

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AE	Assistant Engineer
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BC	Bitumen carpeted (road)
BDT	Bangladesh Taka (currency)
Boro	Irrigated rice crop grown during the winter season
BRAC	A large Bangladeshi NGO
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), Bangladesh
BKMEA	Knitwear Manufactures and Exporters Association
BRII	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CARE	An international NGO
CC	Climate Change
CI	Corrugated iron sheet
CCRIP	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project
CDSP	Char Development and Settlement Project
Char	Newly accreted land
PROVAT³	Climate Resilient Community Development project
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission (an NGO)
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DPP	Development Project Pro-forma
DYD	Department of Youth Development
EFA	Economic and Financial Analysis
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
EU	European Union
FAPAD	Foreign Aided Projects Audit Direc
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FALS	Financial Action Learning System
FFWC	Flood Forecasting and Water Center
FY	Financial year
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Ghat	A Bangla word of boat landing boat platform
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HBB	Herringbone brick bond
Haat	A Bangladesh word for a rural market or bazaar, which assembles everyday with small number of buyers/sellers but meets twice a week in a large-scale
hh/HH	household
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HILIP	Hoar Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project
IA	Implementing Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income generating activity

IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IWM	Institute for Water Modelling
IWFM	Institute of Water and Flood Management
Khal	Drainage channel (natural or man-made)
Kharif	Summer cropping season
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
LGD	Local Government Division (of MLGRD&C)
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MDMR	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDPCR	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions (IFAD)
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MIS	Management Information System
MLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
MMC	Market Management Committee
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAT	Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project (World Bank – IFAD)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OC&CAG	Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PROVATI³	Promoting Resilience Of Vulnerable through Access To Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information
p.a.	per annum
PCR	Project Completion Review
PD	Project Director
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, government established apex funding agency for MFIs/NGOs
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPEP	Pathways to Prosperity for the Extreme Poor
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PY	Project Year
QA	Quality Assurance
Rabi	Winter cropping season
RCC	Reinforced cement concrete (e.g. road)
RDRS	Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services (a Bangladeshi NGO)
REHAB	Real Estate and Housing Association of Bangladesh
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
RMG	Ready Made Garments
SAE	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SCBRMP	Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
TA	Technical Assistance
TTC	Technical Training Centre
UCEP	Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs
UE	Upazila Engineer
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi (Executive) Officer

UP	Union Parishad
<i>Upazila</i>	Sub-district
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VST	Vocational Skills-training
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
XEN	Executive Engineer (of LGED)

A. Project Overview

Region: Asia and the Pacific Division Project at Risk Status: Potential problem
 Country: Bangladesh Environmental and Social Category: B
 Project Name: Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information Climate Risk Classification: 2
 Project ID: 2000001465 Executing Institution: Local Government Engineering Department
 Project Type: Rural Development
 CPM: Rasha Omar Implementing Institutions: Local Government Engineering Department
 Project Director: M Rezaul Karim, LGED; rezaullged@yahoo.com
 Project Area:

Approval Date: 11/12/2017 Last audit receipt: 11/06/2020
 Signing Date: 13/02/2018 Date of Last SIS Mission: 29/10/2020
 Entry into Force Date: 13/02/2018 Number of SIS Missions: 2
 Available for Disbursement Date: 15/03/2019 Number of extensions: 0
 First Disbursement Date: 29/03/2019 Effectiveness lag: 2 months
 MTR Date: not available yet
 Original Completion Date: 31/03/2024
 Current Completion Date: 31/03/2024
 Financial Closure: not available yet

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	Asia and the Pacific Division	\$1,250,000
	IFAD	\$63,250,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$27,874,000
Co-financing breakdown,		
Project total financing:		\$92,374,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 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 Saiful Islam (M&E specialist), Mr Nabil Rahaman (IFAD Country Programme Assistant), Mr Vedamurthy Kogalur (Procurement Specialist), Ms Soma Chakraborti (Gender & Inclusion Specialist) and Ms Minhaz Shahid (Financial Management Specialist)
 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		4.21	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.75

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	4
Gender equality & women's participation	5	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	N/A	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Nutrition	N/A	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements	4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4	Financial Management and Execution	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	2
Partnership-building	4	Quality of Financial Management	4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	3
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	5	Counterparts Funds	4
Responsiveness of Service Providers	4	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	4	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	4		
Potential for Scaling-up	4		

Relevance	4
------------------	----------

C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. The Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information (PROVAT³) project is being implemented in the central-north of Bangladesh that include the country's most vulnerable districts. The central-north is affected by seasonal flooding, river erosion, and low density and quality of rural infrastructure. The area lacks access to input and output markets due to poor road connectivity. In addition, the population tends to have only one secured agricultural season.
2. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is implementing the PROVAT³ project. In addition, PROVAT³ has formulated a partnership with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) to establish an accurate and early flood forecasting and information dissemination system at local levels in the project areas, thereby contributing to increased preparedness for disasters and flood of the rural population. These activities combine to increase resilience (objective) and ultimately build livelihoods (goal) of the population in the project area.
3. With a total budget of USD 92.3 million, PROVAT³ combines a strong rural infrastructure focus – investing about USD 70 million (75%) in climate resilient rural infrastructure (markets, roads and shelters). PROVAT³ builds on successful past projects by LGED and is supported by loan and grant financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
4. Signed in February 2018, this mission was the second supervision mission for PROVAT³. Due to the ongoing pandemic situation, the mission was undertaken remotely. This supervision mission (i) assessed the progress to date of the project and (ii) provided implementation related guidance where needed.
5. The overall assignment of the mission was the following:
 - Assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives laid down in the appraisal report and the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB).
 - To assess the implementation status of the 3 components of the project. The following activities were implemented and reviewed for individual components:
 - *Component 1:* Climate resilient infrastructure and community shelters (USD 70.11 million): The Outcome of Component 1 is 'Climate resilient infrastructure and community shelters built. For this component, the mission assessed the progress made on (1) climate change/flood preparedness research for building climate resilient infrastructure; (2) climate resilient rural communication infrastructure; (3) climate resilient rural market development; (4) climate resilient community shelter cum school; and (5) training on climate/flood-proof resilient infrastructure design.
 - *Component 2:* Resilient communities through employment and early flood warning (USD 13.62 million): The outcome of this component is 'Building resilience of communities through access to flood information (early warning), economic self-reliance and policy support. For this component, the mission assessed the progress made on the: (1) Capacity building of LCS members' and livelihood development; (2) skill development of youth for employment; (3) development of accurate local inundation and flood warning system; and (4) practical policy actions.
 - *Component 3:* Project implementation and coordination (USD 9.26 million): The project implementation is led by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC). LGED will collaborate with Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and with World Food Programme (WFP) through various partnerships. For component 3, the mission assessed the coordination and status on project implementation.
 - Review the project management modalities and whether the project management structure has been established according to the design document and PIM.
 - Review the appropriateness of project implementation modalities (staffing, MIS, audit, financial management, monitoring and evaluation etc.) – provide recommendations for implementation.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

1. The overall assessment of implementation is rated moderately satisfactory (4), that is, same as last supervision mission of 2019 as the project was unable to make substantive progress since the last mission due to, force majeure conditions, such as, COVID19 and protracted flood in the project area. It has reported satisfactory progress in Subcomponents 1.2 *Climate Resilient Rural Communication Infrastructure* and Subcomponent 1.1 *Climate Change/flood Preparedness Research for Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure*, and some progress, mostly preparatory works, in other subcomponents of Component 1. Progress in the Component 2 are limited to preparatory activities, such as, recruitment of service providers. The key findings and conclusions of the mission are as follows:
 - The project suffered serious setback in field activities due to COVID19 (from mid-March to mid-June 2020) and devastating flood and continuous heavy rainfall from late June to October 2020 that affected construction, as well as, other preparatory work of all subcomponents. Overall, these adverse conditions have resulted in, effectively, a delay of one year of implementation. Now that all background works and recruitments are completed, the mission

expects the project to achieve normal level of activities.

