



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: March 2012

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 4022

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 00557

COUNTRY(IES): Bangladesh

PROJECT TITLE: Support to the implementation of the national biosafety framework for Bangladesh"

GEF AGENCY(IES): UNEP, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment & Forests

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Biodiversity

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): BD-SP6 (see preparation guidelines section on exactly what to write)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: BIOSAFETY PROGRAM

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	
Agency Approval date	April 2012
Implementation Start	June 2012
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	June 2014
Project Closing Date	May 2016

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK (Expand table as necessary)

Project Objective: To assist Bangladesh to implement the National Biosafety Framework in compliance with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety through enhancing the existing capacity on Biosafety at the Institutional, Individual and Systemic levels in Bangladesh, as well as to address national needs and priorities.								
Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Development of National Policy on Biosafety and Updating Guidelines on Biosafety and Biosafety Framework (NBF)	TA	<input type="checkbox"/> A stand alone biosafety Policy for safe use, handling and trans- boundary movement of LMOs is gazetted <input type="checkbox"/> Operational guidance on biosafety provided by the updated Biosafety Guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/> A National Biosafety Policy Document gazetted <input type="checkbox"/> Updated Biosafety Guidelines	25,000	60	17,000	40	42,000
2. Development and Promulgation of Regulatory Regime on Biosafety	TA	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and regulatory framework on biosafety is enacted and strengthened <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory regime on management of LMOs is enforced by appropriate institutions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety Act/Rules/ Standards/ by-laws <input type="checkbox"/> Formats for Monitoring and Enforcement of Biosafety <input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety regulations formulated for LMO management in different sectors including trade in LMOs and their products	85,000	71	35,000	29	120,000

3. Functional Administrative System for Handling Application and notification on LMOs	STA	Institutional Strengthening mechanisms for Handling Application/Notification on LMOs established	<input type="checkbox"/> Enhanced and upgraded laboratory as the Reference Lab for LMOs <input type="checkbox"/> Trained manpower in LMO detection <input type="checkbox"/> Operationalized Biosafety systems at administrative and institutional levels	347,000	59	240,000	41	587,000
4. Monitoring and Enforcement	TA	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and Enforcement system is in place to handle all uses of LMOs	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical documents on Monitoring and Enforcement, Risk Communication and Field Inspection etc are prepared <input type="checkbox"/> Staff in relevant agencies are trained.	115,000	64	65,000	36	180,000
5. Public awareness, education, public participation and regional networking/collaboration	TA, STA	<p>Increased public awareness and public participation in decision making on LMO notifications</p> <p>Harmonised approaches and shared knowledge on biosafety at the regional level</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel are trained in Biosafety risk communication <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation process/systems is in place <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy for public participation in decision making on LMOs is developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional training workshops on harmonisation <p>Harmonized Biosafety systems and standards are developed</p>	193,690	75	65,000	25	258,690
6. Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Audit	TA	The overall performance and results of the project would be monitored and feedback would be given to the implementing authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons Learnt . Annual Audit reports . Mid term review report . Terminal evaluation report 	30,000	100	0	0	30,000
7. Project management				88,400	44	111,300	56	199,700
Total Project Costs				884,090	62	533,300	38	1,417,390

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
Government Contribution	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	533,300	100
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
	(select)	(select)		
Total Co-financing			B533,300	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	25,000	884,090	909,090	90,909	909,090
Co-financing	24,800	533,300	558,100		558,100
Total	49,800	1,417,390	1,467,190	90,909	1,467,190

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY (IES)¹ NOT APPLICABLE

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources					

¹ NO need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	60	38,000	9,000	47,000
International consultants*		0	0	0
Total	60	38,000	9,000	47,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	384	72,000	76,300	148,300
International consultants*		-		
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*			5,000	5,000
Travel*		4,400	17,000	21,400
Others**		12,000	13,000	25,000
Total	384	88,400	111,300	199,700

* Details to be provided in Annex C

** The budgeted cost will be used to support project steering committee meetings and training with a GEF support of \$12,000 and Government contribution of \$13,000; see Appendix 1 and 2 of UNEP prodoc and Appendix 11 which spells out the Terms of Reference.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes no

