

Bangladesh

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adaption and Livelihood Protection

Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 01 to 14 June 2020
Document Date: 17/08/2020
Project No. 1100001585
Report No. 5482-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BRTC	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BUG	Beel User Group
CALIP	Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Improvement Project
DDM	Department for Disaster Management
DPP	Development Project Pro-forma
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HILIP	Hoar Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IWFM	Institute of Water and Flood Management
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
LCS	Labour Contracting Societies
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGD	Local Government Division
LIFE	Local Idea for Employment (NGO)
MTR	Mid-term review
PDO	Peace and Development Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
SCBRMP	Sunamganj Community-Based Resources Management Project
TMSS	Thengamara Mahila Sabuj Sangha
WRF	Weather Research and Forecasting

A. Project Overview

Region:	Asia and the Pacific Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Bangladesh	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adaption and Livelihood Protection	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
		Executing Institution:	not available yet
		Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
Project ID:	1100001585		
Project Type:	Rural Development		
CPM:	Omer Zafar		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	Netrakona, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Kishoreganj and Sunamganj		

Approval Date:	15/09/2011	Last audit receipt:	16/07/2020
Signing Date:	18/07/2012	Date of Last SIS Mission:	14/06/2020
Entry into Force Date:	18/07/2012	Number of SIS Missions:	17
Available for Disbursement Date:	30/11/2012	Number of extensions:	1
First Disbursement Date:	29/11/2012	Effectiveness lag:	10 months
MTR Date:	12/05/2016		
Original Completion Date:	30/09/2021		
Current Completion Date:	01/10/2020		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	Asia and the Pacific Division	\$1,043,534
	IFAD	\$55,049,205
	ASAP Trust Fund	\$15,047,193
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$32,424,113
Co-financing breakdown,	Spanish Fund	\$29,745,137
Project total financing:		\$133,309,182

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	01 to 14 June 2020
Days in the field:	None (remote mission due to COVID19)
Mission composition:	Mr Dewan A H Alamgir (Mission Leader), Mr Abul Basher (Infrastructure specialist); Dr A M Shahabuddin (Agriculture specialist); Ms Kisa Mfalila (IFAD Regional Climate and Environment Specialist); Mr Didarul Islam (Financial Management Specialist); Ms Krajai Chowdhury (Gender and targeting specialist); Mr Vedamurthy Kogalur (Procurement Specialist); Mr Nabil Rahman (IFAD/Dhaka, mission facilitator); and Mr Frew Behabtu (Program Officer, IFAD South Asia Hub)
Field sites visited:	None (remote mission due to COVID19)

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		5	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		5

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	5	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	5
Targeting and Outreach	5	Knowledge Management	4
Gender equality & women's participation	5	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Nutrition	5	Performance of M&E System	5
Adaptation to Climate Change	5	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	5	Financial Management and Execution	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	4
Partnership-building	5	Quality of Financial Management	5
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	5	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	2
Quality of Beneficiary Participation	5	Counterparts Funds	4
Responsiveness of Service Providers	5	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	5	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	5		
Potential for Scaling-up	5		

Relevance	4
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

The Hoar Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP) is financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with a loan of US\$ 55 million and a grant of US\$ 1 million; a Spanish Trust Fund loan of US\$ 29.7 million. In 2014 an additional financing of US\$ 15 million from the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) Trust Fund was added to the project for specific activities targeted at climate adaptation and piloting of innovative adaptation initiatives, under the supplementary project Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Project (CALIP). HILIP/CALIP is implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and has been effective since July 2012. The project areas include five districts in the Haor region (Netrakona, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Kishoreganj and Sunamganj), a swampland/basin ecosystem, into which 23 rivers drain. The project completion date of 30 September 2020 has been extended to September 2022 without additional resources (no-cost extension). The project has five technical components: (i) Communications infrastructure, (ii) Community infrastructure, (iii) Community resource management, (iv) Livelihood Protection, and v) Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience. The last supervision mission in March 2019 and the implementation support in October 2019 confirmed that HILIP-CALIP was on track to achieve most of its targets. However, implementation delays were observed and some particular areas related to infrastructure, beel development, vocational trainings, and fiduciary aspects need to be improved and further followed up.

The IFAD supervision mission from 31 May to 14 June 2020 was conducted remotely during the corona virus pandemic, which precluded field visits and direct meetings. The objective of this mission was to document progress status and plans, follow up on last mission recommendations, agree on a strategy to complete all project activities within the extended period of time (September 2022), and assess sustainability and exit strategy.

The official kick-off meeting was held on 2 June remotely chaired by Mr Md Ali Akhter Hossain, Additional Chief Engineer, IWRM, with participation of relevant LGED officials. Instead of field visits, the mission held discussions over the phone with all 5 Executive Engineers and several Upazila engineers and project teams at field level. The mission draft findings and recommendations were discussed and agreed at a pre-wrap up meeting at LGED HQ chaired by Mr Md Ali Akhter Hossain, Additional Chief Engineer. Subsequently, the mission's main findings and recommendations, and the agreements reached, were recorded in an Aide Memoire discussed with, and endorsed by the Government at a wrap up meeting also held remotely on June 14, 2020, chaired by Mr Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary Local Government Division (LGD), Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives. The mission expresses appreciation for the collaboration and hospitality extended by the Government of Bangladesh.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

The overall assessment of implementation is rated satisfactory (5) reflecting overall physical (86%) and financial progress (77%), progress of activities within each component, management efficiency, and implementation of previous recommendations. The main findings and conclusions of the mission are as follows:

- The project has made good physical and financial progress in all major activities across all components with the sole exception of Component 3 Community Resources Management. Component 1 construction of Upazila and Union Roads ; Component 2 construction of village protection systems and village internal services has attained between 85 to 92%; Component 4 has achieved over 90% implementation of livelihoods activities. Financial progress is proportional in these components indicating all activities of these components will be completed during the proposed extension period. The mission recognizes difficulties faced in project implementation due to difficult terrain, short construction period, loss of time due to COVID19 pandemic affecting progress in some areas. Increase in Unit cost of construction has also been reported.
- Project impact is clear: enhanced business and trade, reduction in production losses, and improved access to health, education and other services, arising from the significant improvement in communication due to new infrastructure in one of the poorest and most difficult areas of the country. This was illustrated during the corona lockdown during the peak Boro rice harvest where the investment in paved communications allowed national distribution from this major rice cultivation area across the country and contributing to national food security. In addition, the project has created wage and self-employment through farm and non-farm livelihoods and vocational training that enhanced income and reduced poverty.
- The mission is particularly concerned about slow progress of beel and canal re-excavation (Component 2) that needs special attention from PMU and executive engineers of all 5 project districts. Notwithstanding the progress to date under Component 2, the project must accelerate design, internal approval systems and implementation planning, and ensure strong supervision of contractors to ensure completion of infrastructures under Component 2 (both HILIP and CALIP) to finish all activities in good time. For beel and canal re-excavation under Component 3 the situation is even more critical and needs close follow up. Table 1 present a summary of main works to be completed during the extended period.
- **Extension of IWFM MoU.** Under CALIP research to develop flash flood forecast models and capability has significant potential to improve early warning abilities. To continue the research with improved modelling and use of digital elevation measurement (DEM) data, the project needs to extend MOU signed with IWFM to coincide with the new project completion date (June 2022) with a stipulation that all works have to be completed by March 2022. Additional costs for research and nominal administrative expenses will need to be agreed.

- Justification for extension by HILIP/CALIP: The mission recognizes the significant achievements made by the project in one of the poorest and inaccessible parts of the country and transformational changes made to the lives and livelihoods of the population. Nevertheless, the mission notes the difficulties imposed by the short construction season and the remote location, acknowledges the progress made to date, observes the unspent/allocated funds sufficient to cover the period of extension, perceives the strong likelihood that all targets can be achieved with additional time and recommends the project period be extended by 24 months to September 2022 with no additional financial resources allocated. Additional time is required to complete infrastructure works and ASAP grants-funded activities under CALIP. It recommends extension of the project to complete all activities and PMU to prepare a revised AWPB for the whole period for approval by IFAD.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline
Prepare revised AWPB for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 for approval Revise two final years' AWPB in consultation with ICO/Dhaka.	PMU/LGED	30 August 2020
Procurement of DEM Data Complete procurement of DEM data	PMU/LGED	30 June 2020
Extension of MoU with IWFM with cost for additional work Amend MoU with IWFM to extend duration of research work with additional cost upto June 2022. Resources may be reallocated from dissemination item, which is yet to be used.	PMU	30 August July 2020

Table 1: Summary of main works to be completed during the extended period

Activities	Activities	Activities
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<p>Component 1</p> <p>Upazila roads: 10 Km</p> <p>Union roads: 10 km</p> <p>Bridge culvert 360m</p> <p>Boat landing ghats: 6</p> <p>Minor earthworks: 30 Km^[1]</p> <p>Infrastructure maintenance: 27 Km</p> <p>Component 2: HILIP Part</p> <p>Community roads: 20 Km</p> <p>Market collection centres: 2</p> <p>Village protection work: 26 VPS</p> <p>Irrigation infrastructure: 15 scheme</p> <p>Minor earthworks: 38 km</p> <p>Infrastructure maintenance: 12 Km</p> <p>Component 2: CALIP part</p> <p>Village protection infrastructure: 35 VPS</p> <p>village internal services: 26 villages</p> <p>Model village development: 2 villages</p> <p>Pilot testing of beel bank protection: 35</p> <p>Pilot testing of killa protection: 10</p> <p>Pilot testing of Upazila/union road slope protection: 27 km</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>Bill development work, i.e. Beel re-excavation: 139 beel will be re-excavated</p> <p>Canal re-excavation work: 43 Km</p> <p>Swamp forestry establishment: 106,500 swamp trees to be planted</p> <p>Component 4:</p> <p><i>HILIP Part:</i></p> <p>Organize crop, horticulture training, demonstration and exchange visit: 17</p> <p>Organize poultry and livestock training, demonstration and exchange visit: 470</p> <p>Organize fisheries training, demonstration and exchange visit: 14</p> <p>Initiate innovative employment and business models: 270</p> <p>CALIP Part:</p> <p>Organize vocational training: 78 batches (@20 per batch)</p>	<p>Component 5:</p> <p>Performance evaluation of the Flash Flood Early Warning System (FFEWS) in pre monsoon season for the next 2 years;</p> <p>Development of FFEWS to determine inundation in HHaors using digital elevation measurement (DEM) data. Procure DEM data from the Survey of Bangladesh</p> <p>Development of flash flood early warning dissemination system</p> <p>Complete the impact studies</p> <p>Project management</p> <p>Complete recruitments</p> <p>Prepare and Submit AWPBs for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22</p> <p>Complete all end of project studies</p> <p>Prepare PCR</p>
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^[1]The target for all minor earth works can be adjusted depending on need in the area.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1: Communication Infrastructure (HILIP)

Achievements: The performance of Component 1 is rated satisfactory (5). Physical progress of major construction works has been good with acceptable quality. The main activities are construction of Upazila and Union roads along with bridges and culverts, boat landing ghats, development of minor road alignment, and maintenance of existing roads. The project has made very good progress in construction of roads and bridges/culverts: 91% of Upazila roads, 94% of union roads, 94-96% of bridges/culverts, and 85% of boat landing ghats are complete as of April 2020. Although field missions were not possible, during last supervision mission (March 2019) constructions were found to be of acceptable standards, with minor corrections required to improve longevity. All remaining road works have already been contracted out except 6.20km; and there are 6 incomplete ghats out of which 4 are under construction and the remaining 2 are under procurement.

The project has completed minor earth works (40% achieved^[1] to improve road alignment, and road maintenance (55%). Following the RDPP revision this is to be fully funded by GoB. Not much progress has been made between FY 2018-2019 and FY 2019-2020. Small items such as supervision by IMC and training for contractors are not relevant anymore and the resources allocated for these items are released to be reallocated to other items as needed.

The PMU reports that construction will be expedited as contractors will be doing earth works and road maintenance.

Recommendations: The PMU should complete all designs and internal approvals with urgency, and ensure completion of all contracts in a timely manner. Special focus should be placed on completion of ghat, minor earth works, and road maintenance.

Component 2: Community Infrastructure

HILIP: Community infrastructure

Achievements: *The community infrastructure (HILIP) is rated satisfactory (5).* Physical progress has been good with acceptable quality of construction. Of the nine activities under HILIP, construction of community roads (93%), development of village markets (97%), and market protection works (95%) have made very good progress. Other activities such as village protection works (74%, i.e. 74 out of 100), irrigation infrastructure (73%, i.e. 40 schemes out of 55 schemes), infrastructure maintenance (70%) and market collection centres (60%; i.e. 3 out of 5 centres) have made considerable progress but will benefit from additional time to fully reach physical targets.