- Under Subcomponent 1.2 Climate Resilient Rural Communication Infrastructure, the project has made good progress: 182.4 km of roads against a project target of 320 km are at different stages of completion; on an average, the project has completed 30% of physical work of contracted roads, and the project has achieved corresponding financial progress of 15.48%. Subcomponent 1.3 Climate Resilient Rural Markets needs accelerated progress as the subcomponent 2.1 Capacity Building of LCS Members and Livelihood development depends very much on construction of markets by LCS members. So far, only 7 markets are under construction against a project target of 135 markets. IWFM has made good progress under Subcomponent 1.1 Climate Change/Flood Preparedness Research, and IWFM expects to complete all works by June 2021. The project needs to review sites for schools cum flood shelters to ensure that all sites are in flood affected poor areas.
- After the signing of MoU with LGED, DDM has completed a number of background work under subcomponent 2.3 Local Flood Forecasting and Dissemination System. It has received No Objection from IFAD to engage the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) as implementing agency for developing the local flood warning and dissemination system. DDM expects to complete the procurement process by January 2021.
- Project duration: IFAD and GoB should take note of the following factors: i) DDM has already requested for an extension of the component by two years to develop the local flood forecasting system. Technically, it will require 3-4 annual flood cycles to develop a functioning forecasting model, and another two cycles to do the actual forecasting and building the dissemination system. Two important subcomponents, 2.1 Capacity building of LCS Members and Livelihood Development and 2.2 Skill Development of Youth for employment, are still at various stages of the selection of service provider such as TOR drafting, EOI floating and RFP floating and evaluation. It is highly unlikely that these two subcomponents would be completed within the present project completion date (December 2024). Besides, market development will also need additional time. The project management unit has requested a two-year extension of the project and based on the findings, the mission recommends that IFAD could consider such an extension. However, the request for extension needs to be forwarded to IFAD through official channels and the formal revisions of the DPP can be done during preparation of RDPP after MTR.

Action	Responsibility
Extension of project completion date Extend PROVAT ³ project completion date by two years to December 2026 (no-cost extension)	LGED and Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives (MLG&C)

D. Overview and Project Progress

• Component 1: Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Community Shelters

1. Achievements in Subcomponent 1.1 Climate change/flood preparedness research for building climate resilient infrastructure. The performance of Subcomponent 1.1 is rated satisfactory (5) for making progress in all three research activities although additional time will be needed to compensate loss of time due to COVID19 as the IWFM/BUET is still officially closed.
2. *Progress in Research Activity 1: Assessment of the impact of climate change on the Teesta-Brahmaputra river system.* Historical meteorological data (rainfall, temperature) from Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), hydrological data (water level, discharge at river gauges) and morphological data (x-section of rivers) from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) have been collected. Latest climate projections (<https://www.wcrp-climate.org/wgcm-cmip/wgcm-cmip6>) have also been downloaded. An open source-based semi-distributed widely used tool Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) have been set up over the Brahmaputra and Teesta basins to assess the impact of climate change on the major river flow. One-dimensional hydrodynamic model has been set up for calculating flood flows of the river system inside Bangladesh using the boundary conditions of the SWAT model.
3. *Progress in Research Activity 2: Assessment of erosion and accretion of land/char due to the meandering of rivers.* Historical satellite images are used to evaluate the characteristic features of channel shifting and to estimate erosion and accretion. High resolution (30m) Landsat satellite images over the study area have been downloaded since 1972. Satellite images have been processed to calculate erosion and accretion of land/char due to the meandering of rivers. Platform analysis is carried out on the images by separating water bodies from land using the Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI). Google Earth Engine, a planetary-scale cloud-based platform for Earth science data & analysis tool, has been used to process these time-series satellite images. Development of Upazila-wise erosion and accretion maps for the study area using the time series satellite images are currently underway.
4. *Progress in Research Activity 3: Determination of flood risk zones by applying satellite information, past flood history, the potential impact of climate change on river flows of each project Upazila.* Flood risks zone has been developed through flood inundation mapping of historical floods in the Brahmaputra-Teesta basins and combining

potential changes of flood flow in the future. The multi-temporal Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) images of Sentinel-1 has been downloaded and processed to detect flood inundation for recent past floods in 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2020. MODIS satellite images have been processed for producing flood inundation maps of 2004 and 2007 floods. Combined flood inundation map based on historic floods will be developed for each Upazila. Considering the potential impact of climate change in flood flows and historical flood inundation maps, future flood risks zone will be identified, which will help to develop guidelines for designing and implementing climate-resilient infrastructures in the project area.

5. The recommendations from a joint field visit by the BUET study team and LGED project officials in flood vulnerable Jamalpur District during 29February- 2March 2020 are as follows: i) keep adequate opening of cross drainage structure; ii) replace culverts with a single-span bridge; iii) replace HBB road with BC road; iv) design crest level of roads based on 10-year return period flood under climate change condition; v) build ground level of flood shelters based on 100-year return period flood under climate change condition; vi) monitor roads and x-drainage structures with community participation periodically; vii) design slope by following LGED (2005) guidelines; and viii) use *Vetiver* grass for slope protection.
6. A national-level disseminating workshop on climate resilient infrastructure is planned for May 2021.
7. Considering COVID-19 pandemic, IWFM/ BUET has proposed for a no-cost extension of the research time until 30 June 2021. Inception Report and the revised Inception Report was submitted in March and August 2020 respectively. The Mid-term Report is planned for December 2020, and Final Report by May 2021. Interim findings may be shared with the project, especially the findings on impact of climate change on frequency as well as flood level to be used as discussion on determination of return period for flood shelter (see discussion under subcomponent 1.4).
8. Achievement in Sub-component 1.2 Climate Resilient Rural Communication Infrastructure *The performance of Subcomponent 1.2 is rated satisfactory (5)* because of the progress in design estimation, contracting, and construction of Union/village roads. The 'outcome' of this component is 'Improved road connectivity for men and women living in project Upazilas to access markets and social services'. The activities will be to build a) union road; b) village roads; c) rehabilitate existing paved roads; and d) maintain surfaces and slopes of earthen roads those connect the selected markets. The road connecting school-cum-flood shelter would also be improved. All these roads will accommodate adequate surface and cross drainage infrastructure.
9. Target vs Achievement: As of September 2020, the project has contracted out 86 contracts/packages for 139.3 km road (Taka 1143.38 million) against an approved 112 construction packages with 173.88 km of Union/village roads (Taka 1497.28 million). The remaining 26 packages for 34.58 km (Taka 353.9 million) are under process to be contracted in this financial year. On an average, 30% physical works have been completed of contracted roads and corresponding financial progress is 15.48%. PMU expects to complete 60% of physical works by June 30, 2021.
10. Damage due to flood: Prolonged flood and rain for about 3 months have caused damage and delay in construction, especially in the Rangpur region. The damage was due to overflow as well as prolonged inundation. The project will collect information about the nature and underlying reasons for such damage to ascertain the possible solutions such as culvert or Causeway after hydrological study by Project Hydrologist.
11. Road construction by RCC: Due to variations in terrain, a road section may be regularly inundated during monsoon season or water passes quickly during flash flood but it is not realistic to construct culvert and also is expensive to raise full length of the road. The mission recommends that such sections may be built like a 'cause way' RCC In addition to official LGED/BWDB's records the Upazila team needs to hold consultations with local people during design to gather historical data on flood levels and damages.
12. Road formation level: PROVATI³ is building small sections of road network that connect villages to markets and/or higher roads. LGED and GoB rules regarding flood return period should determine height of village roads. However, any return period more than 10 years will make the construction of such minor Union/village roads very expensive.
13. River erosion and sandcasting: In past floods, it has been observed that a large number of infrastructures have been washed away into the rivers due to erosion. No infrastructure should be built near erosion prone areas. The project should wait for final reports from IWFM/BUET to determine safe and vulnerable zones for construction. Similarly, no road should be constructed in areas where sandcasting is severe as sandcasting makes roads completely unusable. However, in specific 'attached char' (stable char land attached with main land) areas where land is stable, road alignment normally does not go under water and sandcasting is not severe. Roads can be constructed after careful investigation by PMU (design Engineer and Hydrologist) and Upazila Engineer. In case of large island *char* (*char in the middle of river*) for example, island char of Islampur and Rowmari Upazilas where some parts of chars are stable and do not normally go under water, roads can be built after careful investigation. Other parts where sandcasting is severe no road should be built to avoid waste of resources.
14. Research on sandcasting: No known solution is available to protect road from sandcasting or reduce sandcasting. However, vetiver has been applied in other countries for reducing movement of sand. The project may like to try as a pilot and research by planting vetiver for several hundred feet areas on both sides of an existing alignment, if situation permits (such as availability of land).
15. HBB road: The project DPP has provision for HBB and RCC road construction in selected appropriate locations. It has been found that HBB roads are not convenient for light vehicle movement as well as not preferred by local people. At the same time loss of bricks and damage is widely reported. The project should discontinue HBB roads and all remaining HBB roads should be constructed as BC roads. There has been suggestions that block roads could be built in selected locations. This option has some environmental benefits as blocks are made of sand.