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN: Monitoring will be conducted at the national level by the Project Steering Committee. The Implementing Agency (UNEP) in collaboration with GEF will monitor progress at the international level. As this is not part of a global project, there is no Global Steering Committee to monitor at the global level. Ongoing evaluation is the analysis, during the implementation phase, of continuing relevance, efficiency and effectiveness and the present and likely future outputs, effects and impact. Monitoring of the progress of project activities and financial expenditure which reflect and support project activities will be undertaken in accordance with UNEP’s internal guidelines for project supervision, monitoring and evaluation. The cost of monitoring the project at the national and international level is built into the project cost and the IA fees respectively. The costed M&E plan is attached as Appendix 7 of UNEP Project Doc and summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Indicators and Means of verification

Indicator	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Budget
Half-yearly and annual progress reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	National Project Coordinator (NPC) PSC	None
Half-yearly disbursement plans, quarterly expenditure and annual financial reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC Finance Assistant PSC	None
Yearly GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports are prepared	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC PSC	None

Tracking Tools are updated at mid-term and end of Project	Reports submitted to UNEP	NPC PSC	None
Performance targets, outputs, and outcomes are achieved as specified in the work plans	Half-yearly and Annual progress reports	NPC PSC	None
The annual work plans are reviewed	Work plans, minutes of PSC meetings	NPC PSC	None
Disbursements are made on a timely basis, and procurement is achieved according to the procurement plan.	IMIS/Anubis system at UNEP and Bank Account statements of executing agency	UNEP task manager NPC Finance Assistant	None
Project Steering Committee (PSC) is tracking implementation progress and project impact, and providing guidance.	Minutes of PSC meetings	NPC PSC	None
Project Steering Committee (PSC) is providing policy guidance, especially on achievement of project impact.	Minutes of PSC meetings	NPC PSC	None
Audit reports and other reviews show sound financial practices.	Annual Audit reports	NPC Finance Assistant PSC External auditor	12,000
Mid Term Review and Terminal Evaluation	Mid Term Review Report Terminal Evaluation Report	UNEP task manager/UNEP Evaluation office NPC Finance Assistant	12,000
Lessons learnt captured/Publications and Translations	Lessons Learnt Report	NPC Finance Assistant	6,000
Total			30,000

UNEP will monitor of project execution through interaction via email, peer reviews and supervisory missions and undertake an independent evaluation. Throughout the project, implementation approaches will be integrated with feedbacks, lessons learnt and best practices gained. The task manager will facilitate exchange of experiences between countries that are in the process of implementing their NBF. Additional data is provided as Appendix 7 of the UNEP Project document.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

- A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:** Bangladesh is rich in biodiversity comprising many species of animals and plants. Bangladesh has been the abode of about 5000 angiosperm species and several subspecies. Of them, at least 160 species are used as crops. The main crops are rice, wheat, jute, pulses, oilseed plants, minor cereals, sugar crops, fruit plants, vegetables, root tuber crops, spices, forest trees, beverage crops, flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants. There are many wild relatives of crop plants and domesticated animals still abundant in Bangladesh. As a staple crop, rice grows throughout the country and there are more than 4000 indigenous varieties. Bangladesh being a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity adheres to the conservation of its indigenous biodiversity and the traditional knowledge and practices. Implementation of NBF is a must to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of endemic species and unique ecosystems in Bangladesh. Furthermore, the potential of biotechnology must be fully exploited by the country, while taking into account the possible impact on human health and the environment, especially impact on biodiversity. Being a party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Bangladesh is internationally committed to develop and implement its Biosafety regulatory regimes. Bangladesh has already developed its National Biosafety Framework with the technical assistance of UNEP-GEF (see <http://www.unep.org/biosafety/files/BDNBFrep.pdf>). However, the NBF provides only the basic elements of biosafety systems to be implemented in order to conserve biodiversity and prevent potential risks to human health. In the absence of biosafety infrastructure and statutory regulations there is every opportunity that valuable crop biodiversity might disappear due to intensification of use of genetically modified crops. The main constraints to the implementation of a Biosafety regulatory regime in Bangladesh are the absence of statutory rules-regulations, well-managed infrastructures, adequate laboratories, and above all, insufficient trained manpower to conduct risk assessment and management of LMOs. To overcome these constraints, GEF-assistance for this project to implement the NBF has been considered as an urgent step by Bangladesh. To this end, implementation of the NBF would require further GEF support for drafting of supporting regulations and soft laws, capacity building in technical training, improved infrastructure for monitoring and detection of LMOs, and enhancing public awareness and capacity to a level of active participation in decision-making on LMOs notifications. All these are essential but are presently lacking because of resource constraints in the country. This project will therefore pave the way to institutionalize the Biosafety regulations and strengthen infrastructural facilities for risk assessment and management of LMOs, including decision-making, which would provide global environmental benefits on the safe use of modern biotechnology with concomitant conservation the endemic and unique biodiversity of Bangladesh and also provide measures to ensure the safe transboundary movement of LMOs. Unless prevention/mitigation measures are put in place urgently, there is a possibility that biotechnology may be used without safeguards to address potential harm to wild and cultivated species or overall conservation of biodiversity. Since adoption of GM-crops is imminent in Bangladesh, measures must be established urgently to address this eventuality to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and contribute to environmental benefits. The implementation of NBF would be a timely step that would serve the greater interest of the nation in terms of operationalized system of Biosafety. To ensure harmonization of Biosafety Standards and regulatory systems at the regional level, collaboration and networking for the exchange of technological and technical aspects of biosafety management have further to be strengthened for furthering the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. To this end, the implementation project would undertake effective initiatives towards strengthening regional cooperation of SAARC and ASEAN countries. The deliverables from the project through its planned networking activities and regional meetings shall contribute to ongoing processes and discussions within the SAARC on the following:
- i. Setting common standards for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and facilitate the quarantine procedures to ensure food safety and biosafety.
 - ii. Develop joint projects for technology exchange with specific targets for exchange of germplasm, varieties and breeds, crop husbandry practices, animal husbandry practices, fisheries management