The construction of 26 village protection works that will save 26 villages from wave action and benefit more than 2000 families is in need of attention. The PMU has reported that the 26 village protection works are at different stages of development: 20 protection works are under construction, one (1) is under bid evaluation, and five (5) are yet to be selected. The village protection system (VPS) should now receive highest priority for completion.

Similarly, another high impact item, irrigation infrastructure, which are open channel for water delivery, should also be finished as soon as possible. The construction of such water channels should not be a big challenge because of simplicity of construction.

The recommendation of last supervision mission remains valid regarding 'collection points', which are part of rural markets. Therefore, the project should choose two small rural markets as 'collection centres/points', preferably at the banks of rivers/canals where farmers bring their commodities. The items for construction for these 'collection points' would be i) paved open space for buying/selling farm produces, ii) tube-well for water, iii) toilet block, and iv) in some cases, a ghat.

Innovative infrastructure: The PMU is contemplating constructing a floating platform as 'innovative infrastructure which will be tied with poles and move up and down with level of water. It has informed the mission that the design is complete and it can implement such infrastructure. Another design is Uniblock pavement work for non-motorised traffic or pedestrians.

A number of activities such as supervision by IMC, exchange visit of Union Parishad chairmen, remaining training for LCS members are no longer relevant, therefore, resources from these items should be reallocated. In case minor earthwork are not required, resources can be reallocated to other components.

CALIP: Community infrastructure

The CALIP: *Community infrastructure component is rated satisfactory (5).* The project has made good progress in village protection (80%) and village internal services (87%). All villages for these two types of work have already been selected. The IFAD SM2019 that visited sample village protection and internal services works found the quality of construction of internal services such as road, tube well, and toilets is of good standard and such services are of great demand. Such community infrastructure have improved conditions of day to day life for all families, especially during monsoon season when scarcity of water and poor sanitation makes life miserable in crowded villages. Field inspection was not possible during this SM due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Of the 175 village protection system (VPS), 140 have been completed. Of the remaining 35, 4 are contracted out, 3 are under bid invitation stage, and 28 yet to be addressed. Extension of the project time period will facilitate bringing these to completion. The quality of construction of VPS was found acceptable during last supervision mission but improvement in workmanship and supervision was recommended, once restrictions on field visits are lifted these should be physically verified. The road slope protection using CC block and vetiver was found of acceptable quality. The growth of vetiver in VPS and road slopes was variable. In some parts the grass grew well as expected, and in other parts failed to establish properly. There are several possible causes: a) not planted during right season; b) not watered properly; c) not replanted/gap filled appropriately; d) washed away due to wave action as the grass may need 2-3 years to fully take root; and e) lack of appropriate interest from the villagers who may not have been properly sensitised to the potential benefits.

A team of researchers from the Department of Civil Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) has been engaged to study application of vetiver and appropriateness of various VPS design. The findings of the team are as follows: a) growth of vetiver (root system) has very good where plantation, watering and follow-up was good; b) the opposite is true in places where LCS/contractors did not do a good job and supervision from the field staff was weak; c) VPS where block with vetiver was used compared to only block showed better structural performance in the face of wave action; even where blocks have been removed by wave but vetiver grass protected the protective embankment; d) For such works, vetiver should have been grown near the villages with full participation of the community. Recommendations on future use of vetiver combined with appropriate use of blocks needs to be developed and a standard operational manual produced so that future installations can expect high success rates.

The project has made good progress in developing internal services in selected villages: 174 completed out of 200 villages targeted. Of the remaining 26, 23 are under construction with progress ranging from 0-80%, two (2) are under bid invitation stage and one (1) yet to be developed.

Some strategically important, low budget but impactful pilot works for assessment in the HHaor are: i) pilot testing of beel bank protection, ii) pilot testing of *kill*a bank protection, and iii) pilot testing of Upazila/union road slope protection as the titles suggest, 'pilot testing' or 'action research'. Progress ranges from 30 to 64%, with improved progress over the year compared to the previous SM. The project now can engage contractors to complete the three activities, which should now be expedited by the PMU. Useful lessons can be derived from these 'pilot's' and every effort must be made to ensure that the impact of such research is properly monitored and recorded so that it can usefully be applied in future development of this unique area of the country.

Poor progress in model village development The mission noticed that there was no work done since the last mission. The PMU did report some minor progress such as completion of earth filling, and processing of applications from potential poor households in case of first model village in Mithamoin Upazila of Kishoreganj district. But a lot of works remain to be completed: village protection against wave action; construction of internal services; and development and handover of 'plots' to each arriving poor family. The PMU needs to focus on this and give it serious attention otherwise its completion will be in doubt. The second village is planned for Sunamganj district (Dharmapasha or Jamalganj Upazila) or Hobigonj district (Lakhai upazila). However, the allocation of khas land seems to be uncertain as the process takes quite some time. Unless the land issue is settled within weeks, the development of second village may most likely remain incomplete. A better alternative is to select an existing small village that can be expanded and provided with internal services such as road, and water and sanitation facilities. This will need decisions at high level to give clear direction to the PMU for implementation.

Recommendations: The PMU needs to follow up on implementation of approved projects and prioritise completion of outstanding contracts to complete design, internal approval, and tendering process for all remaining works. Particular attention is needed for the model village development component. Completion of works under the revised timeline is very much possible by engaging project field staff members, Upazila Engineers and XEN offices, however, a sense of urgency is required.

Component 3: Community Resources Management

Component 3: Community resource management *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)*. The Component focuses on development and improved management of beels to enhance fisheries productivity and their increased contribution in the livelihoods of communities in the Haor. Key activities supported under the component include beel development, canal excavation/re-excavation, formation and strengthening Beel User Groups (BUGs) and Beel Management Committees (BMCs), training Labour Construction Societies (LCS), Swamp tree plantation, Monitoring and studies, and; producing promotional materials.

Target of beel: The project design set a target to secure and develop a total of 500 beels, each with a well-established, trained and effective BUG and BMC. However, there have been challenges in securing beel leases, and it is clear that the original target may not be achieved, consequently the target was revised down to 434 beels. The Ministry of Land (MoL) has so far transferred to the project a total of 383 beels (76.6%), of which 330 have been handed over to BUGs, while 53 are yet to be fully identified and developed before hand over. The majority of the beels have actually been transferred from SCBRMP project in Sunamganj district (293). The Ministry of Land (MoL) in a meeting on 13th April 2019 decided in principle that no lease contract of any beel will be extended which creates uncertainty about continued income to the fishing families concerned. However, the project reported that 172 BUGs have transformed themselves into cooperatives, and 84 BUGs have already competed successfully through normal bidding process of the government to renew their beel lease. A further 48 beels are in process to transfer to the BUGs through open bidding process. The 132 BUGs successfully leasing these productive assets through their own efforts and the capacity support and development from the project is a strong indicator of future sustainability. The project should renew its to actively assist all remaining BUGs to transform into cooperatives and access their beels beyond the project period.

BUG membership and profit: According to the PMU the average BUG has 26 members, with a total of 9,226 BUGs members in 346 BUGs across 28 Upazilas of five HHaor districts engaged with the project. WorldFish, a third party monitor has been engaged to monitor fish diversity, impact of development activities on household income, and nutrition, of poor households. A total Taka 150 million have been generated from the sales of fish in the year 2019-2020 with Taka 106 million distributed to the members; thus each member on an average received profit of Taka 11,497. Profit margin was lowest in Kishoreganj and Sunamganj and highest in Brahmanbaria. Each BUG received profit on an average Taka 414,337. Fish species biodiversity also increased due to creation of sanctuaries and adoption of improved management practices.

Impact of community resources management: Ensured access for genuine fishing communities and poor households to the beels due to project intervention is a major achievement. The long-term lease contract has encouraged BUGs not to harvest all fish every year, established fish sanctuary that has led to increase in production and fish diversity. In addition, BUG has developed improved beel management. In addition to these long term markers of sustainability, the fishing communities have also gained financially through increased sales and redistribution of profits.

Beel excavation. However, the project has fallen short of physical development of beels: only 76 out of a target of 215 beels have been excavated. The project did not make much progress last year. It has to complete the remaining 139 in next (2020-2021) dry season^[1]. One source of optimism is deployment of contractors who are expected to use machines for quick excavation as IFAD/LGED has agreed to discontinue recruitment of LCS for such works. The mission acknowledges that technical and social obstacles to excavate the beels need to be overcome, however the project has to make additional efforts to finish this important work that has direct positive outcome on income and sustainable fishing for poor beneficiaries.

Canal re-excavation. Similarly the project has underperformed in canal re-excavation, 57.77 km re-excavated against a target of 100 km. This activity also needs significant future attention.

Other activities: Plantation of swamp trees and development of plant nurseries are small but important activities for HHaor. Haor needs lot more tree plantation for countering wave action.

Component 4: Livelihoods Protection (HILIP and CALIP)

Component 4. Livelihood protection. *The component is rated satisfactory (5) in both HILIP and CALIP activities.*

Almost all activities financed by HILIP are complete, with many activities under CALIP also complete with the sole exception of vocational training courses. It is noted by the mission that CALIP started nearly 2 years after HILIP. The Livelihood protection component is designed to increase sustainable incomes from sources other than paddy and open water fisheries the two main sources of income in the HHaor. Additionally, as the impact of communication infrastructure takes time, the livelihoods activities result in more immediate income improvements. The project focuses mainly on promoting increased production of beneficiaries in selected sub-sectors (HILIP): crops, horticulture, poultry and livestock. The CALIP has included additional subsectors such as village forestry, pond fisheries, jute, and wood/bamboo products. CALIP also finances various off-farm vocational trainings. Previously the project has focussed mainly on production technologies, training, seed technologies, and introducing new agricultural items in an area where market system is weak, but more recently it has been assisting producers for better marketing. The focus for the extended project period will be on improving market access.

Achievements. The project has a target of forming 3,700 common interest groups (CIGs) with 91,102 beneficiaries. The main process of technology transfer and business development was through training and demonstration of products, and some assistance in marketing. The training courses have benefitted 87,809 people. Overall the project has completed 90% and 88% of HILIP and CALIP activities respectively. Under HILIP, about 99% of all training courses have been completed in horticulture and fisheries sectors compared to 87% in poultry and livestock. The remaining training and exchange visits are planned for FY 2020-21.

Under CALIP, training on village forestry, pond fisheries, and one non-farm activity, i.e. jute products have been 100% completed. Such trainings have been associated with exchange visits, which produce better learning and motivates participants to start their own businesses. One non-farm activity, that is, vocational training has also achieved nearly 80%. The remaining training will be completed in FY 2020-21.

During last supervision mission as well as discussion with project staff members reveal that horticulture, poultry/duckery, livestock, pond fisheries and vocational training generate the higher income returns and contribute successfully to diversification of sources of income for the families. The increased returns from high value vegetable production is predicated on the parallel project investment in road and irrigation infrastructure which facilitates access to market; this is appreciated by farmers as it allows them diversify production. Seasonal vegetables offer greater potential for landless and marginal farmers as they can access the necessary land on rental; expansion of this component should be the focus for the final year of the project. The benefits of high value vegetable production accrue mostly to people living in less deep Haor, which are 19 subdistricts out of 5 project districts; in deeper parts of Haor duckery is a very good source of income and a better choice for promotion.

Livestock initiatives, sheep rearing for landless farmers was appropriate for the needs of landless and marginal farmers supported by para veterinarian training. Groups reported a steady increase in sheep numbers from the initial stocking that allows them generate income from sales. For a large segment of the beneficiaries they see this as a route to ownership of a milk cow where the added benefits of manure (as a fuel source for cooking) and milk for the family were considered desirable.

Vocational training. The vocational training courses are on track for completion and has created excellent wage employment opportunities. But issue remains beyond the control of the project is licenses from BRTA. It is not organizing enough testing sessions, which is required before issuing driving licenses. The PMU should further engage with BRTA to see if this issue can be addressed

Focus during the extension period. Since all project related training and demonstration are complete the focus for extended period has to be on access to market, inclusion of neighbours in production of profitable products, and sustainability of production technologies. Besides, recommendations of 2019 supervision mission remains valid and should be fully followed.

