



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

BANGLADESH



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Bangladesh		
Year Started	2021		
	GEF	Non-GEF	Total
Number of projects	1	-	1
Grant amount committed	24,118	-	24,118
Project level co-financing in cash	-	-	-
Project level co-financing in kind	-	-	-
Total co-financing *	-		
<small>Source: SGP database as of 2023</small>			
<small>* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed</small>			

	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)		
Capacity Development	1	1
Total Projects Completed	1	1

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

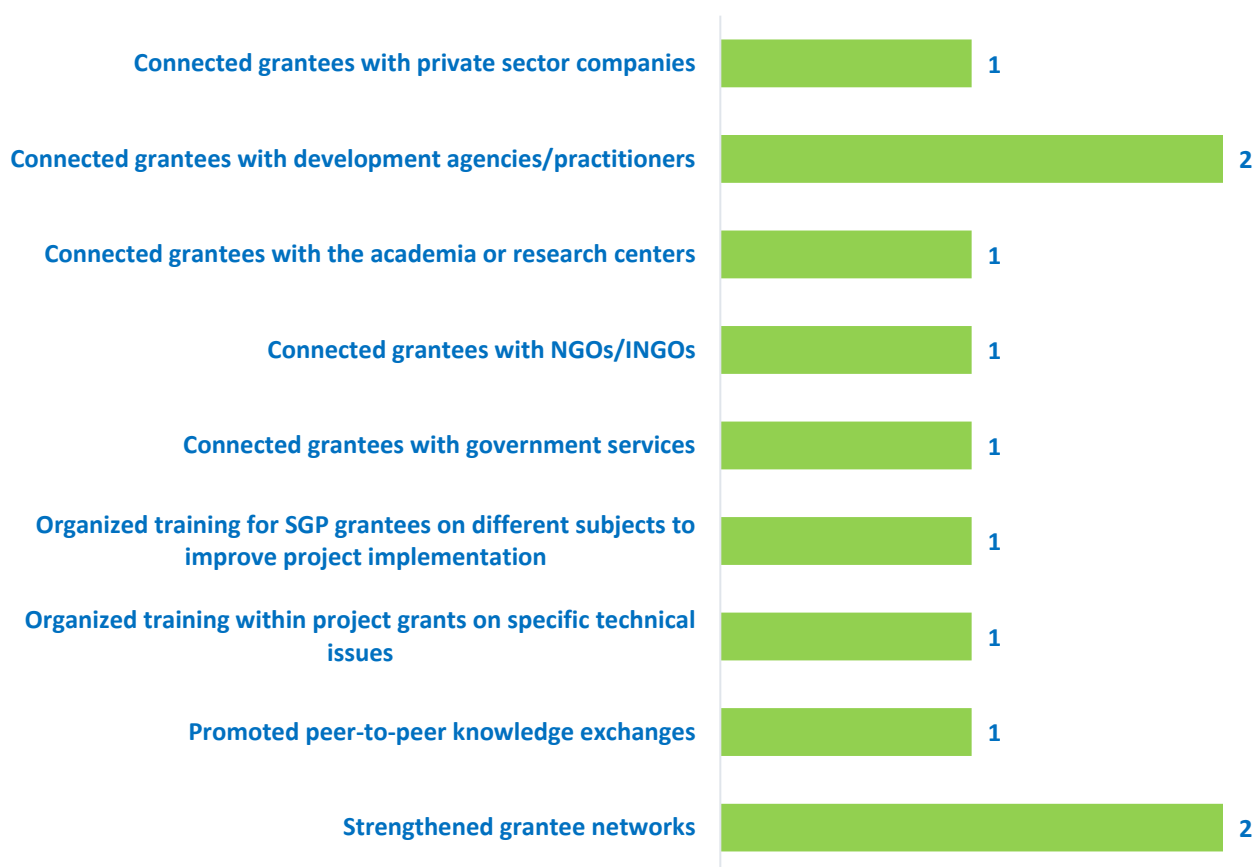
	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2023" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.			
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES			
Capacity Development			
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	1	1
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	1	1
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	25	25
GRANTMAKER PLUS			
CSO-Government Dialogue			
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	3	2	5
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	60	20	80
Gender			
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2
Indigenous Peoples			
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2
Ways to encourage IP projects			
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	1
Youth			
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	2

	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT			
National Steering Committee			
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	4	7
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	-	12	12

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Bangladesh has ratified/endorsed several commitments, including the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, UNCBD, UNCCD, NBSAP, NAMA, NAPA, NAP and NDC, and commenced many Government plans and policies. Bangladesh's eighth five-year plan, which runs from July 2020 to June 2025, is more concerned with people's well-being, has higher economic aspirations, and is committed to environmental sustainability. Table 1 provides a quick overview of the relevant conventions, national plans and programmes aligned with GEF SGP OP7 strategic priorities.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions/ national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / commence
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	2009 and reviewed is under finalization.
Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100	4 September 2018
Bangladesh Renewable Energy Policy	2008
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2004
Climate Change Trust Act	2010
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Bangladesh signed on 5 June 1992, and ratified it on 3 May 1993
Country Investment Plan (CIP) for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change 2020-2025	13 December 2017
Disaster Management Act. of Bangladesh	September 2012
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan	2015
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Convened in March 2014
Kyoto Protocol	2001
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	2013
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Adopted on 29 Oct 2010, entered into force on 12 Oct 2014
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	2005 update in 2009
National Environment Policy	1992 and updated in 2018
National REDD+ Strategy 2016	27 May 2015
National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) 2010-2021	14 September 2009

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	Bangladesh submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to UNFCCC on 25 Sept 2015, the updated NDC was submitted on August 26, 2021
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	23 May 2001
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Signed on 23 May 2001 and ratification on 12 March 2007
The Paris Agreement	2016
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	September 2015
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (UNCCD)	Bangladesh as a Party signed on 14 Oct 1994 and ratified on 26 Jan 1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Ratified and entered into force in 1997
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	Prepare and came into implementation in November 2005
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	First national communication 2002
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2017

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.