techniques, water and natural resource management techniques and post-harvest and processing technologies.

Development and implementation of a Biosafety regime has equally been emphasized in the agricultural and biotechnology policies of Bangladesh. An Action Plan was developed at part of the process of the Development of the NBF of Bangladesh for capacity building on Biosafety and further implementation activities in this area. To fulfill the national aspiration on capacity building on biosafety, it is a prerogative that the Government of Bangladesh could be enabled to implement the identified components of NBF with the additional financial support of the Global Environment Facility

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

This project is fully consistent with national priorities. Over the past two decades, the Government of Bangladesh has taken key steps to conserve the environment through adoption of the Environment Policy 1992 and enactment of Environment Conservation Act 1995. The National Planning document, namely the Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) of Bangladesh has taken due account of the National Environment Policy. Sustainability of Environment and Biodiversity Conservation has been pronounced in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as well. PRS provides enormous importance for capacity building on Biosafety and Invasive Alien Species in relation to sustainable use of the components of Biodiversity. Bangladesh has already developed its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) which among issues on conservation and sustainable use also highlights biosafety issues. The Mid-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) of the Government of Bangladesh under PRS has included Implementation of NBF in its development priorities. The project would also support the health, nutrition, sustainable development and environmental governance under the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Bangladesh (2012-2016). UNEP is working closely with the other UN agencies at the country level in Bangladesh through the new UNDAF 2012-2016 signed between the UN system and Government in June 2011 to assist in interventions on environmental governance and natural resource management. See UNDAF at <http://www.undg.org/docs/12364/Bangladesh-UNDAF-2012-2016.pdf> and the related action plans at http://www.undg.org/docs/12382/UNDAF-Action-Plan--FINAL_12-Jan-2012.pdf

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

This project complies with guidance provided in the GEF Strategy for Financing Biosafety. It belongs to the Biodiversity Focal Area, is relevant to Strategic Objective 3 and Strategic Program 6 of the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy: Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This project will assist Bangladesh, as Party to the Protocol to meet its obligations by building and strengthening the capacity needed to have an institutionalized and operational NBF in the country. This will ensure that every request for intentional movement of LMOs across national borders as well as for all uses will be administered and assessed by an administrative and regulatory system, that is consistent with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This project will also ensure the continuation of biosafety outcomes and outputs achieved under the NBF Development project, and thereby is consistent with the GEF strategy to build sustainability into national system for biosafety.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.