Impacts. The project should conduct sector-wise impact study for all sectors that have been supported by the project. This

work should be done by project staff members in collaboration with M&E Specialist. It should capture useful lessons learned for informing further project design, e.g. the necessity of combining market access, with improved market infrastructure, improved production for market and improved market engagement by farmers.

Component 5: Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience

Studies: The study on impact of expansion of pond fisheries on environment reports that there is no adverse impact of pond fisheries in the area. The second study on climate change scenarios also reports that rise of sea level does not have direct adverse impact on the area due to location of Haor. However, the main impact of climate change that was not captured in the report, will be more water during pre-monsoon and monsoon seasons due to increased rainfall in Assam-Meghalaya basin, and the increasing likelihood of early flash floods for which the separate study has been funded to develop a comprehensive early warning system.

FFEWs: The project sponsored research works are rated satisfactory (5) due to completion of two model development, application of IWM model by BWDB for flash flood forecasting, and preparation for national dissemination. An internal validation workshop at LGED was conducted on the 24th January 2019 with the objective of assessing progress on statistical analysis, calibration and validation of the WRF model. The following activities were conducted under this subcomponent: a) Technical workshop on Flash Flood Early Warning System was organized by IWFM, BUET on 10 April 2019; b) A short course on Weather Forecasting, Basin Hydrological modeling and River Hydrodynamic Modeling for Flash Flood Forecasting held on 29 April-2 May 2019, Institute Building, IWFM, BUET, Dhaka; A total 15 Participants from BMD, BUET, BWDB and IWFM were present during the course; c) IWFM system has been installed in BWDB water bahhan at Green Road office in Nov-Dec 2019; d) A technical workshop was held on 19 August 2019 at 4.30 PM at the Conference Room of Director General of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) where IWFM present their Draft Final Report (DFR).

The mobile-based app developed by BWDB was launched in April 2018 for dissemination by FFWC and BWDB and will be continuously refined to provide early warning in Bengali to farmers in order to receive forecast from BWDB. LGED will assist BWDB with additional support to develop such applications.

IWFM model tested. During pre-monsoon season (April-May) of 2019 and 2020, the model was used to forecast flash floods. The findings are as follows: a) For 24 hour forecast the model performs very well in all 25 stations; and b) performance can be improved if boundary data is available and rainfall is predicted better.

DEM data and FFEWS: In 2017, it was identified that the present flash floods mode with actual forecast of water level at 25 points did not provide inundation at Haor. To improve the model, it was necessary to purchase digital elevation model (DEM) data available from the Survey Of Bangladesh (SOB), a government agency. Accordingly, DPP was revised to allocate funds for this purpose and other activities, which was reflected in RDPP, approved on 15 October 2018. This is important to note that all activities under CALIP are IFAD grants from the ASAP Trust Fund. Therefore, the PMU should procure the DEM data from SoB without any further delay.

Future work: During the extension period the follow work will be undertaken: a) improvement in input data from BMD optical gauge data from Netrokona, Sylhet and Sunamganj; b) monitoring stations by BWDB will be increased to 50; c) BWDB will provide up to date river data and if funds are available, cross sections of more rivers have to be determined through survey; d) DEM data will be used to determine inundation in Haor areas; e) Continue testing of model's performance; and e) develop a fully functional dissemination system.

Extension of IWFM MoU with additional resources To complete research work with DEM data, it is imperative that the MoU with IWFM be extended up to the end of new HILIP/CALIP project period (September 2022). Additional resources will be necessary for this purpose. A negotiated amount should be added to the MoU for additional work and testing of the models in next two pre-monsoon seasons.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Reallocate resources Discard works such as LCS training, IMC supervision, exchange visit for union Parishad chairmen/members. Reallocate resources to other items.	PMU/LGED	06/2020
Model village Instead of completely new locations, extend poor existing villages with earth filling and provide internal services. Include in AWPB 2020-21.	PMU/LGED	06/2020

Reallocate resources Reallocate resources for IMC, contractor training to other items and reflect that in AWPB for FY 2020-21.	IFAD	08/2020
Extension of MoU with IWFM Extend MOU with IWFM, with additional cost, to conduct additional research using DEM data.	PMU and IWFM	08/2020
Extend MoU with FFWC/BWDB Extend MoU with FFWC and assist FFWC to develop warning dissemination system.	PMU and BWDB	08/2020
Completion of remaining construction Complete all designs/estimations, and contract out all remaining boat landing ghats, minor earth works, and maintenance works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Re-excavation works of beels Contract out all re-excavation works of beels that are under control of BUGs and canals combined with beel/killi bank protection	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Issuance of fishing IDs to BUGs Engage with the Department of Fisheries for the issuance of fishing IDs to BUGs; consequently facilitate registration of all BUGs as cooperatives.	PMU	12/2020
Terms of reference Develop TOR for 5th study (pro-poor pathways for development)	PMU/IFAD	12/2020
2019 recommendations Continue implementing 2019 recommendations	PMU	09/2021
High value products culture Focus on sustainability, access to market and engage neighbours in intensive culture of high value products.	PMU	09/2021
Sector-wise impact study Conduct sector-wise impact study by project field staff with assistance from M&E Specialist	PMU	09/2021
Evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM BWDB to continue to evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM and forecast during 2020-2022 flash flood seasons.	BWDB/PMU	09/2021
Completion of HILIP construction works HILIP: Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2021

Completion of CALIP construction and piloting works	PMU/LGED	12/2021
CALIP: Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.		

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project districts are within a deep floodplain, which remain under water for six months during the year due to increased flow of the many rivers that disgorge into the Haor are combined with heavy monsoon rains. This situation forces people to live under cramped conditions on hundreds of elevated spots (villages). Cropping intensity is low, infrastructure restricted, and the lack of employment opportunities leads to emigration. The project aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin and to improve living standards and reduce vulnerability of the poor by scaling up successfully tested interventions. The project has five components; three are directly related to the physical infrastructure development i.e. i) Communication infrastructure; ii) Community infrastructure that also includes village protection works; and iii) Community resource management. The expected outcomes are (i) enhanced access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services (ii) enhanced village mobility, reduction in production losses and protection against extreme weather events (iii) enhanced access to fishery resources and conservation of biodiversity.

By April 2020, the project satisfactorily completed activities to reach an overall progress of 86%, though with somewhat low progress in some sub components. People already deriving benefit from the project actions. In particular, the project has developed 136km of concrete road along with 2 120m of road structure providing arterial connectivity, constructed 34 boat landing Ghats and 63 markets, which are directly facilitating the marketing of the local products. So far, 280km of community road are developed, 174 villages have the internal services improved, 214 villages and 38 markets have been protected from riverine erosion by the project, all of which contributes to better living standard for the beneficiaries. New construction of 40km of irrigation infrastructure, re-excavation of 57km khal and 76 beels have improved the agriculture and fish production capacity and with this work the villagers have gained access to the productive resources. The impact of the activities will be further enhanced when the remaining works are completed.

The project has made significant improvement in overall effectiveness since the MTR. However, with two years left for implementation (no-cost extension period), the cumulative physical progress is at 86%. There are still some lags in implementation in some activities. The project management has drawn up a comprehensive action plan to achieve the remaining targets and the project will reach over 100% of its targets at new completion date of September 2022.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

The project has a target of reaching out to 233,970 (HILIP: 142,020 and CALIP: 91,950) beneficiary households by the end of the project. It has been reported to the supervision Mission that by April 2020 the project has reached 223,860 households out of an estimated population of 1.07 million in the Project Districts. (see Table 3 below). The mission found that the vocational training was appreciated by young men and women and created employment opportunities for them. The total physical progress is at 86%, with considerable implementation challenges remaining in Comp 1 (Upazila and union roads); Comp 2 (village protection, slope protection and irrigation works); Comp 3 (beels); and Comp 4 (vocational trainings). However, the extension of the project timeline by two years to September 2022 should grant sufficient time to bring the outstanding matters to completion even with the complex interventions and geographically extreme climatic conditions prevalent in the project area. It is however noted that the project made slow progress in the aforementioned activities, partly due terrain and short construction period, the procedure of revising DPP, and partly due to lag in timely planning. These need to be factored in to the remaining period and those areas under project management control given due attention particularly in terms of appropriate planning and administration.

With regard to the log-frame outcome and output targets:

Outcome 1: Enhanced access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services: The MTR reported an increase of traffic volume on upazila roads by 72% (40% motorised and 91% non-motorised), against a target of 100%, and increased volume of goods markets to 57% against the targeted 50%. This can reasonably be expected to have increased as the project has now completed 236 kms of roads (target: 255 kms); 2 460 m of bridges and culverts (target: 2 820 m); and 34 boat landing ghats (target: 40).

Outcome 2: Enhanced village mobility, increased farm production and protection against extreme weather events:

The MTR reported traffic volume on village roads increased by 63% (target: 100%) and 87% village markets are operational (target 100%). However, the project is yet to collect data on decrease in percentage of houses destroyed by wave action, associated output targets are mostly (83%) achieved, except for number of villages protected (140 against targeted 175 – 80%), number of beel banks protected (15 against targeted 50 – 30%), HHs supported with increased water availability not reported. With the project time extension these gaps will need attention.

Outcome 3: Enhanced access to sustainable water bodies: The project has significant work to do to meet targets for this outcome, even with the additional time period granted with the extension.. So far it has improved 76 of the targeted 215 beels (35%) and only 57.5 kms of beel canals excavated against target of 100 kms (less than 60%). However, field data from the PMU showed that even at this level of completion, the project has significant positive outcomes for the beneficiaries involved. It was observed that 87% of the household assured access to sustainable use of water bodies (slightly lower than the previous report and log frame). The remaining 13% should be completed within the extended project period. For the current year no additional household gained access to the water bodies and is a cause for concern and needs to be addressed by project management. 500 BUGs should be developed for the target of 500 beels, 141 of these are to be newly formed group. It is clear that this target will not be achieved. The number for BUGs in the log frame at 475 did not match with the field data collection of 346 groups. The project reported 95% BUG formation, whereas 69% is a more accurate accounting. Within this 78 are newly formed some 55% of target. The operation of BUGs was successful delivering real benefits to the members, production of fish increased significantly to 271 kg per hectare exceeding the target of 200 by 35%. This has a significant positive economic and livelihood impact on the fishermen families. Around 98% of the fishers increase their income by half from sale of fish in addition to the likely increase in domestic consumption.

Outcome 4: Enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock produce: Here the project has promising outcomes. At MTR, the project reported 97% of beneficiaries adopting new technologies promoted by the project; and 19 400 HHs that participated in training reporting improved production (against a targeted 20 000). In the year 2019-2020 400 HHs participated in training against a target of 1 000.. The extension of the project time period should be taken as an opportunity to increase rest of the household's production (600). In terms of gender balance 60% participants are male and 40% female. More than the targeted people have been trained in the sector of crop, livestock and fisheries creating significant impact in terms of household production and creating new business opportunities. However, associated outputs with regard to vocational trainings needs attention during the project extension to address the remaining 17% of target..

Finally, Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity and knowledge to contend with climate change impacts: The project has completed 140 village protection systems against the targeted 175 some 80%, however delays in implementation means the full impact of these climate smart village protection systems will probably not be known before the end of the project but the earlier completed works should be reviewed and analysed to develop useful lessons. Two policy studies have been completed. FFEWS have made considerable progress where BWDB has used the models to make pre-monsoon flash floods forecast. The project will continue further improvement of the models with DEM data.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

According to the project development report, the project has been trying to reach its targeting groups in the project areas. The project area located in one of the most disadvantaged areas of Bangladesh that suffers from challenges in connectivity, annual inundation, and poor infrastructure is a suitable location for such projects. Within this overall geographical targeting the project has also applied further and appropriate targeting strategies to reach the most vulnerable who can benefit from the project interventions. Vulnerable groups in the communities have benefited through the communication and community infrastructure development. The project has followed three levels of poverty targeting: i) geographical targeting by choosing the poorest areas and district of the country and within that the poorest and most vulnerable Unions/Upazila to develop road connectivity as well as other physical infrastructure; ii) the poorest and the most vulnerable families for supporting for livelihoods development under Component 3; and iii) genuine fishing communities for leasing beels and giving to access to community resources. Various supervision missions have validated the project's success in poverty targeting.

The project has developed and implemented a systematic poverty targeting strategy that is aligned to the project's pro-poor approach. Targeting is based on the outcomes of village level participatory rural assessments (PRA) and household surveys. The PRA defines the economic classification of households, based on which the poorest households are targeted for delivery of project services. The efficiency of the poverty targeting approach has been verified through field observations. The project has a target of reaching out to 233,970 beneficiary households (HILIP: 142,020 and CALIP: 91,950) by the end of the project. Currently (April 2020) it has reported to reach to 223,860 households out of an estimated population of 1.07 million.

