

Overview of the Formulation of:

Sustainable Land Management Project

Presentation to the LCG –
Agriculture & Rural Development Group
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Land as a Resource Base

- n Land is the base on which human life is dependent
- n In Bangladesh the land is being depleted due to unsustainable and uncontrolled practices
- n If the resource base is depleted then eventually the systems reliant on it will collapse
 - n Agricultural productivity, forestry, biodiversity, vulnerability to disasters, energy supplies
 - n Economy and livelihoods
- n Sustainable Land Management is a priority for Bangladesh
- n Indications are that pressures on land will be exacerbated by climate change

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About GEF-funded Projects

- n 6 focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants
- n 3 GEF Implementing Agencies – UNDP, UNEP, World Bank
- n Projects must deliver Global Environmental Benefits
- n Projects must have national support and ratification of relevant treaty / convention

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The LDC-SIDS Global Portfolio Project

The Bangladesh project is part of the global UNDP-GEF 'LDC and SIDS Targeted Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management':

- n Estimated \$59 million (\$29m from GEF)
- n 48 countries
- n 4 years
- n Approx. \$500,000 GEF resources per country
- n 1:1 Co-financing expected

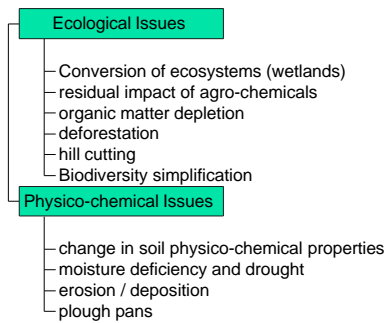
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The LDC-SIDS Global Portfolio Project – Outcomes:

- n Capacity development
- n Mainstreaming
- n Elaboration of the National Action Programme for Desertification
- n produced a Medium-Term National Investment Plan and Coordinated Resource Mobilisation Plan for Sustainable Land Management

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A brief overview of degradation



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A brief overview of degradation

Cont'd

Policy, Institutional & Legal Issues

- non-compliance with policies and plans
- lack of appropriate strategic land use planning
- lack of coordination
- political interference
- lack of institutional capacity
- lack of information / knowledge

Socio-economic issues

- unplanned land use / no land zones
- urban expansion
- economic driven land use (e.g. shrimp)
- lack of awareness
- population pressure
- political interference
- poverty - demand for food / fuel

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A brief overview of degradation

Cont'd

Transboundary Issues

- upstream water withdrawal / diversion during dry season
- influx of POPs and other hazardous agro-chemicals
- influx of sediment
- impacts of upstream deforestation

Disasters and Climate Change

- salinity intrusion
- threat of inundation
- seasonal flood / drought
- storm surge

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Project Focus

- n Capacity building of stakeholders on sustainable land management
- n Institution and policy strengthening
- n Awareness raising and advocacy skill development
- n Project implementation and regulatory capacity for SLM
- n Development of an improved knowledge management system for SLM

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Key Policies

- n National Land Use Policy
- n National Agricultural policy and National Agricultural Extension Policy
- n National Environment Policy
- n National Water Policy
- n National Forest Policy

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Key Institutions

- n Ministries and their relevant Departments:
 - n Environment and Forests
 - n Land
 - n Agriculture
 - n Water Resources
 - n Local Government and Rural Development
 - n Fisheries and Livestock
 - n Finance and Planning

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Implementation Arrangements

- n Steering Committee with representatives of key Government ministries
- n Advisory Board with individuals with knowledge and leadership in land management and institutional issues.
- n Designation of a project office by the Government NPD to be designated by the Government
- n Project Management Unit consisting of a coordinator, national project specialists on policy issues, legal issues, and land resources
- n Public-private partnerships

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Partnerships

- n We are in the process of formulating a partnership and stakeholder involvement strategy to maximise cooperation, integration and ownership of the project activities

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Beyond the Project

- n This project is just the start
- n It will lay the foundations for future work in SLM
- n By the end of 3 years, there will be:
 - n Greater awareness of SLM as a major issue
 - n Targeted capacity building – trained GoB staff, identified institutional responsibilities, structures and cooperation for SLM
 - n Demonstration of SLM practices for mainstreaming
 - n Greater GoB understanding and involvement in SLM issues at Ministerial level
 - n Resource mobilisation and investment plan

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