The support to be provided by GEF would play a crucial role for Bangladesh, which is one of the poorest developing countries in Asia. Bangladesh lacks sufficient internal resources to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and will not be able to comply with its international obligations as a Party unless external financial support is provided.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Government of Bangladesh has already completed the UNEP-GEF Project on Development of the National Biosafety Framework (NBF) and Building Capacity for the Effective Participation of the Biosafety Clearing House (BCH). At the non-government level, the South Asia Biosafety Program (SABP), with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has organized some training activities on Biosafety and Promoting Biotechnology to the personnel of research institutes. There is no long term project on-board from NGOs in Bangladesh to institutionalize Biosafety and to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Therefore, it is the Government of Bangladesh or the National Focal Point that has the key responsibility to uphold the precautionary approach of the Cartagena Protocol

and implement the same in the country with respect to LMOs. In Bangladesh perspective, there is a strong coordination between GO-NGO activities on any environmental initiatives sponsored by the Department of Environment or Ministry of Environment and Forest, therefore, it is desirable that in future implementation of Biosafety, such coordination would further be strengthened. All coordination of Biosafety-related projects will be carried out by the Department of Environment under the policy guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Forest. As there is no similar program in place to cover the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, from any NGO or any other government organization, duplication of the proposed project is not possible. However, should similar activities occur subsequently, synergies can be built through coordination by the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The issue of related initiatives is further elaborated in the UNEP Prodoc.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING : The Government of Bangladesh has developed a NBF (with earlier GEF/UNEP support), which forms the foundation (baseline) for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. Further involvement of GEF would enable Bangladesh to reach the goal of full-scale implementation of the Cartagena Protocol. The Table 1 below provides a summary of baseline and incremental reasoning with the value added of GEF involvement to the various project components envisaged.

TABLE 1: Incremental Reasoning

Component	Baseline	Increment with GEF intervention
Development of National Policy on Biosafety and Updating Guidelines on Biosafety and Biosafety Framework	<p>Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh and NBF are in place but need to be updated to keep pace with COP/MOP decisions and developments in regulatory regimes in other sectors.</p> <p>Bangladesh Environment Policy and Biotechnology Policy are in place but these do not cover biosafety adequately.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated Biosafety Guidelines and Framework would be developed after analysis of the current NBF, its consistency with regulatory regimes in other relevant sectors and recent COP/MOP decisions; ▪ A Biosafety Policy shall be developed after analysis of gaps and overlaps in the Bangladesh Environment Policy, Biotechnology Policy and other relevant policies. ▪ During the development of the National Biosafety Policy and updating of Biosafety Guidelines, public participation would be ensured with the incremental involvement of GEF. ▪ Relevant Experts would be engaged to develop the documents
Drafting and Promulgation of Regulatory Regime on Biosafety (Biosafety Act/Rules)	Department of Environment under the Ministry of Environment and Forest has its expert personnel to supervise or coordinate drafting and promulgation of Biosafety Act/Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conduct legal drafting meetings and public consultations on the legal covenants requires external expert review and/or consultancy services for which GEF intervention can make a real difference

Component	Baseline	Increment with GEF intervention
<p>Institutional Strengthening for Handling Application/Notification on LMOs</p>	<p>Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh has identified institutional arrangements; Various Committees like National Committee on Biosafety (NCB); Biosafety Core Committee (BCC); Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) etc. have been constituted in Biosafety Guidelines; Biosafety Administrative Structure has been proposed in NBF. Some Biosafety Committees initiated their function with limited infrastructure and logistics; Institutions or Organizations have inadequate trained manpower and logistics to make the activities of the committees desirably functional to serve their mandated activities; Laboratory facilities in institutions are not equipped to carry out biosafety related tests for compliance, monitoring and enforcement purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GEF funding would provide the required training and logistic support so that various committees already set up can function efficiently; ▪ Consultancy services are required for which GEF intervention can make a real difference; ▪ Strengthening organizational set-up and infrastructure for handling LMOs requires adequate number of trained manpower and logistics for which GEF financing is essential. ▪ Upgrading and strengthening of one suitable laboratory as reference lab with GEF support can make a difference to ensure biosafety in Bangladesh will be handled in a more scientifically informed way. ▪ GEF intervention would further enhance the functions of the Administrative bodies with operational and effective infrastructure and logistics (hardware and software).
<p>Monitoring and Enforcement</p>	<p>The NBF of Bangladesh has only a basic concept for Monitoring and Enforcement; Institutes and organizations have an inadequate number of trained manpower equipped with relevant expertise in monitoring and enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultancy services for the development of Guidelines, Formats, Standards, Operational Procedures, Manuals on Monitoring and Enforcement, Risk Communication and Field Inspection etc activities are required as additional support from GEF; ▪ “Hands-on” training by external resource persons in monitoring and enforcement including assistance to establish an institutional arrangement for Monitoring and Enforcement will require GEF funding in order to establish an operational biosafety system in Bangladesh.