Main issues

Youth targeting. The mission found that the vocational training had particular relevance for young men and women and created employment opportunities for them. Most vulnerable groups in the communities have benefited from improved communication and community infrastructure development. Women and girl's mobility has become enhanced; and access to health services and employment opportunities have improved. The majority of the vocational training participants are young men and women with 80% of trained and certified skilled labour gaining employment.

LCS. The project has discontinued recruitment of LCS in construction due to shortage of such labour force in the area. Minor earth works are now being done by contractors.

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The project has improved in gender targeting and encouraging girls and women participation in the project. About 34% of Beel User Groups (BUG) membership are women benefiting directly from the project. In relation to participation in training events 42% of trainees under HILIP are and 59% of trainees are women under CALIP Livelihood protection component.. In total 116,444 women (52%) have participated in different training under the HILIP and CALIP. However, for vocational training female participation at 21% women needs attention; does this reflect the choice of male dominated trades? Or is the nature of training precluding women participation (e.g. residential course requirements) and should be analysed for future design improvements.

Main issues

the project has been without a Gender Advisor since July 2018. The mission is recommending to recruit a new Gender Advisor to support women groups, assist project management in assuring project interventions are appropriately targeted, designed and implemented and to ensure gender related documentation and reporting system are maintained. Furthermore, the project is required to conduct gender mainstreaming study as soon as possible. The mission noted from discussion with project staff that there may be under reporting of gender achievements and the presence of an experienced gender adviser and implementation of the study will clarify this situation.

However, a significant number of women and girls have participated in and benefited from the LCS and in Beel User Group (BUG). Women and girls have also participated in different skill development training, including to some extent, vocational training under the livelihood protection scheme. HILIP-CALIP has created prospect for vulnerable groups in the *Haor* areas. Based on the demand from the beneficiaries and considering the circumstance of the project area, the PMU has included women friendly skills development training to help poor women to empower both socially and economically.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Recruitment Recruit Gender Advisor	PMU	07/2020
Workshop Organize gender workshop	PMU	09/2020
Study Carry out gender mainstreaming study	PMU	06/2021

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The combination of improved road infrastructure, improved market outlets, training in culture of high value vegetables and linking to market outlets has assisted in diversifying farm production away from sole dependence on the boro rice crop and open water capture fisheries. In addition, the project has made very good contribution in diversifying sources of income by providing training and promoting awareness building on natural fish production in Beels, establishing sanctuaries, aquaculture in farm ponds, poultry (chicken and duck) rearing and livestock husbandry as newer sources of income for the households in the area. The livelihoods diversification approach has increased income and reduced poverty.

Main issues

The project has further opportunity to expand successful livelihoods among other households in villages and beyond

selected project villages. Freshwater aquaculture can be further expanded in the project area. Building farmer awareness of, and ability to negotiate with, the market should be a priority during the extended project period.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Integrated agriculture-aquaculture system Expand integrated agriculture-aquaculture system (IAA) for increasing household income.	PMU	12/2020
Biodiversity assessment Assessment on biodiversity of endangered fish species in the beels through sustainable natural resources management (WorldFish)	World Fish	12/2020
Scaling up success Expand successful high value fish (biofloc) and vegetable (aquaponics), cage culture demonstrations in an outreach programme to scale up successes.	PMU	12/2020
Training Training on specialised aquaculture technologies eg. Biofloc, eel, aquaponics, integrated farming etc to increase household incomes subject to availability of resources	PMU/Service provider	04/2021

Nutrition

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The enhanced production of fish, vegetables, meat, eggs and fruits and vegetables from beels has increased consumption of nutritious diet in the families. Children and women are main beneficiaries of this enhanced production. The project showed significant contribution in family nutrition. In particular the introduction of small fish (Mola) in farm ponds for family consumption has significant implications for improved nutrition with enhanced Vitamin A and Calcium availability in the diet.

Main issues

The project has further opportunity to expand the different small indigenous species (SIS) among other households in villages and beyond selected project villages.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Mola Polyculture intervention Expand the Mola Polyculture intervention to more interested farmers (250) who already have a pond and the right conditions to benefit Make use of demonstration ponds, learning pathways and linkages to services (e.g. Mola brood ponds) already developed without creating new structures	PMU	01/2021

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The project made significant efforts to effectively implement climate adaptation activities. Good physical progress was observed in village protection infrastructure (80%) and village internal services. Out of the 175 planned villages, 140 are protected by the combined CC block-vetiver model. Although only a limited number of killas (temporary storage facilities) have been constructed (39% progress), farmers reported 125 MT paddy was saved during the Haor flash floods in 2017. The combination of killas and early warning (see below) has the potential to greatly assist farmers adapt to some of the challenges arising from climate change. Vocational trainings are proving to be a key activity for income diversification. The focus on youth and a strong linkage with different government and NGOs providing certificates, is leading to high job placement, thus diversifying household income streams and building economic resilience to increased risks in farming.

Significant advances were observed for FFEWS and its dissemination to farmers.

The project sponsored research works are rated satisfactory (5) due to the development and completion of two models. Application of IWM model by BWDB for flash flood forecasting has proven its value, though further refinement and development is required during the project extension. An internal validation workshop at LGED was conducted on the 24th January 2019 with the objective to assess progress on statistical analysis, calibration and validation of the WRF model. The following activities were conducted under this subcomponent: a) Technical workshop on Flash Flood Early Warning System was organized by IWFM, BUET on 10 April 2019; b) A short course on Weather Forecasting, Basin Hydrological modeling and River Hydrodynamic Modeling for Flash Flood Forecasting held on 29 April-2 May 2019, Institute Building, IWFM, BUET, Dhaka (A total 15 Participants from BMD, BUET, BWDB and IWM were present during the course); c) IWFM system has been installed in BWDB water babhan at Green Road office in Nov-Dec 2019; d) A technical workshop was held on 19 August 2019 at 4.30 PM at the Conference Room of Director General of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) where IWM present their Draft Final Report (DFR).

The mobile-based app developed by BWDB was launched in April 2018 for dissemination by FFWC and BWDB and will be continuously refined to provide early warning in Bengali to farmers. LGED will assist BWDB with additional support to develop such applications.

IWFM model tested. During pre-monsoon season (April-May) of 2019 and 2020, the model was used to forecast flash floods. The findings are as follows: a) For 24 hour forecast the model performs very well in all 25 stations; and b) performance can be improved if boundary data is available and rainfall prediction is more accurate.

Main issues

The mission acknowledges the difficulties to implement infrastructure schemes during the flooding season. CALIP placed more emphasis on climate change adaptation including low cost bio-engineering options for village protection. However, the achievements on beel bank and killa protection using vegetative species and model villages fall short of expected achievements. The project constructed 14 village protection system using only vetiver but omitted chemically treated bamboo and vetiver-geo-jute option. During the extension period all these remaining activities need to be completed.

DEM data and FFEWS: It was identified in 2017 that the present models flash floods was actually forecast water level at 25 points but did not provide inundation information for HHaor. To improve the model it was necessary to purchase digital elevation model (DEM) data available from the Survey Of Bangladesh (SOB), a government agency. Accordingly, DPP was revised to allocate funds for this purpose and other activities, which was reflected in RDPP, approved on 15 October 2018. This is important to note that all activities under CALIP are grants from IFAD from ASAP fund. Therefore, the PMU should procure the DEM data from SoB without any further delay.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Extension of MoU with IWFM Extend MOU with IWFM, with additional cost, to conduct additional research using DEM data.	PMU and IWFM	08/2020
Extend MoU with FFWC/BWDB Extend MoU with FFWC and assist FFWC to develop warning dissemination system	PMU and BWDB	08/2020
Performance evaluation BWDB to continue to evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM and forecast during 2020-2022 flash flood seasons.	BWDB/PMU	09/2021

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has successfully collaborated with the Ministry of Land (MoL) to transfer 434 beels to the project. Currently it is advocating for extension of duration of lease of beels to BUGs beyond the project period. In addition, the project assists the fishermen/women (BUG members) to receive fishermen/women IDs from the Department of Fisheries, and to get BUGs registered as cooperative societies with the Department of Cooperatives. The Project will also work with the BWDB

and Ministry of Water Resources to accept FFWES developer flash flood forecasting models to provide flash flood warning to Haor residents.

The combined effect of improved communication promoting links to market and allowing more traders visit the project area, the improvement in market infrastructure, the diversification of production all lead to increased income for beneficiaries. As such the engagement of the private sector in these new opportunities is likely to increase future sustainability e.g. increase in market price of rice – from 400BDT per 20 kg up to 1,000BDT. One area that needs to be considered is the revenue generation for ongoing operation and maintenance of project infrastructure so that it is kept in functioning condition.

Main issues

The leasing arrangements for Beels needs to be looked at to promote sustainability. For project beneficiaries they need some assurance that their engagement with the project will result in ongoing access for them to the improved beels and they will not be outbid by more wealthy entrepreneurs. Also the length of lease and condition of lease needs to be assessed to promote the long term environmental health of the beels (fish biodiversity, sustainable catch quotas, ongoing maintenance etc). This will require review of policy instruments that promote long term environmental health of common social resources. Lessons can be taken from similar management of commons such as rangeland where instruments like very long term leases, rolling lease renewals etc can be assessed.

Partnership-building	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has been collaborating locally with DAE, DLS, Department of Fisheries, and Department of Forestry to implement livelihood component of HILIP-CALIP. It collaborated with these departments to utilize departmental trainers as resource persons, and established linkages of project beneficiaries with the services of these GoB departments. For example, project beneficiaries receive veterinary services from DLS. A number of project staff and beneficiaries have received training on bamboo treatment in Bangladesh Forest Research Institute.

The project is managing the FFEWS component in collaborating with four agencies: IWM/BUET, IWM, Meteorological Department, and FFWC/BWDB. It will develop flash flood warning dissemination system in collaboration with BWDB.

Main issues

N/A

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Women beel user groups have directly benefited through the project. A significant number of men and women have received training under the livelihood protection creating employment opportunities for them both outside and inside the project areas. Meanwhile, women have been empowered and engaged in decision making as they are able to contribute financially at household level. Women also have participated in LCS training.

It has been proved that women and other vulnerable groups are being empowered economically and socially through the participating in LCS and BUG, and through participating in different skills development training. Women can take decision at both family and social sphere. LGED developed manual for LCS which is quite women friendly. A significant number of trainees have graduated from the vocational training who then established their own enterprise and are effectively self-employment. It seems that LGED needs to make linkage with MFIs and financial institutions for these micro businesses to access working capital. The LGED initiative in ensuring that graduating trainees receive a formal certificate has had a positive impact on getting employment. Community people have improved sanitation, and access to information through village protection activities, and community infrastructure development. The social dimension of poverty has been reducing gradually.

Main issues

N/A

Quality of Beneficiary Participation	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

To April 2020, the total number direct beneficiaries under the HILIP and CALIP is 234,930. A significant number of women and other vulnerable groups have participated under the community resource management. The mission found that men and women have attended in different livelihood protection program, and as of now, the total number of participants are

223,750 under HILIP and CALIP (male: 107,306 by 48% and female: 116,444 by 52%). In addition to that, since MTR 57% people have adopted new technologies which are recommended by the project. Vocational training has proven of great interest, particularly for youth both men and women, the increased diversity of income earning opportunities and possibilities to seek employment outside of the Haor are seen as major motivators as about 80% of trained and certified skilled labour got employment opportunities

Main issues

N/A

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has engaged a number of NGOs and BRTC to organize vocational training courses for project beneficiaries. It has been found that the providers organized good quality training courses on time. In some instances as many as 80% of trainees have received wage employment, and others are opting for self-employment. The project is planning to complete the remaining training courses on time.

Main issues

Although the project is on track on vocational training courses two areas need attention: a) completion of training on tailoring where the contract with the training provider has been signed very recently; and b) BRTC is providing good quality training and on track to complete driving training, but the trainees are not receiving driving licenses on time as BRTA (the licensing authority) is not organizing enough licensing tests.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Service providers Expedite contracting out of service providers for finalising remaining training courses (include business support services)	PMU	06/2021

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

This section is rated as satisfactory. The project achievements on community resource management (especially fisheries) and slope and village protection are notable. The collaboration with World Fish shows promising results in terms of promoting poly-culture systems which increase fish species and catch relative to available water body. The increased biodiversity found in well managed beels is also notable. The project's significant impact in the villages is visible through access to roads (easier access for traders), toilets and sanitation facilities, access to clean drinking water, increase in sales of poultry eggs, increase in market price of rice – from 400BDT per 20 kg up to 1,000BDT, and increased employment opportunities. Important to also note the strong community ownership towards these investments prioritized through a participatory approach.

