bodies. Decision from MOL pending
<i>Sub-IR 1.2: Increased Demand for better NRM</i>												
C2 Number of institutions requesting actions from higher governance tiers for better NRM	Institutions	UP	2012	0	0	0	30	50	80	150	310	
		CMO		0	0	0	10	20	30	100	160	
Intermediate Result 2: Enhanced Capacity for Key Stakeholders												
F4.8.1-27: Number of people receiving USG-supported training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation.	Persons	Male	2012	0	750	387	2,250	3,000	2,250	1,200	9,450	
		Female	2012	0	250	83	750	1,000	750	400	3,150	
C3: Number of training modules and curricula developed to promote co-management and climate resilience	Modules	None	2012	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	
C4: Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making	Persons	GOB officials	2012	0	0	0	3,000	10,000	15,000	2,000	30,000	Targets to be disaggregated
		Local People				0						
<i>Sub-IR 2.1: Strengthened Organizational Capacity of NRM Institutions</i>												
C5: Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change	Institutions	none	2012	0	0	0	0	30	40	20	90	

Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Base Year	Base Value	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	2017 Target	LOP	Remarks	
issues.													
C6: Number of co-management units with improved performance.	CMOs	None	2013	0	0	0	0	20	30	15	65	Baseline assessment completed	
<i>Sub-IR 2.2: Improved knowledge and skills of NRM stakeholders</i>													
C7: Number of people receiving training to build resilience to climate change.	Persons	Male	2012	0	1,912	61	9,000	18,750	7,500	337	37,499	Progress delayed as linked with timing of inclusion of beneficiaries in value chain support which will start in PY2	
		Female	2012	0	638	24	3,000	6,250	2,500	123	12,511		
Intermediate Result 3: Strengthened Implementation of Climate Resilient NRM													
F4.8.1-26: Number of hectares (ha.) of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved NRM as a result of USG assistance.	Ha	Biologically significant areas already under improved management	2012	686,000	686,000	0	686,000	686,000	686,000	686,000	686,000		
		Other NR areas already under improved management	2012	tbd	tbd	0	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	GIS work underway to define these areas
		New biologically significant areas added under CREL	2012	0	0	0	20,000	23,000	0	0	43,000		
		New other NR areas added under CREL	2012	0	0	0	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	
C8: Number of hectares (ha.) of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical condition as a result of USG assistance	ha	Biologically significant with direct interventions to change condition	2012	0	0	0	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd		
		Other areas with direct interventions to change condition	2012	0	0	13	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd		
		Biological significance areas under co-management	2012	tbd	na	0	na	na	na	na	Measure, no target	Measure, no target	

Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Base Year	Base Value	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	2017 Target	LOP	Remarks
		Wider NR areas under co-management	2012	tbd	na	0	na	na	na	na	Measure, no target	Measure, no target
<i>Sub-IR 3.1: Increased Sustainable Financing of CMOs</i>												
C9: Funding leveraged from public and private sources contributing to improved natural resource management.	US\$ mill	none	2012	0	0	0	0	\$5	\$5	10	20	
C10: Number of co-management organizations realizing improved revenue sharing.	CMOs	None	2012	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	15	
<i>Sub-IR 3.2: Improved Planning for Climate Resilient NRM</i>												
C11: Number of villages implementing actions to sustain and/or enhance resilience of their NR base.	villages	Already engaged in co-mgt.	2012	1,000	1,000	907	0	0	0	0	1,000	Further review and inclusion from new sites will take place.
		New to co-mgt.	2012	0	0	0	100	200	150	0	450	
Intermediate Result 4: : Improved Sustainable Livelihoods that are Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient to Climate Change												
F4.8.1-6: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and conservation as a result of USG assistance	persons	Male	2012	0	0		0	125,000	62,500	62,500	250,000	
		Female	2012	0	0		0	125,000	62,500	62,500	250,000	
<i>IR 4.1: Increased Investment in eco-friendly enterprises</i>												
C12 (Custom-output: SIR 4.1.2): Additional market revenue generated from protected areas and landscapes as a result of USG assistance	US\$ m	Additional net household income from value chain activities (agriculture, non-agriculture); Additional value of wetland products	2012	0	0		0	\$ 1 mill	\$ 1.5 mill	\$ 2 mill		
		Additional income to tourism enterprises										

Indicator	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Base Year	Base Value	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	2017 Target	LOP	Remarks
		Visitor fees										
<i>IR 4.2: Increased Adoption of benefit-sharing mechanisms</i>												
C13: Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices.	persons	Farmers and others	2012	0	0		0	22,500	22,500	0		
		People engaged in climate change adapted non-farm enterprises										