Component	Baseline	Increment with GEF intervention
Public Awareness, Education and Enhancing public Participation	<p>Department of Environment under NBF project and the SABP project organized a number of training and workshops on Biosafety;</p> <p>Bioafety Booklet, Leaflet and Posters in local language have been published.</p> <p>A national BCH has been set up for information sharing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To make informed decisions on biosafety, a good number people from all walks of life have to be educated and trained on Biosafety associated with various cases of LMOs. ▪ Moreover, public consultation process/systems should be in place and practised in decision making on LMOs. ▪ To enhance training and awareness activities and to develop more biosafety outreach material, GEF intervention would be required for the full-scale implementation of the relevant article of the Cartagena Protocol in Bangladesh. GEF funding in public education, awareness and participation would facilitate the “rights-based” approach including the promotion of gender equality and access to genetic resources by the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in the community ▪ Maintenance and regular updating of BCH with GEF support and expansion of the BCH for public feedback and national database, etc. will also need further GEF support.
Regional activities for participation in regional networking, establishing collaborative Biosafety procedures	Most of the countries of the region have developed their own NBF and regulatory system. Some of the countries have also established BCH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GEF intervention will facilitate regional harmonization in risk assessment and risk management through regional consultation and collaboration. ▪ GEF intervention will facilitate regional training, workshops and the establishment of a regional information exchange mechanism.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES: The risks of climate change may directly or indirectly disrupt and/or slowdown the process of implementation of the project. As Bangladesh is a highly vulnerable country that faces extreme weather conditions resulting from climate change, recurrent floods, cyclones and storm surges are not uncommon. These climatic changes can adversely impact the success of this project because national resources would be stretched beyond capacity during these times of national disasters. However, the risk is not specific to this project as this sort of natural or man-made phenomena is applicable to every project being implemented by the Government of Bangladesh. However, with increasing global awareness and effort to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, it is hoped that the occurrence of these calamities will be reduced in Bangladesh. Another risk is that staff who were previously trained by the NBF Dev. Project will move away if this project is delayed and they are not able to continue in this project. This will return the baseline for trained staff to minimal, causing delay and challenges in the implementation of this project. Other identified risks and potential options for mitigating such risks outlined in the Table 2 below

TABLE 2: RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Element of risk	Risk Evaluation/Rating	Mitigation Options
Possibility of Delay in approval of the Project by the Government	There might be some delays in processing the approval of the project document at the concerned	The delays may be minimized through constant exchange, networking and follow up correspondences from the part of the

Element of risk	Risk Evaluation/Rating	Mitigation Options
Process	ministry and at the planning division High	National Executing Agency, the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, so as to enhance coordination to avoid any uncalled for delays.
Selection of Suitable Consultants/Manpower	If competent persons are not selected and employed as Project Director (PD) and national Consultants, there might be adverse impacts on the implementation of the project. Medium	Competent people should be engaged with appropriate scrutiny to engage right people in right place. Experienced people with similar project management/consultancy background in other projects should be given more emphasis during employment of PD and other Project Personnel
Financial and Technical Progress Report Submission	Financial and Technical Progress Report Submission may be delayed if dedicated financial/management personnel and secretarial support staff might not be dedicated to the project Medium	Dedicated financial/management personnel and secretarial support should be provided to facilitate project execution and reporting Department of Environment has long-standing experiences of managing this kind of technical projects to ensure the quality of outputs. Project Steering Committee will review the outputs at a regular interval.
Non-cooperation of Stakeholder	 Medium	There will be project steering committee that will be comprised of representative of all major stakeholder groups. Potential communication gaps among the stakeholders will be minimized through regular coordination and consultations.
Natural Calamity	 Medium	Government of Bangladesh has been adopting applicable measures for running the government mechanism during the natural calamities including climate change induced disasters.

H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN: Government of Bangladesh has developed a NBF with the support of UNEP-GEF. In the process of developing the NBF, relevant peoples and organizations have already been sensitized to Biosafety activities. As this project will add on to that sensitization, it will be cost-effective. The project would help to integrate Biosafety issues into the national sectoral plans and strategies for Biodiversity, Environmental Conservation, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade and Health. The project would enhance the awareness of government, organizations and individuals on the wider aspects of biosafety. As a result, the interest of these organizations, institutions and individuals on biosafety will increase greatly. Government will also recognize the importance of biosafety and invest more on this area. With increased awareness across all sectors of society, long-term sustainability of biosafety will be ensured in a cost-effective manner. By building on the outcomes and outputs of the NBF Development project, this project will be cost

effective. Additionally, since it will be executed by the same lead agency as before, the good coordination established previously will be strengthened and duplication of efforts will be avoided.