Main issues

N/A

Exit Strategy	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has well defined exit strategy for each component/activity. The Upazila, Union and Villages roads will be repaired and maintained as part of regular government program. The project has received maintenance funds to maintain roads in all project Upazilas. Maintenance of village markets is the responsibility of MMC. Similarly, any minor repair and maintenance of village protection systems and irrigation channels will be done by respective villagers/users. The same is true for village internal services under CALIP.

Beels are managed by BUGs who are gradually getting registered as cooperative societies. However, there is uncertainty about continued access to beels by BUGs after the project period.

Farmers and traders have been producing and buying/selling farm/non-farm produces which are expected to continue beyond the project period as long as the IGAs are profitable. The extended project period should be utilized to improve

farmers negotiation position and abilities and introduction of more traders and outlets to promote competition amongst buyers.

The flash forecasting models are already used by BWDB for forecasting flash floods in Haor areas. The project and its partners are undertaking steps to officially incorporate the models in BWDB system for flash flood forecasting.

Main issues

N/A

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The HILIP project was itself scaled-up version of SCBRMP: expanded to five districts from one district, and from 11 Upazilas to 28 Upazilas with a much larger resources to implement many activities. The HILIP was complemented with resources from ASAP to implement CALIP. The recently launched PROVATi3 project replicated a number of HILIP-CALIP activities such as construction of rural roads and markets, application of vetiver for road protection, and much larger vocational training program.

Main issues

N/A

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Management. Overall project management has been satisfactory (5). As the project is nearing completion with 21 months extension to complete activities mostly in Component 1 and 2, beel development in Component 3 and FFEWS in Component 5. Since the project will not be using LCS anymore, positions related to LCS will no longer be necessary. Almost all training activities under Component 4 (both HILIP and CALIP funded) are complete with the exception of vocational training. The focus of Component 4 will be on sustainability and access to market. The position for Gender Specialist has been vacant for long time. At this stage the PMU need to make a full assessment of human resources need in line with future work and present it to IFAD for approval. The mission reviewed the current positions and suggest that the following principles are applied to retain staff members: a) all GoB positions; b) all engineering positions as construction remains the main bottleneck; c) all trainings are complete so Training Coordinators positions are not needed; d) Maintain all staff members for Component 3 at the Upazila level but reduce number at District level; e) Maintain Component 4 staff members at the Upazila and district levels for further impacts of livelihoods activities; e) all M&E and KM positions are required to complete various studies; e) District Coordinators are not required as activities are now reduced at Upazilas, which should be managed by Upazila staff members; and f) Existing Consultants' contract can be extended according to Single Source Selection Method subject to satisfactory performance.

Main issues

N/A

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Assessment of human resources Make an overall assessment of human resources need for the remaining time of the project.	PMU	06/2020
Recruitment Recruit Gender Specialist (Full or part-time), M&E and KM Specialist, and Procurement Specialist	PMU	07/2020
Terms of Reference Developing TORs for service providers for end line survey and impact assessment study	PMU	03/2021

Knowledge Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

According to the project documents, it is clear that the project has made efforts to establish a knowledge management system, but there is still work to do to capture all project information. The project has appointed a mid level M & E and knowledge Management Specialist to collect information and data from the field. Plans for dissemination of project's results have been made at local level, through radio time and shows in the local markets. The project has prepared a documents on vocational training and women empowerment activities a series of workshops have been conducted at project areas including vocational training and women participation in the project activities. The ToR has been developed for Pro-poor adaptation pathways framework.

Main issues

The mission team found that there is significant limitations in reporting and documentation system, and while the performance of the monitoring of village protection, model village, upazila road slope protection has improved a lot over previous missions, there is still room for improvement.

There is a need to capture project impact information through a series of impact studies and or technical reviews of interventions so that this information is available to inform future actions. .

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Workshop Organize annual review and planning workshop	PMU	07/2020
Studies Carry out Impact/Technical studies	PMU	03/2021

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project implementation could be considered as moderately efficient as the investments have exceeded 86% of physical progress in major components (component 1 and 2 of HILIP). The overall disbursement rate and financial progress of HILIP and CALIP seems moderately satisfactory with a cumulative disbursement rate of 94% for HILIP and 84% for CALIP (which started later), which should have been higher considering the original completion of the project on September 30, 2020. In case of HILIP, cumulative disbursement comprising of IFAD loan, IFAD Grant and STF stands at USD 70.05 million equivalent. In case of CALIP, the cumulative disbursement stands at USD 11.47 million

Main issues

Unspent funds will be utilized to extend the project up to September 2022 to facilitate achievement of all physical targets. Cost per beneficiary household is estimated at USD 243 presently (USD 277 at appraisal) (March 2019).

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Completion of remaining construction Complete all designs/estimations, and contract out all remaining boat landing ghats, minor earth works, and maintenance works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Completion of HILIP construction works Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Completion of CALIP construction and piloting works Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project did not make much progress in FY2019-2020 due to construction delays as well as COVID19 that took away March-June 2020 quarter of implementation (given the geoclimatic conditions of the Haor this is one of the most productive quarters just before the arrival of the annual inundation). The project, pending extension, will be making plan for FY2020-21 and FY2021-22 and complete remaining activities of the project.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

The project started with AWPB for FY2019-20 that did not materialize. It will be preparing new AWPB for FY2020-21 to start new financial year.

Performance of M&E System

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The overall M&E rating is satisfactory (5). The project has well developed and contains quality steps for collecting data information. All progress reports have been prepared in a timely manner. Since the project is going to be extended, it should be planning for all sector and end-line impact studies. The absence of the M&E and KM expert for a considerable period is cause for concern and needs to be rectified.

M&E System Review

The project has been without the project M & E and knowledge Management Specialist since last year. It is important to have the M & E Specialist on board soon. The mission noted that there is a lack of desegregated data.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
M & E and Knowledge management Specialist Complete the recruitment of M & E and Knowledge management Specialist	PMU	07/2020
Impact study Complete the project completion impact study	PMU	03/2022

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

In 2010, a comprehensive Environmental and Climate Change Assessment (ECCA) was carried out to inform

Bangladesh's COSOP for 2012-2018. The assessment identified the key and significant climate change and environment risks and impacts in the Haor region which informed the design of both the HILIP and CALIP projects. Climate adaptation measures and environmental mitigation measures recommended in the assessment are integrated into the project as project interventions consistent with SECAP requirements. Therefore, implementation progress of project activities reflects the extent to which climate adaptation and environmental mitigation measures under the project are complied with.

SECAP Review

The ECCA identified increase in frequency and intensity of rainfall in the Haor region and upstream catchment (including flash floods) and increase in wind velocity as key and significant climate and environmental risks and impacts affecting lives and livelihoods of communities in the Haor region. To build climate resilience of communities in Haor, climate change adaptation measures such as village protection infrastructure against wave action, use of vetiver grass for slope stabilisation, development and installation of a Flash Flood Early Warning System, etc., are integral to the project design. In addition, LGED complies with the Bangladesh EIA laws and regulations in preparing site-specific Environmental Management Plans and in screening environment risks and impacts at various stages of infrastructure development (pre-construction, construction and operation). The EMPs are adopted by District and Upazila level staff including Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and other Ministries/Departments. With respect to the mitigation and monitoring of environmental impacts, LGED follows its Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans and provides oversight to ensure the EMPs applied consistently by its Contractors. The mission recommends LGED to submit the supervision and monitoring plans as part of the progress reports submitted to IFAD.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

There is no significant change in the disbursement target with the implementation progress. The loan proceeds seem to have used, accounted and reported in an acceptable manner.

Main issues

The overall disbursement rate and financial progress of HILIP and CALIP seems moderately paced with the overall implementation progress. The cumulative disbursement rate is 94% at HILIP and 84% at CALIP as of June 10, 2020, which could have been better at this point considering the completion of the project on September 30, 2020. In case of HILIP, cumulative disbursement comprising of IFAD loan, IFAD Grant and STF stands at USD 70.05 million equivalent. In case of CALIP, the cumulative disbursement stands at USD 11.47 million (in SDR 8.27 million). The cumulative disbursement of HILIP by individual credit refer to IFAD loan, IFAD Grant and STF stands at SDR 31.27 million (in USD 44.51 million), SDR 0.51 million (in USD 0.72 million) and EURO 21.40 million (in USD 24.81 million) respectively. The GoB has proposed to amend the financing agreement in order to smoothen the implementation of rest of the project activities.

Financial Status of Proposed Extension: Aggregate loan disbursement currently amounts to USD 80.6 million equivalent, accounting for an average of 92% disbursement of all sources of external financing (Table 2). The aggregate balance of funds available amounts to USD 12.7 million equivalent, consisting of USD 6.7 million undisbursed balance of the IFAD loan and ASAP grant, and USD 6.0 million equivalent disbursed on 22 May 2020 as advances for upcoming project activities.

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The overall financial management rating has been upgraded mainly due to significant progress made on the agreed action plan, especially in reducing long pending unadjusted advances and actions taken to resolve audit observations. Also, most of the other recommendations made during the last supervision mission were complied with.

Main issues

The project has made significant improvements in reducing long pending unadjusted advances and actions taken to resolve audit observations, processing amendment of the Financing Agreement, proposal of which has already been submitted to IFAD and most of the other recommendations made during the last supervision mission were complied with. Also, noted that the project made use of IFAD Client Portal successfully along with timely submission of justification and withdrawal applications. Preparation of Bank reconciliation was also found to be timely and accurate for all accounts, which includes Designated Accounts at Central Bank and Projects operating bank account at Project Management Unit (PMU) and District Management Units (DMUs). But some of the areas requires further improvements to avoid any future

back logs that includes timely adjustment or recovery of outstanding advances; immediate response and resolution of audit findings; timely submission of AWPB; reconciliation of outstanding advances with advance register maintains at all DMUs. The mission noted that the project has submitted the AWPB for FY 2019-20 with a delay of almost six months, which should have been submitted by April 30 of each year as per the legal provision. PMU took almost one year to respond to the audit observations for FY 2017-18 resulting in non-resolution of several audit observations since last supervision mission. The Designated Account reconciliation (cumulative for both HILIP and CALIP) shows an amount USD 2.10 million on "outstanding advance to be cleared", of which USD 2.00 million is associated with LCS advances and rest of the amount is associated with implementing partners, which needs to be fully reconciled back to the registers maintained for advances at all cost centres. Further, a number of outstanding LCS advances exist for a long time, which requires immediate action for justification/recovery of advances. The amounts of LCS advances have been segregated per district and per category, which are shown in the technical report separately. Twenty-three (23) WAs have been submitted to IFAD since the last mission, 5 of which were advance requests and 18 were justification. The mission has reviewed the justifications WAs and has verified the documentation related to statements of expenditure (SOE) items on a sample basis, no substantial issues were noted.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Adjustment of long outstanding LCS advances Adjustment and/or justification on the expenditure made from long pending advances or recovery of such advances	HILIP	03/2021
Reconciliation of component expenditure Produce component wise expenditure statement and budget variance from TOMPRO per month, which needs to be reconciled with manual records until resolution of differences.	HILIP	
Reconciliation of advances Updated Advance Registrar to be attached to the monthly fund flow statement with segregation of LCS/training advances. Reconcile the advance balance at DA reconciliation with advance register of each district office to be done on monthly basis.	HILIP	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 2

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating is downgraded to Unsatisfactory due to the late and incomplete submission of the audit report to IFAD for the FY 2018-2019.

Main issues

The annual external audit of the project is conducted by the Foreign Aided Projects Audit Directorate (FAPAD) under the Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh (CAG). The auditor submitted the audit report for FY 2018-2019 six months after the due date. As part of regular follow-up, the IFAD Finance Officer discussed the delay with the project and with FAPAD during his mission of February 2020. During the supervision mission of June 2020, the IFAD team met the FAPAD Auditors again. FAPAD explained that the delay in starting the audit work was due to the unavailability of resources. Further delay was caused due to the COVID 19 pandemic, which leads to a complete government lockdown that lasted until 31 May 2020.

The Financial Statements presented together with the Audit report were incomplete. The following FS is missing:
Withdrawal application statement
Comparison of budget and actual amounts - when the entity has made publicly available its approved budget
Designated account statement / Reconciliation
Fixed Asset Statement

The Management Letter did not reveal any major issue.