However, two IFAD-funded projects – SCBRMP in Sunamganj district and HILIP in 5 haor districts – built block roads. Unfortunately many such roads became undulating and unusable after vehicle movement (individual blocks settle down unevenly). Local population had protested against such construction in the past. HILIP has already stopped building block roads. But in places where no vehicle movement is anticipated (pedestrian roads) such as small access road from main road to village or flood shelter etc can be built using blocks subject to availability of blocks locally, assurance of proper workmanship and compaction, and subject to cost advantage.

16. Vetiver for slope protection: It was recommended during last supervision mission to contract vetiver plantation for slope protection to LCSs instead of contractors. LCS group will produce, plant and maintain vetiver grass as part of road maintenance work. For sustainability of vetiver, it is important that i) correct specie is selected, ii) proper protocol is followed for plantation, and iii) grasses are properly nursed for several months (e.g. watering if planted in winter). Vetiver needs at least two years for full growth, and replantation of about 30% is needed due to mortality, which contractors find difficult to maintain. Moreover, instead of depending on natural sources, LCS members should be engaged to grow vetiver in their nurseries and the project will buy from them. This process will ensure sustainable road slopes as well as some income to poor LCS members.
17. Piloting on development of vetiver nurseries: Previous research by the Civil Engineering Department of BUET on growth and suitability of vetiver for slope protection and field experience from CCRIP and HILIP-CALIP projects have proven effectiveness of vetiver beyond doubt and developed necessary protocol for this purpose. The present practice is to collect vetiver from natural sources (agricultural fields) but due to the increase in demand contractors get it from distant places and sometimes wrong grass is planted. One effective method for resolving shortage of vetiver supply would be to produce them in the locality by poor LCS women who will in turn sell and plant them on road slope as stated in the above para. However, such production techniques are not well understood and documented. A pilot initiative by CE Department of BUET is recommended to develop vetiver grass at village level on soil as well as on trays (as hydroponics for ease of collection and transplantation).
18. Adoption of construction manual: It was recommended during last supervision mission that PROVATI³ adopts construction manual produced under the CCRIP project by Prof Shamsul Hoq of BUET. The manual is in line with normal engineering practices but provides detailed and simple solutions for many challenging engineering situations which LGED engineers has to face frequently. PROVATI³ should ensure adoption and use it for design and supervision. The project should organize training for all project field engineers and design engineers/supervisors on this manual.
19. Quality of works: The mission was conducted virtually. There was no opportunity to examine the quality at field. However, the mission discussed method of quality control, equipment used and knowledge on level of field engineers on supervision.
20. Overlapping with other projects: It has been reported that some of the roads designated for construction under PROVATI³ have already been built by other projects to respond to local priorities. The project should promptly identify such cases and revise target for road construction, if needed, and revise DPP accordingly.
21. Achievement in Sub-component 1.3 Climate Resilient Rural Market Development: The rating for subcomponent 1.3 is moderately satisfactory (4) as 7 markets are under construction and preparatory works are underway. The progress made is around preparatory work for undertaking market development by LCS (see Table 1): topographic survey completed and MMCs formed in 89 out of 135 markets planned for development; market periphery declared for 32 markets; master plan prepared for 16 markets; estimation approved for 9 markets; LCS formed for 7 markets; and contract signed for 7 (5% of project target) with only 15 LCS groups. The outputs of this component include: improved community (village) market facilities (multi-purpose shed, fish shed, open paved area, women section, toilet block, internal road and drainage) for remote living farmers and fishermen to bring their produce for sale to be transported to nearby markets; improved hygienic conditions; functioning Market Management Committees (MMCs), employment for poor women as LCS members; and construction and management of dustbin and garbage pit for disposal of solid waste.

Table 1: Progress Status of Sub-component 1.3

Type of Market	DPP Target	Topographic survey conducted	MMC Formed & approved by UNO	Market periphery demarcated	Master Plan Approved	Estimate Approved	LCS groups formed (#)
Large market	20	16	16	7	3	3	1
Medium market	100	59	59	22	12	6	5
Small market	15	14	14	3	1	0	1

Total	135	89	89	32	16	9	7
-------	-----	----	----	----	----	---	---

22. The progress is slow for various reasons, especially due to pandemic, and initial prioritization was on road construction instead of a balanced approach of developing both markets and roads. Besides, a new situation has arisen: earlier respective Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) was authorized to approve the market master plan and declare periphery but the approving authority had been shifted in 2019 to the Deputy Commissioner that has created an additional layer in the approval process which is delaying the process.
23. The progress in market development is specifically important as the Subcomponent 2.1 Capacity building of LCS Members and Livelihood Development depends on formation of LCS, which depends on final approval of the market development by Deputy Commissioner. This issue needs special attention. The project through the Project Steering Committee may try to resolve the approval issue. At the same time, the PMU, knowing that the approval process requires longer than usual time, should start the process well ahead of time.
24. As per AWPB for FY2020-21, the project plans to develop 47 markets including five women sections. However, the success of implementation depends on all-out efforts to get clearance from local administration. It has been reported that LCS formation will not be difficult as a lot poor women are interested to join LCS which has already been demonstrated in case of road maintenance LCS. The specifications for each of the three types of markets are already available with the PMU. The actual customized design for each market is led by the Market Planner with help from Sub-assistant engineer and participation from market committees, shop owners and local Union Parishad.
25. Internal road: One issue has been found to be important for market environment: Roads inside the market is to be designed taking into account the considerations of longitudinal grading, roadside drain specially V-drain, outfall etc. RCC is a better option but it takes time for curing which could be minimized adding special type of admixture and additional care.
26. Waste management: Waste management in market is a vital work. To manage this activity, if the amount of waste is significant, the waste may be converted into compost fertilizer. Interested local farming families from nearby villages need to be identified to implement waste processing. Such persons may be provided with small grants for initial investment. The necessary technology is available with another IFAD-funded project, PACE, implemented by the Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF).
27. Achievement in Sub-component 1.4: Climate Resilient Community Shelter cum School. This subcomponent is rated moderately satisfactory (4) as the project has identified sites and in the process of developing a new design for shelter. The construction also needs approval from Department of Primary Education. The sub-component will be an important part of community preparedness against floods. Under normal circumstances, the building will be used as informal or formal school, community education centre for adult/children, and as a temporary shelter during floods.
28. Fulfilling the selection criteria: It is essential that all locations must be in flood affected (but not river erosion prone area) poor areas so that good school facilities are established for the poor communities. Besides, that would benefit the poorest households at the time of annual floods. The mission strongly recommends that respective Upazila Engineer and Regional Engineer (PROVATI³) visit the proposed sites and ensure proper selection. The project only starts construction in sites which have been verified. If some sites are found not appropriate that should be revised during RDPP preparation by replacing with new sites.
29. Design specification. The project has developed an improved design based on experience of last prolonged flood and COVID19 that includes new features: a kitchen in case people need to stay days and weeks, isolation/separate room for patients, store room etc. The mission has made a few suggestions such as raising the front and backyard by considering appropriate flood return period, paving the available land area to increase capacity, appropriate number of toilets and their positions within the building etc. It is understood that raising of front/backyard area has to be determined on case to case basis by considering existing constructions in adjacent plots. The building will have proper electrical wiring and connections for grid power, backup power supply, water supply with pump, and proper sanitation. The new design and unit cost have to be pre-approved by IFAD
30. Environmental consideration: The following issues such as proper drainage, effect on neighboring structures, houses etc. must be adequately addressed. The location and level of septic tank must avoid any flooding and leakage.
31. Flood return period for flood shelter. The mission recommends appropriate flood return as per policy of LGED (and GoB, if any such policy exists). However, the mission also emphasizes that such policy should also take into consideration the findings of climate impact study being conducted by IWFM. The project should organize a technical workshop for decision makers of LGED to share the findings of IWFM as soon as findings are available. Formal report may be collected later.
32. Formation of Management committee: As described in the PDR, PMU should form shelter management committee with overall responsibilities on Headmaster and other teachers as they (and students) are the main beneficiaries and users of the facilities for most of the time of the year. The shelter management committee may follow the same representative model that was adopted by the CCRIP project.
33. Achievement in Sub-component 1.5: Training on Climate/Flood-Proof Resilient Infrastructure Design and Construction. It is not time to rate this subcomponent as it is linked with completion of subcomponent 1.1. The proposed training is targeted for engineers of LGED who have been involved in design and construction of road, culvert/bridge, markets, flood shelters etc. The focus of the training will be to highlight additional issues and factors

that will be needed to consider during design and construction of infrastructure in a flood prone and vulnerable area, which is constantly influenced by dynamic river systems. The training is expected to focus on improvements in construction and maintenance of infrastructure in flood prone and climate vulnerable areas.