The increased interest and recognition of the importance of biosafety by government as well as different development partners will stimulate further investment from government and other development partners in biotechnological development in Bangladesh. The activities of this project will also promote financial sustainability of the systems for handling LMO applications by putting in place “fee-based” or “user-pays” financial mechanisms to complement investment by government and budgetary allocations for recurrent costs of implementing the NBF.

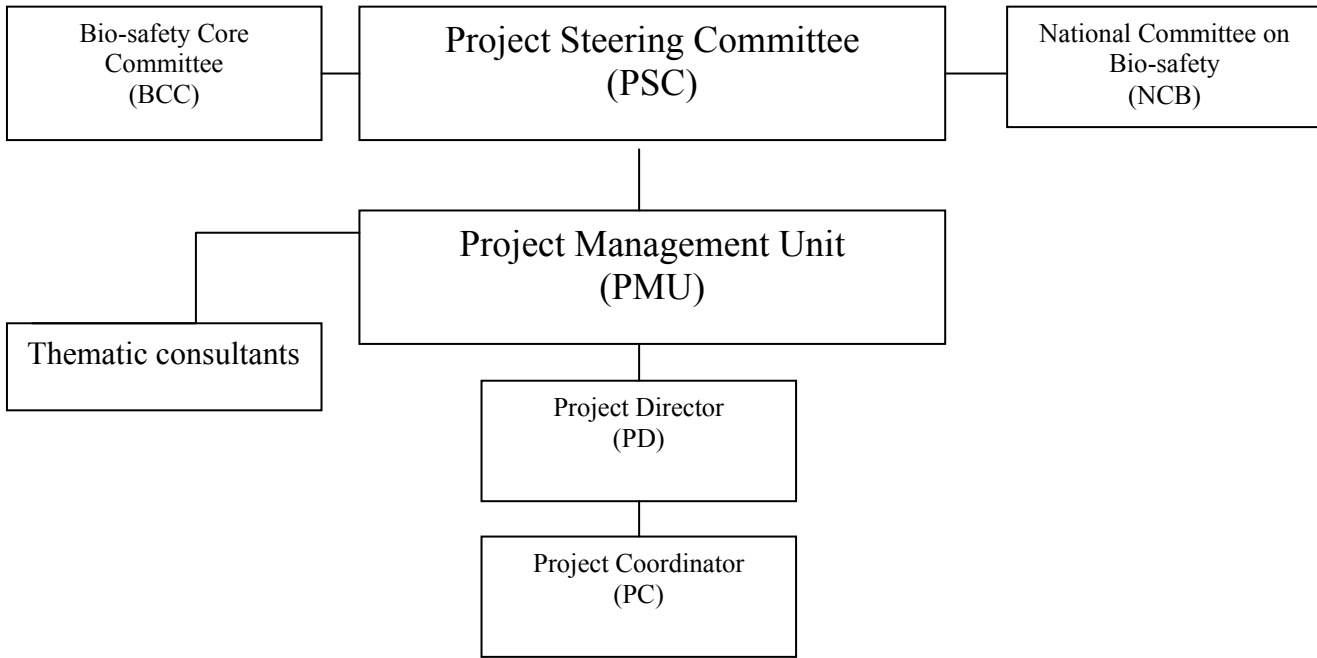
PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

The Department of environment (DOE) under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (National Competent Authority) is the executing agency responsible for operations of the "Implementation of NBF" project in Bangladesh. The executing agency will coordinate and manage overall activities undertaken during the project implementation period and also responsible for preparation of all reports to be communicated to UNEP, the NCA (Ministry of Environment and Forests). A Project Steering Committee (PSC), headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests will be functional during the implementation period to oversee the progress of the project. There will be a Project Director in the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Department of Environment (DOE) and will be responsible for overall project coordination and management. The PMU will comprise of:

- The Project Director (appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests), delegated authority for project finance and responsible for overall project reporting to the project steering committee (PSC) and the NCA, Ministry of Environment and Forests
- The Project Coordinator, responsible for the operation of the Project. He /She is responsible for the technical and administrative progress of the project and reports to the National Project Director (NPD) and PSC.
- Thematic consultants, for specific technical, legal, scientific or administrative requirements, the project will hire need based consultants for project implementation.