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The rating is downgraded from the previous one due to a significant amount of counterpart funds have been reduced for

the current financial year through revision of Annual Development Plan (RADP).

Main issues

Counterpart financing equivalent to US\$ 27 million flown to the project as needed. The project secured adequate counterpart financing throughout the periods. However, it was noted that the counterpart budget for FY 2019-20 has been reduced by 55% through the budget revision (RADP) mainly for slowness in implementations as per Approved Annual Development Plan (ADP) due to COVID pandemic.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The rating would remain same as previous mission, as there is no significant change in this part.

Main issues

The covenants of the financing agreements were complied except for accident/health insurance for the project personnel and insurance of goods financed from the financing proceeds in a manner consistent with sound commercial practice.

Procurement

Procurement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Rates as Moderately Satisfactory. No changes in the procurement rating from previous mission.

Applicable Procurement Framework: Procurement of Goods, Works and Services of HILIP-CALIP shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Borrower/Recipient's Procurement Regulations [Public Procurement Act 2006 (PPA) and the Public Procurement Rules 2008 (PPR)], to the extent that are in consistent with IFAD Procurement Guidelines. Project Implementation Manual (PIM)s for HILIP and CALIP were prepared and obtained IFAD's no objection.

Procurement Profile and Spend Profile: Procurement profile comprised of mainly Works besides Goods and few Consultancies. Works inter alias, construction of submergible & all-weather roads, community infrastructure, and flood protection structures. Works contracts contributes substantive spend in project envelope. These are small value construction activities spread across five project districts located in geographic settings subjected to flash flood, limited construction period coincides with the harvest season, availability of labour, and number of potential bidders. Transportation of construction materials in multi modal to reach the construction site.

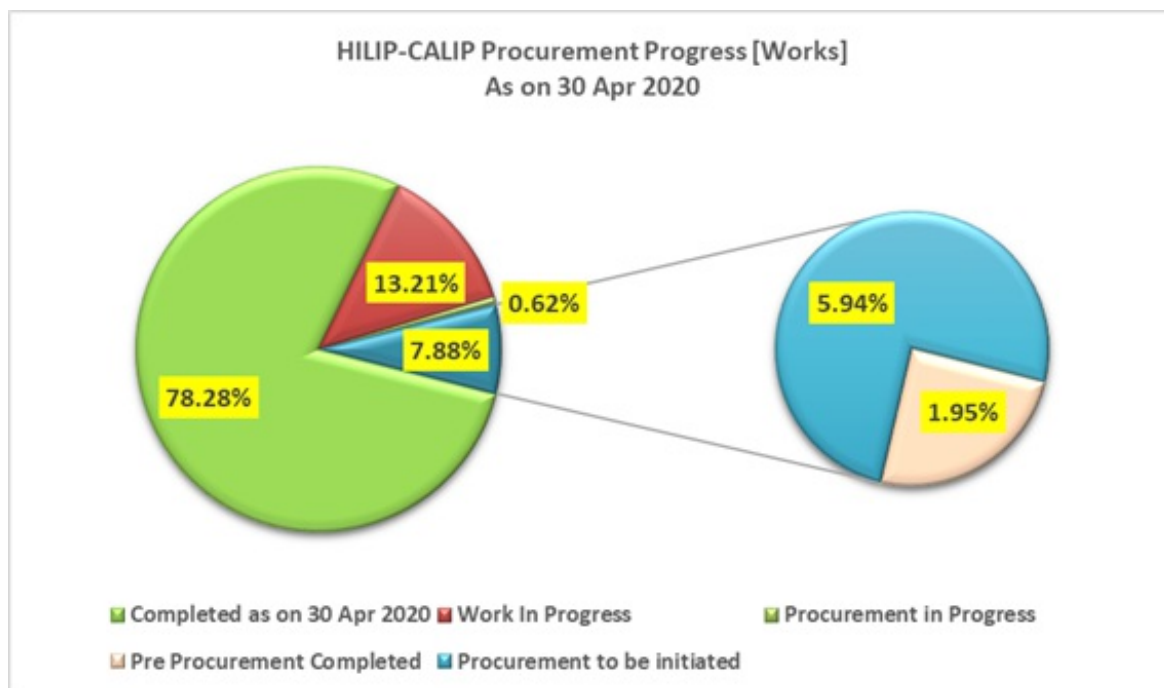
Procurement Review

The Procurement Plan (PP) was prepared, aligned with APWB, updated periodically, and obtained IFAD's No objection. The Procurement schedule in the PP [planned versus actual key dates] was not updated. As on 30 Apr 2020, the overall physical and financial progress is 86% and 77% respectively. For envisaged Works, the project submitted the status of Works completed, in progress, in pipeline activities in the following Table 3. In view of challenges in the Haor region, appears that the planned activities in the Current FY likely shifted to following FY. The Procurement Schedule was not updated and hence, not computed the ratio of conversion of planned activities into completed activities. Strategize with proactive measures to utilize the one construction period within the extended period and ensure that the allocated funds are fully utilized. [Details Provided in Annex 3]

Table 3: HILIP CALIP Infrastructure Works, Completed, In Progress [Procurement and Implementation], and Pipeline (Amount BDT Lacs)

Implementation Phase	Amount in BDT Lacs	in Percentage
1. Planned as per RDPP	78,429.04	100%
2. Works Completed as on 30 Apr 2020	61,391.69	78.28%
3. Work in Progress	10,359.39	13.21%
4. Procurement in Progress	482.51	0.62%

5. Pre- Procurement activities were completed	1,526.80	1.95%
6. Procurement to be initiated	4,654.94	5.94%



Based on the contract register generated through Financial Management Software, Project awarded 108 contracts [From 1 Mar 2019 to 30 Apr 2020], sampled 12 contracts for procurement review. Reviewed available softcopies up to the contract award. Procurement from publication till the award was processed through eGP Platform. Bid documents were prepared using the prescribed Standard Bidding Documents prescribed by GoB. In majority of the prior reviewed sample cases, the IFAD's no objection was obtained. The records related to contract management is available with the project districts [Record keeping to be validated]. The contract register does not indicate the reference to the approved Procurement Plan/AWPB and Performance, Contract Duration /Delivery Period.

Contract Administration and Management: Supervision of contracted works will be carried out by a team of Engineers at Upazila level: Upazila Engineer (UE), Sub Assistant Engineer (SAE) and Work Assistant, and at District Level: Executive Engineer (XEN) and Assistant Engineer (AE). The SAE records the completed work in Measurement Book [MB], prepares the Interim payment/running bills (part). UE reviews and submits to XEN for processing. On an average period to process payment for running bills (part) is around 10 days [To be validated]. The Quality Control Engineer QCE) or Infrastructure Management Specialist (IMS) at PMU, visits site and prepares a report indicating defects/corrections, if any. After rectification of identified defects, the PD reviews and issues the completion certificate, which enables XEN to process the final payment. The final running bill is never been submitted by XEN to the PD. It is essential to have checks and balances in the acceptance and payment procedure.

Progress Monitoring and Review. As shown in the Table 3, the project should ensure to completion all ongoing works [BDT 4,076.49 Lacs works > 50%, BDT 5,903.71 Lacs works progress < 50%, and total work in progress: BDT 9,980.21 Lacs, 12.73%] during this working season. Complete all procurement activities for the pipeline activities and award before next construction period. The PD or XEN undertakes contract cum progress monitoring periodically with stakeholders including contractors and resolves contractual issues, if any and advises corrective measures for delayed contracts. In view of the decentralised implementation of contracts, ICT based contract management and monitoring system is essential to track the progress of works [small value and scattered] and measure cost overrun, time overrun and changes of scope. This system may help to further strengthen the contract administration, management, and monitoring.

Procurement Staffing and Training: Project Engineers at PMU and DMUs are well versed with procurement of Works and capable of managing procurement and contract management related aspects. Also, Engineers can manage procurement of Goods as there are no complex requirements of goods envisaged. A Procurement Consultant was deployed to augment procurement capacity in procurement of consultancies and need based advice on complex procurement and contract management aspects. At present, a senior Assistant Engineer is managing the project procurement portfolio. In the remaining project period, the project may consider similar arrangements after clear picture of remaining/fresh consultancy activities. Recruit Procurement Specialist with expertise on procurement management of

decentralize small works and selection of consultancies for remaining project period coterminous with project closure. The project officials were trained in the procurement and NOTUS^[4]. Need based refresher training in procurement and contract management and NOTUS may be provided.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Status of procurement activities Update the status of completed, in progress, in pipeline Procurement activities as on 30 June 2020 [end of present FY]	PMU, DMUs	07/2020
Contract Management For all IFAD Prior review cases, the PD will review and accord final acceptance/deliverables to Final bill before making the final payment by paymaster /XEN. This may be amended in the PIM, if required.	PMU	07/2020
Upgrade PP and use as tool for monitoring progress Upgrade Procurement Plan in the New PP format duly considering the balance activities envisaged through project with coterminous with the project closure in line with revised AWPB for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 [extension of 21 months and official revision is pending]. Update procurement schedule in PP [Planned vs Actual], utilize PP as monitoring cum review tool along with monthly progress report.	PMU, DMUs	08/2020
Work in progress contracts Submit the details of work in progress contracts with description, date of contract, contract amount, stipulated construction period and likely date of completion	PMU, DMUs	08/2020
Procurement Specialist Recruit Procurement Specialist	PMU	08/2020
Register of contract Update Contract register with all essential details/data fields	PMU, DMUs	12/2020
ICT Platform Develop and operationalize contract monitoring system	PMU in consultation with IFAD	12/2020

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

rating certified by APR peer review

Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

rating certified by APR peer review

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Reallocate resources Discard works such as LCS training, IMC supervision, exchange visit for union Parishad chairmen/members. Reallocate resources to other items.	PMU/LGED	06/2020
Model village Instead of completely new locations, extend poor existing villages with earth filling and provide internal services. Include in AWPB 2020-21.	PMU/LGED	06/2020
Reallocate resources Reallocate resources for IMC, contractor training to other items and reflect that in AWPB for FY 2020-21.	IFAD	08/2020
Extension of MoU with IWFM Extend MOU with IWFM, with additional cost, to conduct additional research using DEM data.	PMU and IWFM	08/2020
Extend MoU with FFWC/BWDB Extend MoU with FFWC and assist FFWC to develop warning dissemination system.	PMU and BWDB	08/2020
Completion of remaining construction Complete all designs/estimations, and contract out all remaining boat landing ghats, minor earth works, and maintenance works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Re-excavation works of beels Contract out all re-excavation works of beels that are under control of BUGs and canals combined with beel/killa bank protection	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Issuance of fishing IDs to BUGs Engage with the Department of Fisheries for the issuance of fishing IDs to BUGs; consequently facilitate registration of all BUGs as cooperatives.	PMU	12/2020
Terms of reference Develop TOR for 5th study (pro-poor pathways for development)	PMU/IFAD	12/2020
2019 recommendations Continue implementing 2019 recommendations	PMU	09/2021
High value products culture Focus on sustainability, access to market and engage neighbours in intensive culture of high value products.	PMU	09/2021

Sector-wise impact study Conduct sector-wise impact study by project field staff with assistance from M&E Specialist	PMU	09/2021
Evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM BWDB to continue to evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM and forecast during 2020-2022 flash flood seasons.	BWDB/PMU	09/2021
Completion of HILIP construction works HILIP: Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Completion of CALIP construction and piloting works CALIP: Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Development Effectiveness		
Recruitment Recruit Gender Advisor	PMU	07/2020
Extension of MoU with IWFM Extend MOU with IWFM, with additional cost, to conduct additional research using DEM data.	PMU and IWFM	08/2020
Extend MoU with FFWC/BWDB Extend MoU with FFWC and assist FFWC to develop warning dissemination system	PMU and BWDB	08/2020
Workshop Organize gender workshop	PMU	09/2020
Integrated agriculture-aquaculture system Expand integrated agriculture-aquaculture system (IAA) for increasing household income.	PMU	12/2020
Biodiversity assessment Assessment on biodiversity of endangered fish species in the beels through sustainable natural resources management (WorldFish)	World Fish	12/2020
Scaling up success Expand successful high value fish (biofloc) and vegetable (aquaponics), cage culture demonstrations in an outreach programme to scale up successes.	PMU	12/2020