34. Such a course will be designed and offered by experts from LGED, Dept. of Civil Engineering of BUET, IWFM/BUET and by individual experts. The PMU will facilitate the development of course materials and organizing the training course (multiple batches).
35. Training on innovative design: The design and construction manual produced and adopted by PROVAT³ has several minor but useful design elements for road construction that requires formal orientation of Upazila Engineers. The Design Engineer at PMU will conduct a day-long online training (Zoom) for Upazila and Regional Engineers on these design, estimation and construction innovative aspects of road construction.
36. Sharing research reports and documents: All research and impact study reports from PROVAT³ should be shared with the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming Project (CRIMP).

● Component 2: Resilient Communities Through Employment and Early Flood Warning

1. Achievement in Sub component 2.1 Capacity building of LCS Members and livelihood development: The achievement under this subcomponent is rated moderately satisfactory (4) as LCS are being formed for road maintenance and market development, and enlistment of NGO-MFIs as service providers is under way. As the construction work progresses the livelihoods activities will make progress as long as NGO-MFIs are engaged. This component is planned to build capacity of LCS contracted for construction of rural roads, markets, and school-cum-shelters under sub-component 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 respectively, and roads maintenance crews under sub-component 1.2.
2. Two methodologies have been proposed – GALS (household method) and traditional livelihoods training – to bring LCS members out of poverty. In addition to road maintenance works, LCS members involved in this type of works will also get the job of production of vetiver, plantation of vetiver on road slopes and nurse them during the contract period.
3. As per present estimates, the total number of LCS members will be 8 572, of which 822 persons are planned for GALS (Household methodology). However, this makes the implementation of this subcomponent very difficult as the project needs to recruit two sets of NGO-MFIs for two methods of development and two lengthy procurement processes. The difficulty is that 822 persons are spread over 25 Upazilas, that is, 33 per Upazila, who will be joining the project over a period of 5-6 years. As a solution, the mission recommends that the total LCS members should be assisted through household approach where livelihoods training and assistance for livelihoods planning is provided through LCS groups. That is, the project will merge the two methods into one as one development intervention for 8 572 persons/HHs.
4. The activities under the subcomponent should be joint responsibility of Gender Specialist and Livelihoods Specialist. The Gender and Inclusion Specialist will also be responsible for gender and inclusion issues in all activities of the project.
5. Achievement in Sub-component 2.2 Skill Development of Youth for employment: The performance of this subcomponent 2.2 is rated moderately satisfactory (4) as the NGO-MFI contracting process is under way. The objective is to develop non-farm job opportunities for youth.
6. Target and type of training: The target is to provide non-farm vocational training to 30,000 young adult men and women in order to provide them with marketable skills that would either lead to wage earning opportunities or self-employment. The project will start with construction related training courses (e.g. masonry, road binding, surveying, plumbing, electrical wiring, welding, painting, tiles fitting, wood works etc) and gradually move to other training courses as identified in the PDR and as per demand in the market. For women, training courses such as ICT applications, industrial sewing (garments manufacturing), fashion design, etc. offered by training providers may be taken up early.
7. Engagement of NGO-MFIs as service providers: The following factors are critical for success of youth training and employment program: i) proper selection of trainees – trainees who are really interested to receive training and go into the profession of choice and has got the aptitude for selected works; ii) quality of training – course contents correspond to need of the employers and quality (syllabus, trainers, lab facilities) of actual hands-on training offered by the training centres; iii) strong placement efforts by the training providers – the training providers must have strong link with potential employers; and iv) residential facilities for trainees, especially for women and trainees who live far from the training venues. The project must consider these factors when selecting training providers.
8. Access to finance issue: In addition to above requirements, since about 20% of trainees may opt for self-employment the project must have arrangement for such trainees to access MFI finance.
9. Contracting stages: The RFP evaluation is on-going.
10. Achievement in Sub-component 2.3 Accurate local flood warning and dissemination system: This subcomponent 2.3 has been rated and upgraded to *moderately satisfactory (4)*. LGED and DDM have signed MoU that governs management of the subcomponent. IFAD has provided No Objection to the procurement of implementing agency for developing the local flood warning and dissemination system, and DDM's internal decision to engage RIMES through single source procurement process. The objective is to develop *local* (village/union) flood information and dissemination system to provide advance local flood information to the communities. DDM has deputed three officials as Project Coordinator, Deputy Project Coordinator (ICT) and Deputy Project Coordinator (GIS & Risk Management) from its pool of officials. Besides one office secretary has also been recruited as temporary basis.

11. The proposed local warning system will replicate the process and experience of a small pilot project that has been implemented in four unions of two Upazilas by RIMES[1] in collaboration with DDM and BWDB. The process involves topographic survey of the sites (Upazilas), setting up water gauges as per technical requirement, collecting water level data by local trained persons from the communities, use of water level data from various river locations (maintained by FFWC, BWDB), and devising appropriate hydrological models to forecast inundation using these data. The community gets the flood level information through mobile voice message or text message. The system requires training of community people on how to interpret the message to use them for decision making.
12. The next steps for DDM in the procurement process are i) DDM to invite RIMES with TOR to submit a proposal. The project may seek inputs/value addition from IFAD on the ToR. ii) submission of proposal from RIMES, iii) proposal evaluated by Proposal Evaluation Committee [PEC] constituted by DDM, submit evaluation report for seeking IFAD's prior clearance iv) after negotiation, prepare and submit draft MoU/MoA for seeking IFAD's prior clearance, v) agreement by signing MoU/A and submit MoU/MoA to IFAD for information and record. GoB PPR-2008[1] permits two (2) external members as part of the PEC. Duly considering the nature of envisaged procurement activity, essence of inter departmental / organisational domain of knowledge, PEC needs to be constituted with external members having knowledge required for evaluation. These two external members in the PEC should be from FFWC of BWDB and IWFM/BUET, two organizations that possess expertise in flood forecasting, to ensure proper technical and dissemination process in the RIMES's proposal
13. Besides, during implementation an advisory committee should be formed including representatives from FFWC/BWDB, IWFM, and PMU (PD LGED) to review progress, suggest technical/management solutions (if needed), and ensure that RIMES' technical and management system are in line with the contract as well as meets project's objective.
14. The TOR should have the following among other topics: i) background and objective of PROVAT³; ii) objective of Accurate local flood warning and dissemination system; iii) technical modelling technique, capacity and technical method to be proposed by RIMES[2]; iii) geographical area (Upazila and vulnerable unions to be included; the PDR mentions about 69 such unions); iv) brief description on past experience of such community based forecasting system of RIMES and their impacts; iv) experience of community mobilization, process to be followed to organize the communities, number of community groups, and their participation in the project; iv) technical as well as management system of dissemination system proposed; v) Skill and number of technical/human resources; vi) sustainability of technical and management system; vii) Work plan with timeline; and finally, vii) cost. The mission has prepared a small note on technical model with assistance from IWFM to be shared with DDM for possible inclusion in the ToR.
15. DDM has decided to prepare the TOR by its internal staff members with assistance from FFWC/BWDB and PMU of LGED. However, IFAD may consider external assistance for this purpose if requested by DDM.
16. Technically, RIMES will need 3 to 4 flood cycles (years) to develop/calibrate the hydrological model for the area. At the same time, organization and training of the communities to interpret the warning will require additional time. Therefore, it is inevitable that this subcomponent will need additional two years for successful implementation of all the activities for a sustainable warning system. Besides, the decision on extension has to be taken now by IFAD and GOB as DDM has to request RIMES either to propose a 3 and half years plan or a 6 year plan. Based on this context, DDM has expressed its interest in extending the duration of the component by two years.
17. PROVAT³/PMU (LGED) has fulltime procurement specialist who will also provide procurement related support to DDM for the single source procurement as well as other one time procurements, if needed.
18. DDM has not received the first tranche of fund from LGED yet as disbursement from IFAD is pending. Besides, there are other minor administrative issues such as discrepancies between DPP and MoU, procurement of vehicle, recruitment of staff etc. which are expected to be resolved by PMU/LGED and DDM.
19. Achievement in Sub-component 2.4 Practical Policy Actions *This sub-component is rated moderately satisfactory (4)* due to some progress in use of CCRIP developed manual in PROVAT³ and some progress in Country Program Support Unit (CPSU). Besides, the project is planting vetiver for slope protection following the LGED policies developed under CCRIP. However, the expected progress from researches by IWFM/BUET, and poverty map from WFP have not materialized due to COVID19. This subcomponent focuses on internal governance, regulations and policies, as well as broader knowledge dissemination and policy engagement. It addresses aspects of more programmatic approaches, evidence-based learning and policy engagement, as well as partnership building. The main activities are i) practical policy initiatives to share experience, practices and knowledge within LGED, ii) mapping of poverty and nutrition status by WFP, and iii) support for LGED's climate unit and setting up of CPS unit.
20. However, it is expected that as the implementation progresses almost all subcomponents will produce lessons/learnings that can be adopted and replicated within LGED, DDM, vocational training sector, and beyond.
21. Under subcomponent 2.4, the project has formulated partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) to develop mapping poverty and extreme poverty as well as nutritional status in Bangladesh. This initiative is being led by World Food Programme in conjunction with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The mission noted overall good progress made under this subcomponent. The upper poverty map has already been approved by the technical committee and is currently awaiting the approval from the Ministry of Planning. WFP has been able to include 33 new Upazilas in this map which were missing from the Household Income Expenditure Survey 2016. The nutrition mapping exercise has also been initiated and is expected to be completed by the year 2021.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Adoption of construction manual by CCRIP Adopt construction manual produced by CCRIP to ensure proper design, management and supervision of project funded infrastructure	PMU/LGED	10/2020
Determination of flood return period for shelter Organize a technical workshop on impact of climate change on flood in project area in collaboration with IWFM to determine flood return period for shelter construction	PMU/LGED and IWFM	11/2020
Livelihoods training LCS members Modify TOR for NGO-MFIs to implement household livelihoods development approach for all LCS members.	PMU/LGED	11/2020
External reviewer of RIMES proposal FFWC/BWDB and IWFM are invited to join review committee to review RIMES' proposal	DDM	11/2020
No-cost extension of research time By exchange of letter extend time duration of MoU with IWFM up to June 2021 to compensate for lost time. Notify IFAD/ICO about the extension of completion period.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Damage due to flood Collect information of damages due to flood along with underlying causes. Determine engineering solutions. Conduct study by Project Hydrologist.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
River erosion and sandcasting zone a) Do not construct any road near river erosion zone. Wait for IWFM research findings to determine vulnerable zones. b) Do not construct any road in areas affected by severe sandcasting.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
HBB road Suspend approving any more HBB roads. Instead all remaining HBB roads should be constructed as BC roads. Small pedestrian road may also be built using blocks.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Flood return period Follow LGED and GoB policies for assuming flood return period for minor union/village roads. Return period more than 10 years will be wasteful.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Surface Drain Provide adequate surface drainage for passing through markets and nearby houses to avoid ponding on roads.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Training on construction manual Organize training of all project field engineers and Upazila Engineers on the construction manual, especially on design of innovative infrastructure	PMU/LGED	12/2020