The terms of reference of the project management team is presented as Appendices 10 & 11 of the UNEP Project document. UNEP in addition shall provide complimentary liaison support in coordination with the UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand through its ongoing work in Bangladesh.



B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:


The project will be implemented by UNEP and executed at the National level by the Department of Environment, Bangladesh. The National Executing Agency (NEA) will oversee project execution through the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and the Project Management Unit

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will act as advisory committee for the project. The Secretary, MoEF will chair the committee and the Project Director will serve as the member secretary of the committee. For implementation of the project, this committee will be constituted on the basis of the inter-departmental Working Group of the NCA. The Project Steering Committee's role is to review project progress and advice on project implementation, by providing feedback and policy decisions. It will meet every three months in order to be informed, receive and provide inputs on the progress of the Project. The committee can have meetings in a shorter periodicity, when the need arises. The terms

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF: The project design is fully aligned with the original PIF, however since the focus of component 6 (Public Awareness, education and participation) & 7 (regional networking /collaboration) are related to public awareness and participation as per article 23 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the two components were merged as component 6 in the project.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Maryam Niamir- Fuller Director, UNEP GEF Coordination Office		02-23-2012	Alex Owusu- Biney	+254 20 7624066	Alex.Owusu- Biney@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SEE APPENDIX 4 OF UNEP PROJECT DOCUMENT

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

ANNEX B1

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium-Sized Projects

Country/Region: Bangladesh
 Project Title: Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Bangladesh
 GEFSEC Project ID: 4022
 GEF- 4 Strategic Prog: SP 6

GEF SEC Comments of July 28, 2009	UNEP Response
Response to PIF review	
<p>8. Is the project design sound, its framework consistent & sufficiently clear (in particular for the outputs)?</p> <p>Please reconsider Component 6 (Regional Collaboration and Networking for harmonization is highly desirable, it is not clear that this is the right time and place to do it. Have countries in the region endorsed this harmonization effort lead by Bangladesh? Are the Harmonized BS Systems and Standards a realistic output where GEF is contributing \$ 50K and there is 4.9K in co-financing</p>	<p>The approach of the Government of Bangladesh is to utilize discussions, cooperation and negotiations among the parties in the region to facilitate regional harmonisation. Bangladesh is opted for achieving progress towards this end through expert exchange, organizing and attending seminars, training workshops and negotiations at the regional/international level. This it is hoped will trigger an agreed and consolidated effort for a harmonized approach to managing biosafety issues in the region. Co-financing of Component 6 has been increased to \$10,000.</p>
<p>14. Does the project take into account potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change and includes sufficient risk mitigation measures?</p> <p>Besides CC, there is only one risk listed in the project; that the staff previously trained by the NBF Dev. Project move away if the current project does not go through fast. While understanding that this is a serious and value point, is that the only risk to implement the NBF. Please provide a succinct and specific assessment (table form) of the risks and mitigation. Please provide a country-specific assessment, as this would greatly help focusing on the preparation of the project.</p>	<p>PIF revised to capture issues on risks and mitigations as reflected in Table 2 under section G</p>

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local			
1. National Project Director	225	192	As per TOR of the consultants (see Appendix 11)
2. National Project Coordinator	150	192	
International			
Justification for Travel, if any:			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
1. Biosafety Policy and Legal expert	500	12	As per TOR of the consultants (see Appendix 11)
2. Biosafety Monitoring and Enforcement System Expert	750	16	
3. GMOs detection, laboratory analysis & Food Safety expert	750	16	
4. Biosafety data management and IT expert	500	16	
International			
Justification for Travel, if any:			

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

- A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**
PPG Objectives have been achieved
- B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:** The Department of Environment should ensure strong stakeholder participation in the execution of the project. Sustainability plans should be periodically reviewed to guide project delivery and institutional support.
- C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	

1. Stocktaking and Baseline Survey	Completed	4,000	8,112	8,112		2,500
2. Meetings, Seminars and Workshop for Public Consultation and Gathering Public Input on the project documents	Completed	13,000	12,888	12,888		9,000
3. Drafting and Finalization of Project Documents	Completed	8,000	4,000	4,000		13,300
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total		25,000	25,000	25,000		24,800

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

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