Mola Polyculture intervention Expand the Mola Polyculture intervention to more interested farmers (250) who already have a pond and the right conditions to benefit Make use of demonstration ponds, learning pathways and linkages to services (e.g. Mola brood ponds) already developed without creating new structures	PMU	01/2021
Training Training on specialised aquaculture technologies eg. Biofloc, eel, aquaponics, integrated farming etc to increase household incomes subject to availability of resources	PMU/Service provider	04/2021
Study Carry out gender mainstreaming study	PMU	06/2021
Performance evaluation BWDB to continue to evaluate the performance of the models developed by IWFM and IWM and forecast during 2020-2022 flash flood seasons.	BWDB/PMU	09/2021
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Service providers Expedite contracting out of service providers for finalising remaining training courses (include business support services)	PMU	06/2021
Project Management		
Assessment of human resources Make an overall assessment of human resources need for the remaining time of the project.	PMU	06/2020
Recruitment Recruit Gender Specialist (Full or part-time), M&E and KM Specialist, and Procurement Specialist	PMU	07/2020
Workshop Organize annual review and planning workshop	PMU	07/2020
M & E and Knowledge management Specialist Complete the recruitment of M & E and Knowledge management Specialist	PMU	07/2020
Completion of remaining construction Complete all designs/estimations, and contract out all remaining boat landing ghats, minor earth works, and maintenance works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Completion of HILIP construction works Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020

Completion of CALIP construction and piloting works Complete selection, design, internal approval and contracting of all remaining works.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Terms of Reference Developing TORs for service providers for end line survey and impact assessment study	PMU	03/2021
Studies Carry out Impact/Technical studies	PMU	03/2021
Impact study Complete the project completion impact study	PMU	03/2022
Financial Management & Execution		
Status of procurement activities Update the status of completed, in progress, in pipeline Procurement activities as on 30 June 2020 [end of present FY]	PMU, DMUs	07/2020
Contract Management For all IFAD Prior review cases, the PD will review and accord final acceptance/deliverables to Final bill before making the final payment by paymaster /XEN. This may be amended in the PIM, if required.	PMU	07/2020
Upgrade PP and use as tool for monitoring progress Upgrade Procurement Plan in the New PP format duly considering the balance activities envisaged through project with coterminous with the project closure in line with revised AWPB for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 [extension of 21 months and official revision is pending]. Update procurement schedule in PP [Planned vs Actual], utilize PP as monitoring cum review tool along with monthly progress report.	PMU, DMUs	08/2020
Work in progress contracts Submit the details of work in progress contracts with description, date of contract, contract amount, stipulated construction period and likely date of completion	PMU, DMUs	08/2020
Procurement Specialist Recruit Procurement Specialist	PMU	08/2020
Register of contract Update Contract register with all essential details/data fields	PMU, DMUs	12/2020
ICT Platform Develop and operationalize contract monitoring system	PMU in consultation with IFAD	12/2020

Adjustment of long outstanding LCS advances Adjustment and/or justification on the expenditure made from long pending advances or recovery of such advances	HILIP	03/2021
Reconciliation of component expenditure Produce component wise expenditure statement and budget variance from TOMPRO per month, which needs to be reconciled with manual records until resolution of differences.	HILIP	
Reconciliation of advances Updated Advance Registrar to be attached to the monthly fund flow statement with segregation of LCS/training advances. Reconcile the advance balance at DA reconciliation with advance register of each district office to be done on monthly basis.	HILIP	

Bangladesh

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adaption and Livelihood Protection

Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 01 to 14 June 2020
Document Date: 17/08/2020
Project No. 1100001585
Report No. 5482-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adaption and Livelihood Protection

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach Directly benefiting households receiving project services	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							Progress report	Annual	PMU	
	Females					175 883					
	Males					165 527					
	Total number of persons receiving services					341 410					
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							Progress report	Annual	PMU	
	Households			355 564		341 410	96				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members					1 502 474					
Project Goal Contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin	Increase in asset ownership							Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.	3 times at baseline, mid-term and completion	PMU	No major natural disasters. No major price inflation for rice
	increase asset ownership			30							
	Reduction of the incidence of child malnutrition							Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.	3 times at baseline, mid-term and completion	PMU	
	Reduction of incidence of child malnutrition, by gender			20							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Development Objective HILIP: Improve living standards and reduce the vulnerability of the poor. The project is expected to directly benefit 115,000 rural poor households CALIP: Strengthen the community and ecological resilience to climate change in the Haor region	Households increase in incomes by at least 30% by participating in the project							RIMS surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion. Participatory assessments with target households.	3 times at baseline, mid-term and completion	PMU	No major economic slow down.
	Households			35 000							
	Households report reduction in losses and damages from flood waters, wave action and disease							RIMS surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion. Participatory assessments with target households.	3 times at baseline, mid-term and completion	PMU	
	Households			8 000							
Outcome Outcome 1: Enhanced access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services	Traffic volume for Upazila and Union roads increase							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	Slow pace of economic growth.
	Increase in traffic volume and union road			100							
	Increase in the volume of goods marketed							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	
	Increase in goods volume			50							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
	Increase in percentage of households reporting benefit from project roads							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	
	Households			10							
	Percentage of the project-constructed roads maintain under good condition							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	
	Road constructed			90							
Output Output 1: Upazila and union roads constructed Bridges and culverts on project roads built Boat landing ghats constructed Employment created for project construction works	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	No major damage to roads by floods and wave action.
	Length of roads			255		231	90.6				
	Bridges and culverts constructed							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Length of bridge and culvert			2 700							
	Boat landing ghats built							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Ghats			40							
	Minor Earth Work							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Minor Earth Work			50							
	Infrastructure Maintenance							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Infrastructure maintenance			60							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Outcome 2: Enhanced village mobility, increase in farm production and protection against extreme weather events	Traffic volume for village roads increased										Slow pace of economic growth.
	Traffic volume increased			100							
	Project-built markets well operational							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	
	Operational market			100							
	Project-built markets with Market Management Committee (MMC)							Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey	Annual	PMU	
	Market managed by MMC			100							
Output Output 2: Community roads, markets, protection works for villages and markets/informal market collection points constructed HILIP: Women and men employed for construction of project works CALIP: Employment created for construction works	Villages protection works constructed							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	No major damage to roads and village protection works by floods and wave action. Public procurement policy continues to allow direct procurement of works through LCS.
	Village protection			100							
	Protection works for village markets done							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Protection work			40							
	Protection works for informal market collection centres completed							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Protection works			5							
	Daily labour employed							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Daily labour			35 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Villages protected							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Village			200							
	Villages with common infrastructure services							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Village			175							
	Model villages							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Model village			2							
	Killas protected using vegetative species							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Killas			28							
	Beel-banks protected using vegetative species							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Beel banks			50							
	Road slope protected with vetiver grass							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Length of roads			50							
	Labor Construction Societies (LCS) groups trained							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	LCS groups			542							
	New or existing rural infrastructure protected from climate events (US\$' 000/Km)							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Length of roads			50							
	Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Facilities			2 550							
	Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Households			5 550							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							Progress report, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Length of roads			300		273	91				
	LCS employed for the project construction work							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	
	Households			15 900							
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	
	Total number of facilities					61					
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated			65		61	93.8				
Outcome Outcome 3: Enhanced access of the poor men and women to sustainable water bodies with increased production capacity and biodiversity	Households improved access to water sources							World Fish Centre report & PMU fishery RIMS baseline and monitoring Surveys.	Annual	PMU	Interference and control by water lords of lease right of poor fishers Transfer of leases to BUGs is not obstructed and terms of leases provide long terms access to water bodies at reasonable cost. Price of fish.
	Households			13 020							
	Fishers increase their income by at least 50% from fish production							World Fish Centre report & PMU fishery RIMS baseline and monitoring Surveys.	Annual	PMU	
	Households			6 510							
	BUGs managed and operated well							World Fish Centre report & PMU fishery RIMS baseline and monitoring Surveys.	Annual	PMU	
	BUGs			100							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Increased average fish catch per hectare							World Fish Centre report & PMU fishery RIMS baseline and monitoring Surveys.	Annual	PMU	
	Kg			200							
Output Output 3: 500 Beel User Groups established of which 141 are new	Beel User Groups formed of which 141 are new							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	BUG members not controlled by water lords.
	BUGs			141							
	Beel User Groups formed with combined membership of 13 020 by gender							Minutes of Scheme Takeover Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	BUG members			13 020							
	Females										
	Beels improved							Minutes of Scheme Takeover Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Beels			215							
	Canal excavated							Minutes of Scheme Takeover Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU	
	Canal			100							
	Sanctuaries established							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	
	Sanctuaries			80							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification		Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
	Area under swamp forestry							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU
	Swamp tree planted			300 000						
Outcome Outcome 4: Enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock produce	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							RIMS, Baseline, MTR, Impact assessment	Annual	PMU
	Households			20 000						
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							RIMS, Baseline, MTR, Impact assessment	Annual	PMU
	Households			50						
	Males			50						
	Females			50						
Output Output 4: Employment and enterprise opportunities created, activities building awareness on social issues initiated, and demonstrations on crop/horticulture, livestock and fisheries implemented	Employment and enterprise opportunities created							Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU
	Enterprise			960						
	Activities initiated to build awareness on social issues							Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU
	Activities			256						
	Groups receiving vocational training							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU
	batch			450						
	Persons trained in various production technologies (CALIP)							Project Progress Reports, M&E report	Quarter	PMU
	Total									
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services							Progress report	Quarter	
	Rural enterprises			960		690	71.9			
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total number of attendances to training sessions					96 783					
	Total persons trained in crop			41 720		42 785	102.6				
	Total persons trained in livestock			36 500		41 390	113.4				
	Total persons trained in fishery			9 575		12 608	131.7				
	People trained in community management topics							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	
	Men trained in bookkeeping										
	Persons trained in planning			220 233							
Outcome Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity and knowledge to contend with climate change impacts	At least equal number of villages adopted CALIP tested low-cost village protection system							MMC surveys. Third Party Surveys. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Data.	Annual	PMU	Adaptation to climate change expertise available Political willingness to adopt evidence-based policy guidance The inter-agency coordination is ensured through proper monitoring.
	Village			175							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	No. of policy options identified to support of climate adaptation in the Haor area							MMC surveys. Third Party Surveys. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Data.	Annual	PMU	
	Policy options										
Output CALIP: Weather and Flash Flood Forecasting operational Research findings of various technologies and systems are disseminated Policy briefs advocate research findings Climate sensitive policy dialogue leading to enhanced frameworks	3.1.2 Persons provided with climate information services							RIMS	Annual	PMU	Evidence based issue identification is done to engage stakeholders.
	Persons provided with climate information services			300 000		300 000	100				
	No. of institutions reached by FFEWS							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Institution			3							
	Action research studies published							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Studies			4							
	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities							RIMS	Annual	PMU	
	Males										
	Total			30 550							
	Females										
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Females			72 256							
	Males			108 384							
	Total household members			180 640							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2020)	Cumulative Result (2020)	Cumulative Result % (2020)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	International and country dialogues on climate supported							Progress report	Quarter	PMU	
	Dialogues			2							
	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed							Progress report	Quarterly	PMU	
	Number			2		0	0				

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Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 01 to 14 June 2020
Document Date: 17/08/2020
Project No. 1100001585
Report No. 5482-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier (as of 31/05/2020)

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	55,000	44,520	81%
IFAD grant	1,000	724	72%
Spanish Trust Fund loan	30,000	24,814	83%
ASAP Trust Fund grant	15,000	11,474	76%
Government	33,840	27,425	81%
Total	134,840	108,957	81%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) (as of 31/05/2020)

Component	IFAD loan			IFAD grant			Spanish Trust Fund			ASAP TRUST GRANT			Government			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1.Communications Infrastructures	12,000	10 719	89%				12,000	7 817	65%				23,000	18 013	78%	47,000	36 549	78%
2.Community Infrastructure	16,000	14 355	90%				15,000	14 728	98%	8,600	5 144	60%	7,000	4 854	69%	46,600	39 081	84%
3.Community Resources management	6,000	766	13%	1,000	528	53%	3,000	632	21%				1,000	522	52%	11,000	2 448	22%
4.Livelihood Protection	3,000	2 465	82%							4,300	3 239	75%	564	336	60%	7,864	6 040	77%
5.Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience (CALIP)										1,700	1 254	74%	223	310	139%	1,923	1,564	81%
6.Project Management	18,000	10 308	57%							400	190	48%	2,053	1 468	72%	20,453	11 966	59%
Sub-Total Expenditures	55,000	38 613	70%	1,000	528	53%	30,000	23 177	77%	15,000	9 827	66%	33,840	25 503	75%	134,840	97 648	72%
Outstanding IFAD Advances/Unspent	-	5 907			195			1 638			1 647			1 922			11 309	
Total	55,000	44 520		1,000	723		30,000	24 815		15,000	11 474		33,840	27 425		134,840	108 957	81%