NOC from District Administration Raise the issue in the steering committee meeting seeking directives	PMU	12/2020
Finalize site selection for all shelter-cum-schools Finalize selection of all shelters as per project criteria by revisiting the proposed sites.	PMU	12/2020
Preconstruction work of all shelters Finalize design with appropriate construction elements described above	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Pre-approval from IFAD Receive approval of new design and unit cost from IFAD	PMU and IFAD	12/2020
Training on innovative road design work for better protection Organize online training on innovative road design/protection for field engineers and Upazila Engineers in project districts.	Design Engineer (PMU)	12/2020
Engagement of RIMES DDM completes all procurement process to engage RIMES for implementation of local flood forecasting system and receives No Objection from IFAD	DDM	12/2020
Advisory Committee DDM forms advisory committee with representatives from FFWC/BWDB, IWFM PMU/LGED, and IFAD	DDM	12/2020
Completion of recruitment process of service providers Complete recruitment process of NGO-MFIs	PMU/LGED	01/2021
Overlapping with other projects Review and ascertain the quantity overlapped with other project. Revise project target for road. Revise DPP accordingly	PMU	03/2021
Recruit NGO-MFIs as retainer Recruit NGO-MFIs as retainer service provider for training of LCS members.	PMU/LGED	04/2021
Develop training module Develop training modules on design and construction of infrastructure in flood prone and vulnerable with by incorporating findings of researches under subcomponent 1.1	PMU	06/2021

Recommendations from IWFM a) Incorporate recommendations from IWFM/BUET in design of road and other infrastructure as appropriate. b) Also incorporate recommendations in design manual and training courses as appropriate. c) Use findings of impact of climate change to develop policy on return period for shelter/associated premise development. d) Use research findings to determine river erosion and vulnerable zones.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
RCC roads in sections affected by occasional inundation Design and construct RCC roads in full or part of road sections that are inundated frequently	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Research to reduce sandcasting Plant vetiver grass in char areas on several hundred feet on both sides of a proposed road alignment (before constructing any road), if land is available, to observe impact on casting. If impact is not significant no road should be built.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Visit by Regional engineer Regional Engineer must visit prior to design of each road, market and shelter to observe physical conditions to ensure proper design as well as criteria of the project.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Slope protection by Vetiver Engage LCS for production, application and maintenance of vetiver for road slop protection	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Village level production of vetiver grass by LCS groups Undertake a pilot initiative with the help of Department of Civil Engineering, BUET to develop vetiver grass nurseries on soil as well as hydroponics in selected project villages to resolve the shortage of vetiver grass. Engage LCS groups for nursery development which could eventually become a source of income (See Subcomponnet 2.1)	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Preconstruction work Undertake preconstruction work to minimize time lapses.	PMU	12/2021
Environmental consideration in market design Design and construct market giving due consideration of drainage and water facilities.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Waste management In case of large and medium markets where amount of waste is expected to be significant/adequate, identify interested persons from the locality to be involved in collection and processing the wastes. Size of composting facility should be determined on case to case basis. Provide initial investment grants for this purpose.	PMU/LGED	12/2021

Formation of management committee Form shelter management committee with overall responsibilities on Headmaster and other teachers.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Organize training courses Organize training course (multiple batches) on design and construction of infrastructure in flood prone and vulnerable zone to instructed by expert from LGED, Civil Engineering Department of BUET, IWFM/BUET and individual experts.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Share research documents Share research and impact study reports with CRIMP project	PMU	12/2021
Procurement support Procurement Specialist of PMU/LGED to provide procurement related assistance to Component 2.3 of PROVATI3	PMU/LGED	12/2021

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
----------------------	------------------	---------------------------

Justification of rating

Effectiveness is rated moderately satisfactory (4). PROVATI³ became effective on 11/02/2018 but progress in physical works were small except road construction during FY2018-19. During FY2018-19 project recruited key officials. However, the project started implementation during FY 2019- 2020 (Financial Year in Bangladesh is July to June) but was struck by two external events that severely affected the overall progress: COVID19 from Mid-March 2020 to September 2020, and devastating flood from late June to September 2020. But within these limitations the project made satisfactory progress in component 1.1 and 1.2. Besides 7 markets are under construction and LCS groups are being formed for markets planned for FY2020-21. At the same time the project has made all PMU and field level recruitments and completed preparatory works for all other activities. The project is fully equipped to accelerate implementation in FY2020-21 to produce outputs and contribute to achievement of objective. To compensate for lost time due to COVID19, the protracted flood, and heavy rainfall, with request from the PMU, the mission recommends extending completion date by two years, that is, to December 2026.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Progress at output level has increased under Component 1, which could have been much higher but affected by COVID19 and flood. A review of the Logframe in comparison with the mission's assessment of beneficiaries' needs of support confirmed that the logical linkage between outputs and outcomes remains consistent and relevant; the theory of change remains to be valid at this stage of implementation.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
-------------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

Justification of rating

Targeting and Outreach is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project has a pro-poor targeting strategy, which has translated into action for LCS work and updated selection procedures for Component 2.2. Direct targeting was undertaken to identify LCS members based on pre-determined selection criteria; very poor/ destitute women and men comprise LCS groups formed. Target for vocational skills development is unemployed/underemployed young adults aged 18-35 years, from poor/near-poor families in project area. Exact training will be determined after consultations with youth. Geographical

targeting: the project is operating in 25 poor, flood-prone and infrastructure-poor Upazilas. Poverty mapping is also near finalization (Component 2.4.). Considerable thought has gone into TOR for service providers in C2.1 and 2.2.

Main issues

Outreach has progressed but the progress is less than desired for reasons set out above. Geographical/poverty targeting was applied to select infrastructure locations, and the project should continue with a poverty lens to avoid elite capture e.g. in schools cum flood shelters.

Sex-disaggregated data appears embedded and regularly tracked, but the Project should also disaggregate by age, at least the 18-35 years age group for component 2.2. Double counting should be avoided when youth from LCS households take up vocational training.

The Project plans to make significant contributions to youth employment that needs to be captured in an integrated gender and youth action plan by the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist.

The Project plans a specific programme to address COVID-19 affected people and target another 6,000 poor people with LCS work. However, given the setbacks faced by the Project and uncertain times, it may reconsider whether it has the capacity to take this on.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Crash programme Reconsider COVID-19 crash programme	PMU	12/2020
Disaggregate at least C2.2 by age (18 – 35 years) as well as sex NGO-MFI service provider prepare baseline profile along with age and sex category	PMU and service providers	12/2021
Elite capture Ensure elite capture is avoided in schools cum shelters by developing strong shelter management committee	PMU in collaboration with shelter management committee	12/2021

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

Gender equality & women's participation is rated satisfactory (5). Gender Action Plan (GAP) covers all IFAD Gender Policy objectives and saw good progress e.g. 100% road maintenance LCS members/ 79% market construction LCS so far are women. Wages were upgraded to new minimum wage. Project supported implementation of government requirements for women's participation in 83 market management committees, and trained them. Project obtained Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist inputs e.g. design adjustments to Women's Market Sections (WMS) / making LCS work overalls suitable for women. Training for LCS included gender/ all training includes gender dimensions. The Specialist was consulted on refining shelters cum schools. Field gender data is compiled by the Specialist every month. At least 30% of vocational training targets women.

Main issues

Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist is active in following up on gender commitments/ opportunities, but progress on infrastructure/ vocational education is key to further progress in gender equality.

TOR for service provider to implement an innovative/ gender responsive Household Methodology was ready following recommendations of December 2019 ISM report. Given circumstances, the mission recommends a single model for LCS support that reaches all 8,000 households for synergies/ impact but also to make implementation more practical given the geographical / time dispersion. The livelihoods training should be part of a gender responsive household model that draws on GALS approaches and tools, scales up what worked from CCRIP, but maintains flexibility for smoother implementation in the face of external shocks (e.g. floods, COVID), and allows bottom-up innovation/ building on similar models e.g. from BRAC. This approach will ensure the GALS approach is scaled up as per DPP but that it is adapted to the Project scale and circumstances.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
TOR for service provider for Household Coaching model Urgently update TOR for service provider for Household Coaching model, based on inputs from mission gender specialist and with the review of the gender/ social inclusion specialist and livelihoods specialist. ICO to closely support.	PMU	11/2020
IFAD HQ support Explore available IFAD HQ support on GALS e.g. training for service provider.	IFAD Mission Gender Specialist	11/2020
EOI for service provider Launch EOI for service provider for Household Coaching model with ICO support.	PMU	12/2020
Update GAP Update GAP to reflect youth dimensions i.e. Gender and Youth Action Plan	Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist	12/2020
rapid COVID/ gender assessment Prepare rapid COVID/ gender assessment as indicated by IFAD HQ and identify feasible actions to integrate into Project activity	Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist	12/2020

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: N/A

Main issues

n/a

Nutrition

Rating: N/A

Main issues

Conduct nutrition study on sample LCS groups by collecting information on income, dietary composition, and food expenditure before beginning of market development works and after completion of works.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Nutrition study M&E unit conduct impact on nutrition study on sample LCS groups	PMU	12/2021

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Adaptation to Climate Change is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project focus lies on making the most vulnerable communities more resilient to climate change and related shocks through interventions by its various components. Roads, markets and flood shelters cum schools construction will take impacts of climate change into consideration in addition to annual floods in the project areas. One of the sub component of the project will do flood forecasting and based on that will provide precise monsoon floods information that will directly help the farmers to adapt to climate change. Similarly, construction of flood shelters will help people to adapt with extreme climate events like flood which is very frequent problem in most of the project areas. Other components will also indirectly help the people to adapt with climate change and related shocks by increasing resilience. For example, vocational training and improved road and market will create opportunities to diversify income sources and such opportunities will help to increase income and poverty reduction.

Main issues

The project needs to re-visit selection of shelter locations to ensure that flood affected people can get highest benefit of the flood shelters. In general the flood shelter should be built in flood affected poor areas

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
---	------------------	---------------------------

Justification of rating

Institutions and Policy Engagement is rated moderately satisfactory (4) because of the progress achieved in the use and replication of CCRIP-developed manual in PROVAT13 and some preparatory activity in the establishment of the Country Program Support Unit (CPSU). Besides, the project is planting of vetiver for slope protection following the LGED policies developed under CCRIP. However, the expected progress from researches by IWFM/BUET, and poverty map from WFP have not materialized due to COVID19. This subcomponent focuses on internal governance, regulations and policies, as well as broader knowledge dissemination and policy engagement. It addresses aspects of more programmatic approaches, evidence-based learning and policy engagement, as well as partnership building. The main activities are i) practical policy initiatives to share experience, practices and knowledge within LGED, ii) mapping of poverty and nutrition status by WFP, and iii) support for LGED's climate unit and setting up of CPS unit. However, it is expected that as the implementation progresses almost all subcomponents will produce lessons/learnings that can be adopted and replicated within LGED, DDM, vocational training sector, and beyond.

Main issues

n/a

Partnership-building	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
-----------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

Justification of rating

Partnership-building is rated moderately satisfactory (4). PROVAT13 has formulated multiple partnerships with the World Food Programme (WFP), Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and the Economic Relations Division (ERD). The project has signed the MOU with DDM to implement the activities planned under sub component 2.3 - Accurate local flood warning and dissemination system and DDM has subsequently started to mobilize resources for implementation. The project has also signed an MOU with WFP to develop mapping of poverty and extreme poverty as well as nutritional status in Bangladesh. There has been significant progress in the development of the poverty map and it is currently awaiting the final approval from the Ministry of Planning. The nutrition mapping exercise has also been initiated and is expected to be completed by the year 2021. The project has already established a strong partnership with IWFM who has been providing the project advisory services on request in different capacities along with the research activities undertaken as per the MOU.

Main issues

The partnership with ERD to establish the Country Programme Support Unit (CPSU) needs to be expedited. The project should extend relevant support to ERD in this regard.

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 4
---	------------------

Justification of rating

Human and Social Capital and empowerment is rated moderately satisfactory (4). LCS members have been supported in both technical construction/ road maintenance skills and social issues, including on gender, accessing social benefits, recognizing and acting to prevent exploitation, nutrition and on how to prevent COVID-19. The livelihoods training (including financial education, financial literacy) with an added focus on an inclusive household approach is expected to yield significant results in this area once it starts. Similarly, the vocational education for youth is expected to deliver significant benefits. A Project extension would be important to realize the benefits.

Main issues

n/a

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	Rating: 5
--	------------------

Justification of rating

Quality of beneficiary participation is rated satisfactory (5). The project was designed in consultation with local population for selection of road and market for construction, selection of sites for flood shelters. Selection of LCS members is done through an elaborate selection process in consultation the Union Parishad. The poor communities are informed about the opportunities of joining LCS groups. Participation in vocational training program will be explained to the potential persons and their families. The flood forecasting component will organize communities for delivering flood information.

As highlighted by the last supervision mission, various mechanisms are in place e.g. market management plans etc. A participatory consultation needs to be carried out to determine vocational skills training/ job placement. The entire household approach under Component 2.1 is based on active engagement of not only the direct beneficiary but also the whole family, and final participatory review will also allow for beneficiaries' opinion with the service provider. Once activities have started on the scale envisaged, this is expected to become a key dimension of the Project.