Note: Financial performance by financier by component was prepared based on manual records due to a difference exists on the per component expenses between manual record and accounting system

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR/EURO, as at 31/05/2020)

IFAD Loan (SDR, as at 31/05/20)					
Category	Category description	Allocated (SDR)	Disbursed (SDR)	Available balance (SDR)	Per cent disbursed
1A	Civil works - Communication	7,827,000	6,735,618	1,091,382	86%
1B	Civil works - Community	13,242,000	8,857,376	4,384,624	67%
II	Vehicles & equipment	764,000	726,168	37,832	95%
III	TA, studies, training, workshops	4,843,000	3,153,420	1,689,580	65%
IV	Salaries & allowances	6,134,000	5,280,242	853,758	86%
V	Operating expenses	1,640,000	1,036,564	603,436	63%
	Unallocated				
	Advanced to designated account	0	5,487,902	-5,487,902	
	TOTAL	34,450,000	26,319,007	8,130,993	91%

IFAD Grant (SDR, as at 31/05/20)					
Category	Category description	Allocated (SDR)	Disbursed (SDR)	Available balance (SDR)	Per cent disbursed
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training and Workshops	630,000	316,762	313,238	50%
	Advanced to designated account	0	193,360	-193,360	
	TOTAL	630,000	358,751	271,249.10	81%

SPANISH TRUST FUND LOAN (EURO, as at 31/05/20)					
Category	Category description	Allocated (EURO)	Disbursed (EURO)	Available balance (EURO)	Per cent disbursed
1A	Civil works - Communication	6,400,000	8,160,205	-1,760,205	128%
1B	Civil works - Community	15,000,000	10,817,346	4,182,654	72%
	Advanced to designated account	0	2,422,448	-2,422,448	
	TOTAL	21,400,000	21,400,000	-	100%

ASAP Grant Disbursements - CALIP (SDR, as at 31/05/20)

Category	Category description	Allocated (SDR)	Disbursed (SDR)	Available balance (SDR)	Per cent disbursed
I	Civil works	5,699,000	2,750,252	2,948,748	48%
II	Technical Assistance, Studies & workshops	4,174,000	2,747,284	1,426,716	66%
III	Recurrent costs (Salaries & operating costs)	27,000	13,535	13,465	50%
	Advanced to designated account	0	2,762,766	-2,180,289	
	TOTAL	9,900,000	8,273,837	1,626,163	84%

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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 01 to 14 June 2020
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Report No. 5482-BD

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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWPB

Physical and Financial Progress up to April 2020 (HILIP & CALIP)

1. Communication Infrastructure

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	Upazila roads	km	105	96.5	92%	9112.78
2	Union roads	km	150	144	96%	11846.22
3	Bridges and culverts (Upazila road)	m	420	395	94%	991.73
4	Bridges and culverts (Union road)	m	650	600	92%	1327.06
5	Bridges & culverts (community road)	m	1050	750	71%	2273.36
6	Bridge & culverts in Sunamgang Dist.	m	700	700	100%	1363.80
7	Boat Landing Ghats	no.	40	32	80%	877.60
8	Minor Earth Work	km	50	7.5	15%	73.56
9	no. of training conducted on PPR/Construction quality	no	40	27	68%	52.77
10	Supervision by IMC	no	800	64	8%	10.32
11	Infrastructure maintenance	km	60	19	32%	2387.05
	Sub-Total					30316.25

A. Community Infrastructure (HILIP Part)

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	Community road	km	300	282	94%	18346.19

2	Village market	no.	65	62	95%	1611.28
3	Market collection centre	no.	5	2	40%	9.06
4	Village protection, raising and development work	no.	100	76	76%	4601.17
5	Market Protection	no.	40	38	95%	830.88
6	Irrigation Infrastructure	no.	55	25	45%	485.44
7	Plate Compactor	no.	24	24	100%	43.20
8	Minor Earth Work/road alignment	km	50	8.5	17%	64.90
9	Pilot innovative infrastructure	no.	5	0	0%	0.00
10	Training to LCS	no.	1425	1336	94%	275.23
11	Supervision and monitoring undertaken by IMC	no.	760	28	4%	4.73
12	Exchange visit for Union Parishad undertaken	no.	88	28	32%	18.48
13	Impact/Technical studies	no.	4	0	0%	0
14	Infrastructure maintenance	km.	40	20	50%	405.31
						26695.87

2.B Community Infrastructure (CALIP Part)

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	Village protection infrastructure	No.	175	134	77%	2266.10
2	Village common internal services	No	200	167	84%	2309.91

	Model Village develop	No	2	0	0%	0
4	Pilot Testing of beel bank protection	No	50	12	24%	6.25
5	Pilot Testing of killa protection	No	28	18	64%	219.49
6	Pilot testing of Upazila/Union road sloe protection	km	60	31	52%	843.41
7	LCS training	No.	530	343	65%	74.26
						5719.42

3.Community Resource Management

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	Beel Developed /Re-excavation	No.	215	89	41%	745.18
2	Khal/canal re-excavated	km	100	53	53%	821.87
3	Swamp tree plantation	No	300000	183000	61%	37.43
4	Union brought under support services	No	150	3	2%	2.00
5	BMC received/ attended training/ exposure	Group	100	66	66%	37.65
6	Third party monitoring	No.	5	5	100%	323.75
7	Promotional materials developed	No.	8	6	75%	22.23
						1990.11

4. Livelihood Protection (HILIP Part)

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	No. of crop, horticulture Training, demonstration, exachange visit arranged	no.	3510	3485	99%	748.98
2	No. of poultry, livestock Training, demonstration, exachange visit arranged	no.	3720	2972	80%	566.89
3	No. of fisheries Training, demonstration exchange visit arranged	no.	2092	1071	51%	236.1
4	No. of persons initiated innovative employment /business	no.	960	690	72%	29.67
5	No. of activities initiated to build awareness on social issues	no.	272	258	95%	46.43
6	No. of people awarded for best practices	no.	618	532	86%	23.25
7	No. of motorcycles procured	no.	15	15	100%	15.77
8	No, of CDF supported	no.	200	165	83%	344.28

2011.37

4. Livelihood Protection (CALIP Part)

SI No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP target	Expenditure
1	Training on Village forestry	Batch	2987	2960	99%	496.56
2	Training on Pond Fishery	Batch	504	504	100%	116.31
3	Advance Improved Training on Wood, Bamboo, Cane , Murta, and Other products	Batch	378	378	100%	494.90

4	Vocational training	Batch	450	378	84%	1190.48
						2298.25
Componet-5 (CALIP) Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience						
	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	%	Expenditure
	a) Climate change forecasting & participatory scenario development	No.	1	0.9	90%	
	b) Assessment of the agriculture & fisheries sector and exposure to climate risk					
	Analysis of the environment impacts on pond fisheries and climate change affects	No.	1	1	100%	
	Examine the dynamics of reforestation and strengthening ecological resilience	No.	1	0	RFP evaluation under process	
Knowledge Management						
	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	%	
	Monitoring the performance of village protection, model village, Upazila road slope protection etc	No.	1	0.7	70%	
	Pro-poor adaption pathways framework	No.	1	0	0% (TOR developed)	
Capacity Building for Weather and Flash flood warning system :						

	Activity	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement	% achieved against RDPP	Expenditure
	Develop rainfall dissemination system for Hoar by BMD	No.	1	Continuing (0.80)	80%	
	Develop FFEWS for Haor region by IWFM	No.	1	Continuing (0.85)	85%	
	Training and KM by IWFM	No.	1	1	100%	
	Performance evaluation of FFEWS models & management cost (BWDB)	No.	1	0.8	80%	
	Funds for development of FFEWS byIWM	No.	5	4.5	90%	
	Fast Computer system	No.	3	3	100%	
						1087.56

Component 6: Project Management

Sl No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	Cumulative achievement up to April 2020	%	Expenditure
1	4WD jeeps procured	no.	3	2	67%	153.24
2	Pickup procured	no.	5	5	50%	223.79
3	Speed boat procured	no.	4	4	100%	79.69
4	Motorcycles procured	no.	105	105	100%	169.06
5	Bi-Cycle	no.	100	100	100%	9.98
6	Computer and office furniture procured	no.	20	20	100%	317.20
7	Petrol/Lubricants	no.	295	295	100%	683.64
9	Financial Management Support	no.	1	1	100%	40.47

10	MIS/Software support	no.	3	3	100%	79.60
11	Baseline survey (HILIP)	no.	1	1	100%	25.84
12	RIMS survey	no.	2	1	50%	17.96
13	Gender Mainstreaming study	no.	3	0	0%	0.0
14	Mid-Term Impact Assessment	no.	1	1	100%	17.00
15	Project completion impact study	no.	1	0	0%	0.00
16	Environment and other studies & surveys	no.	1	1	100%	35.72
17	Project completion impact study (CALIP)	no.	1	0	0%	0
18	Baseline study(CALIP)	No.	1	1	100%	24.3
19	Survey for project mapping	no.	1	0	0%	0
20	Training conducted (batch)	no.	20	18	80%	23.38
21	District gender workshop	no.	10	10	100%	3.00
22	National start-up workshop	no.	1	1	100%	2.27
23	District start-up/review workshop	no.	53	38	72%	46.87
24	Overseas training/study	no.	80	55	69%	115.58
25	National start-up workshop (CALIP)	no.	1	1	100%	9.15
26	Start-up and district orientation workshop	no.	5	1	20%	9.67
27	Gender workshop	no.	10	9	50%	4.38
28	Annual review and planning workshop	no.	15	0	0%	0
29	Project staff and TA recruited (HILIP):	no.	329	319	97%	5357.43
30	TA consultants recruited for PMU (CALIP)	no.	2	2	100%	85.42
31	Travelling & other allowances for PMU,DMU & UMU	no.	193	193	100%	680.13

32	LGED Implementation	no.	5	3	60%	135.05
33	PMU, DMU & UMU office established and maintained	no.	20	20	100%	982.20
34	4WD Jeep maintained, Pickup, Motor cyclers & speed boat	no.	295	295	100%	291.19
	Sub-Total					9623.21
	Grand Total					79742.04

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 01 to 14 June 2020
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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B.8 Section B.3 CALIP	Borrower/Recipient to open four designated accounts in USD for the IFAD loan, IFAD grant, and ASAP grant, and in EUR for the Spanish Trust Fund (STF) loan		Complied	Accounts held at the Bangladesh Bank (central bank)
Section B.9 Section B.4 CALIP	Borrower/Recipient to open (i) 1 project account in BDT to receive and hold financing transferred from the 3 HILIP designated accounts, (ii) 1 project account in BDT to receive and hold financing transferred from the ASAP designated account and (iii) 10 district project accounts (2 in each of the 5 Haor districts in the project area)	Conditions precedent to withdrawal	Complied	Single project account held at Janata Bank, operated by the Project Director (as is the practice in Bangladesh Government)
Section B.5 CALIP GC Section 11.01	Exemption from duties and taxes for all goods, works and services financed from IFAD, STF or ASAP	Continuous	Complied	
Section B.10	Borrower/Recipient to provide counterpart financing in the amount of USD 32 million	Continuous	On-going	Counterpart financing in the form of tax exemption and co-financing of expenditure in categories 1, 2 and 5
Schedule 1 – II.14	Project Implementation Manual to be drafted and submitted to IFAD for approval	At start of project	Complied	Financial, administrative and accounting procedures manual drafted, still being finalized
GC Section 7.01(b)	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments	30 April 2016	Complied (Lately submitted)	Fiscal year 2018-19 AWPB has been submitted on September 23, 2018
GC Section 7.08	Insurance of goods and buildings financed from the financing proceeds in a manner consistent with sound commercial practice	Throughout project life	Not complied	No insurance for project assets except for vehicle
GC Section 7.11	Insurance of project personnel against health and accident risks	Throughout project life	Not complied	
GC Section 8.03(b)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower/Recipient and IFAD.	By 30/09/2016	Complied	MTR conducted from 12 to 27 May 2016
GC Section 9.02	Project financial statements (PFS) submitted to IFAD	Annual, By 31 October	Complied	Audited PFS submitted to IFAD
GC Section 9.03	Audit report submitted to IFAD	Annual, By 31 December	Complied	