Main issues

n/a

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
-------------------------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Responsiveness of service providers is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project depends on local contractors and LCS groups for the construction of rural infrastructures and related activities. The project is also engaging NGO/MFIs for the household methodology coaching and vocational training activities, which are currently in progress. Currently, 139.3 km of the roads are in various stages of implementation whilst no major quality concerns were reported. The project has ensured that the principles of equal pay for equal work are applied by the contractors currently working for the project. In the context of COVID-19, the project has also ensured that the contractors provide necessary safety equipment (i.e. mask, hand gloves etc.) to their workers. Similar initiative has also been taken for the LCS group members in order to ensure their safety amidst the pandemic. Regular briefing have also been conducted on safety measures.

The LCS groups for construction of 7 markets have been formed through transparent process. Poor women in large number want to join such groups.

Many NGO-MFIs have responded to Eols for providing vocational training.

Main issues

n/a

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
---	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Environment and natural resource management is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The slope of the constructed roads is being covered by turf (Vetiver) and there is a provision for maintenance of the turf for its long term sustainability. This will protect road slope from rain-cut and ensure long-term sustainability of roads. Moreover, project has tree plantation component which is an integral part of long term environmental conservation. It was reported that important issues for market management on environmental considerations such as cleanliness, Water supply and sanitation, drainage, waste management and congenial atmosphere in and around the market (condition of trees/ plants, water bodies and, breathing conditions) will be ensured for smooth operation of the markets. The PMU is promoting sustainable waste management for markets constructed under the project.

Shelter design has taken environmental aspects under consideration.

Main issues

n/a

Exit Strategy	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
---------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

It is too early to rate the exit strategy but the strategy is built in within the activities. For examples, i) roads will be handed over to LGED for future repair and maintenance from GoB resources; ii) market will be managed by MMC and for repair and maintenance works it will receive 25% of annual toll collected from the market; iii) shelter cum school will be used as school managed by school committee; iv) LCS members will be linked with local NGO-MFIs for access to finance; v) young adults will be placed in companies for wage employment or assisted by NGO-MFIs. Sustainability of flood

forecasting model is yet to be seen but the design allows sustained forecasting services from DDM.

Main issues

n/a

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
--------------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Potential for Scaling-Up is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project itself is scaling up of previous and on-going IFAD funded project. Rural roads, markets and shelter development have been included in the project due to demand as well as positive impacts on the community. There is huge demand from other areas. The sustainable poverty reduction by skill development of LCS members and linking them with NGO-MFIs has the potential for replication. The vocational training component has the potential of becoming commercial where participants pay for training.

Main issues

n/a

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
-------------------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Quality of Project Management is rated moderately satisfactory (4). LGED has duly appointed project director and deputy project director. All specialist positions are now fulfilled except the position of Financial Management Specialist, who resigned from his position in July, 2020. The positions of Design Engineer and Market Designer have been filled as per last year's plan. All three Regional Engineers, which are very critical field positions, are now working fulltime for the project. Besides, the recruitment of all other positions are complete and Upazila level sub-assistant engineers have assumed post.

However, the project needs to come together as a team and deliver the project outputs, outcomes and results.

Main issues

n/a

Knowledge Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
----------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Knowledge Management is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project is at the very early stage of disseminating information and progress. It did not make notable improvement in its knowledge management since the last mission except sharing some key events (e.g. training) news in IFAD Asia Facebook page. The project has produced new design and drawing manual for market construction and market management by including some relevant features including women market section, quality control, resilient to natural shocks and how to work in COVID 19 like pandemic situation and accordingly trained the project staffs. It has developed a knowledge management action plan, however, most of the activities are not in line with the action plan. The mission reiterates last year's recommendation of developing a project website by including a separate domain for vocational trainee profiles. Meanwhile the project may use LGED project specific website for dissemination of project information and KM products. Other options for dissemination are FB page, a YouTube channel free of cost, numerous print and electronic media (e.g., newspaper, annual report of LGED, various publications of IFAD, TV and radio) as well as via workshop, seminars, and trainings.

Main issues

n/a

Value for Money	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
-----------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

It is too early to rate this since it is linked with project output and outcome but the project does not have yet sufficient output to measure the input output ratio to judge the value for money. Cost per beneficiary household is a good indicator for measuring value for money but the project has not yet reported the number of beneficiaries they have reached. However given the targeting of the project location and planned beneficiary selection, a well execution of the strategy will

ensure highest value for money as it will create maximum impact serving the least developed areas and their vulnerable population.

Main issues

n/a

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
---	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

Coherence between AWPB and implementation is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project has made progress in subcomponent 1.1 and 1.2 and completed preparatory works in other subcomponent. COVID19 and annual flood in the project area adversely affected the progress

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

For the FY 2020-21 it has been planned by the project to construct 69.4 kms of climate resilient rural Road including Culvert and CD Structure, in addition it is planned to rehabilitate 24.79 kms of rural Road. Development of 12 Large Markets, 20 Medium Markets, 10 Small Markets and 5 Women sections are planned for development in the current financial year. Necessary trainings for concern committees and LCS members are also included. No construction work of any shelter is planned, though survey for six community shelters are included. Training for three batches of technical staff is also under taken.

The actual status of the implementation is clearly shown in the Appendix 2 against the plan, progress that has been made compared to the DPP target is also there. It is notable that the progress of road construction is remarkably satisfactory, even somewhere the progress is far ahead of the AWPB target. On the other hand, other important activities are far behind, somewhere progress is zero. It should be noted here that under this sub-component markets and community shelters are the main focus and deserve the most priority for development. Roads are only to connect the developed markets with the arterial road system, same is true for the shelters. Here it is very relevant to mention that the progress of some other activities is also being hampered due to backwardness of construction work of markets and shelters. Due to this, the overall financial achievement for the AWPB of FY 2019-20 was noted as 30.55%.

There is some progress in preconstruction work of shelters and markets in spite of COVID-19 pandemic and the long Long-standing floods. Furthermore, for the markets, a big reason for progress being hampered is newly introduced long administrative process of getting NOC from the Deputy commission's office.

However, reviewing the AWPB for the financial year 2020-21, it seems to the mission that even in this year, the priority for shelter and market development has been given much less than that of roads. It is to be noted that three years of the project have lapsed. It is recommended that a balance between road and market construction is established.

Performance of M&E System	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
---------------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

The project M & E system is rated moderately satisfactory (4). An M&E unit is being set up for the project within the TA team at PMU level. The unit is headed by the PMU's M&E and knowledge management (KM) specialist, who is assisted by market supervision and livelihood officer in each district, regional livelihood officer in each region and LCS monitoring and livelihood officers and assistant field engineers at each sub-district level. The project has put in place the necessary data collection and reporting templates to report against the logical framework indicators, and will draw the baseline values from the baseline survey for which completion is planned in Feb 2021. In addition to routine report, M&E should be producing reports on other emerging issues such as adverse impacts of COVID 19 and flood, progress of LCS, etc. that could be useful for planning purpose. As of September 2020, the project is reporting outreach of 75,300 household/persons (50% women) but it should provide a note on method of calculating outreach of HHs. In addition to gender segregation, outreach should include information of participation of youth. It should be careful about multiple counting of beneficiaries. Further break-up by poverty and women-headed HHs should be reported in case of LCS and vocational training beneficiaries.

Compliance with the previous mission agreed action: None of the M&E and knowledge management (KM) agreed action/recommendation were complied by the project. Most of the cases, M&E unit/PMU mentioned about lack of fund (e.g. project website, MIS) and in some cases the process just started (e.g. baseline survey). The project should allocate resources for this important purpose.

M&E System Review

Recently, a road traffic outcome study was conducted by the M&E team by adopting recall method which is considered a weak method. Besides, recall is not a sound method for vehicle count study. The mission recommends to conduct such

type of studies for **all** roads and market by the M&E unit by collecting the before and after information including pictures rather than recall method. M&E unit should digitalize (in excel or access) all the information collected from the field and produce different thematic reports e.g. (LCS profile, vocational trainee profile, market study, climate change/flood severity). In addition to monitor the output/activity, the M&E unit should also plan and concentrate on: (i) process monitoring, (ii) outcome monitoring, (iii) impact monitoring (before vs after), (iv) GPS data on location of the project investments (e.g. roads, markets, flood shelters), (v) lessons learned and evidence-based documentation, (vi) Log frame indicators tracking (on outreach, outputs and outcomes based on IFAD ME guidelines), and (vii) thematic outcome studies. Although the project M&E unit has planned and started to collect information mainly on output levels, updating and monitoring of output and outcome indicators and presentation of M&E results require further improvement. The mission, in consultation with the PMU, has fine-tuned the logframe indicators in line with IFAD core indicators. The data collection templates need modification to reflect the changes.

The recommendation of last supervision mission to establish a standardized MIS system to ensure real-time data collection and system generated reporting for delivering decision making information, including basic socio-economic and infrastructure and vocational training data, implementation status and progress should be fully implemented. The MIS should be able to track important outcomes, such as job placement of vocational trainees. The mission recommends PMU to consult with other IFAD funded projects (e.g. PACE/PKSF and SACP/DAE is also planning to establish) which are implementing customized MIS system. PROVATI³ can follow PACE ICT based real-time data collection strategy using tablet if full MIS system implementation is not feasible.

Baseline study: The project already selected a third party firm to conduct the baseline household information for roads, markets, flood shelter and LCS beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (control) including road traffic survey and qualitative information on climate resilience, community markets based on FGD. The firm submitted the inception report. As per the agreement, the final report will be available by mid-February 2021. The mission, in consultation with the PMU, has fine-tuned the questionnaire for baseline survey. See Annex 4 of supervision report for further discussion on indicators and sampling method.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
MIS Consult with other IFAD funded project and develop TORs and contracting of service provider for ICT based management information system (MIS) package for real time data collection	MEK Specialist/PMU	01/2021
Project website Develop PROVATI3 project websites and additional domain for vocational trainee profile, FACEBOOK page, YouTube channel and share the project activities frequently	MEK Specialist/PMU	01/2021
Excel based output monitoring Develop XL based output monitoring format and regularly input the progress of the project activities including partial progress	MEK Specialist	03/2021
Baseline survey Conduct baseline (before the construction start) road traffic and market survey for all the selected roads and markets and generate concise report based on that.	MEK Specialist	12/2021
Excel database for LCS Develop an excel based selected and listed but not selected LCS and vocational trainee profile data base and based on that produce concise report biannually	MEK Specialist	12/2021
Progress report Submit quarterly, bi-annual and annual progress report	MEK Specialist/PMU	12/2021

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements**Rating: 4****Justification of rating**

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) is rated moderately satisfactory (4). The project activities are expected to have positive impacts on social, environmental and climate change in project Upazilas. PROVATI3 was designed to build social, environmental and climate resilience in the project area. So far the project has designed and constructed rural infrastructure by adopting environmental and social protection practices (e.g., adequate drainage systems, tree planting, vetiver grass for slope protection, market cleanliness, septic tanks in toilet, gender differentiated toilet, etc). In addition, PROVATI3 will have insurance coverage for all LCS members. Safety gears, including retro-reflective vests should be mandatory for LCS members. Measures have already been taken so that LCS women workers avoided carrying head-loads. In addition, one additional LCS member can be employed to take care the under-5 children of the LCS members during the construction time depending on the circumstances. For road safety, proper road traffic guidelines should be followed including navigating/exhibiting maximum allowable speed. For market cleanliness MMC should be properly trained for waste management and encouraged to find out a sustainable solution (e.g. compost preparation using solid waste).

SECAP Review

n/a

d. Financial Management & Execution**Acceptable Disbursement Rate****Rating: 2.0****Previous rating: 2****Justification of rating**

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

The overall disbursement for PROVATI has reached to 11% as of September 30, 2020 as against the implementation period 44%. The starting date was Feb 2018, but project started its operation in July 2018. Considering the starting date, the implementation period is 34%. The overall cumulative disbursement of PROVATI comprising IFAD loan, IFAD Grant in USD 8.86 million (including advances) till September 30, 2020. Whereas, the overall disbursement from IFAD Loan reached to 12.85% and IFAD Grant reached to 60% up-to 30th September 2020. It was noted that the project has submitted WA No. 5 amounted to USD 1.6 million which is still pending to disburse, it should have pointed out that the overall disbursement rate will increase to 16.2% when this amount will be disbursed. The mission noted the reason for low rate of disbursement is mainly due to delays in initial disbursement, which was made after one year of project effectiveness, and another reason for low rate of justification is due to COVID pandemic and countrywide lockdown.

Fiduciary aspects**Quality of Financial Management****Rating: 4****Previous rating: 3****Justification of rating**

The overall financial management rating has been upgraded mainly due to some progress made on the agreed action plan, especially in hiring Account assistant and TOMPRO data entry operator, installing and operationalization of TOMPRO, revision and finalization of Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and use of IFAD Client Portal successfully along with timely submission of justification and withdrawal applications.

Main issues

The overall financial management rating has been upgraded to mainly due to most of the recommendations made during the last supervision mission were complied with especially in hiring Account assistant and TOMPRO data entry operator, installing and operationalization of TOMPRO, revision and finalization of Project Implementation Manual (PIM). 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 offices. The mission noted that the Financial Specialist has left the project in July 2020, however the recruitment process of Financial Specialist is under process that is expected to onboard by November 2020. Currently the project has been maintaining accounting book and financial records using manual accounting system due to absence of Financial Specialist, and the mission recommended that the new FMS need to be fully trained on operating TOMPRO as soon as after his onboarding. The project has submitted the AWPB for FY21 on October 13, 2020 with delays of 163 days

due to COVID pandemic and countrywide lockdown. It was noted that the project has not yet submitted the Interim Financial Report (IFR), which was due to be submitted by March 2020, the mission recommended the project to submit the all overdue IFR by November 15, 2020. Three (3) WAs have been submitted to IFAD for justification of expenditure since the last mission, two (2) of which were approved by IFAD and one (1) WA is currently being reviewed by IFAD. The mission has reviewed the 2 justifications WAs and has verified the documentation related to statements of expenditure (SOE) items on a sample basis.

The main findings include inappropriate filing system and incomplete description in SOEs makes difficult to trace the file and vouchers. In addition, with that we observed that some bills which were paid in June 2019 but reported in WA in May 2020. Nearly after 1 year of payment which slow the disbursement process.

There has not been conducted any internal audit yet, however the mission recommends that the periodic internal audit need to be carried out by LGED internal audit team as per plan. The auditors have reported seven audit observations in the management letter attached to the audit report for FY 2017-18 and the issues seem to make substantial deviation of internal control, where the project has clarified to FAPAD through broadsheet reply to take necessary steps on the resolution of the observation. The mission recommends the project to follow-up with FAPAD expediting the resolution process of audit observation.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Submission of IFRs & Financial Statement Submit Interim financial statement and periodic financial statement	Provati	11/2020
Recruit key personnel Recruit Account Assistants and TomPro data entry operators	Provati	11/2020
Submission of IFR Submit interim financial report for the period January-June, 2020 including all previous overdue IFR	FMS	11/2020
Resolution of external audit observation Follow up with FAPAD and resolution of external audit observation	PD/FMS	11/2020
Training on TOMPRO Provide training to the Project Financial Specialist on operating TOMPRO	PMU	12/2020
Recruitment of Project Financial Specialist Onboarding Project Financial Specialist	PD	12/2020
Internal Auditor Engage LGED Internal Auditor	Provati	02/2021
Conduct Internal Audit To carried out the periodic project's internal audit	PD/FS	02/2021
Submission of AWPB Timely submission of AWPB for FY22	PS/FMS	04/2021

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The audit report of the project was submitted approx 6 months after the due date. The Financial Statements were

incomplete.

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 five 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:

The following mandatory Financial Statements were missing:

Withdrawal application statement

Designated account statement

Fixed Asset Statement

Comparison of budget and actual amounts

The Management Letter did not reveal any major issues.

Counterparts Funds	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
--------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

The rating is upgraded to moderately satisfactory mainly due to GoB maintained counterpart-financing ratio in accordance with the loan agreement over time, although there are areas of improvement including timeliness in making those payments from treasury.

Main issues

Counterpart financing equivalent to US\$ 1.20 million flown to the project as of September 30, 2020 as needed. However, due to engagement of other payment offices in the approval process of counterpart financing, the likelihood of delay in making payments increases which in turn delays the incurrence of the project expenses.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
--------------------------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

The rating is moderately satisfactory (4), as the project complied with most of the legal covenants with some minor exceptions as noted.

The covenants of the financing agreements were complied except for insurance of all goods and buildings used in the project in a manner consistent with sound commercial practice, and interim financial reports, however the interim financial reports are being prepared by the project that will be shared to IFAD after this mission. The external audit report of the project for FY 2018-19 was also submitted to IFAD after 163 days from the date of submission.

Main issues

n/a

Procurement

Procurement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
-------------	-----------	--------------------

Justification of rating

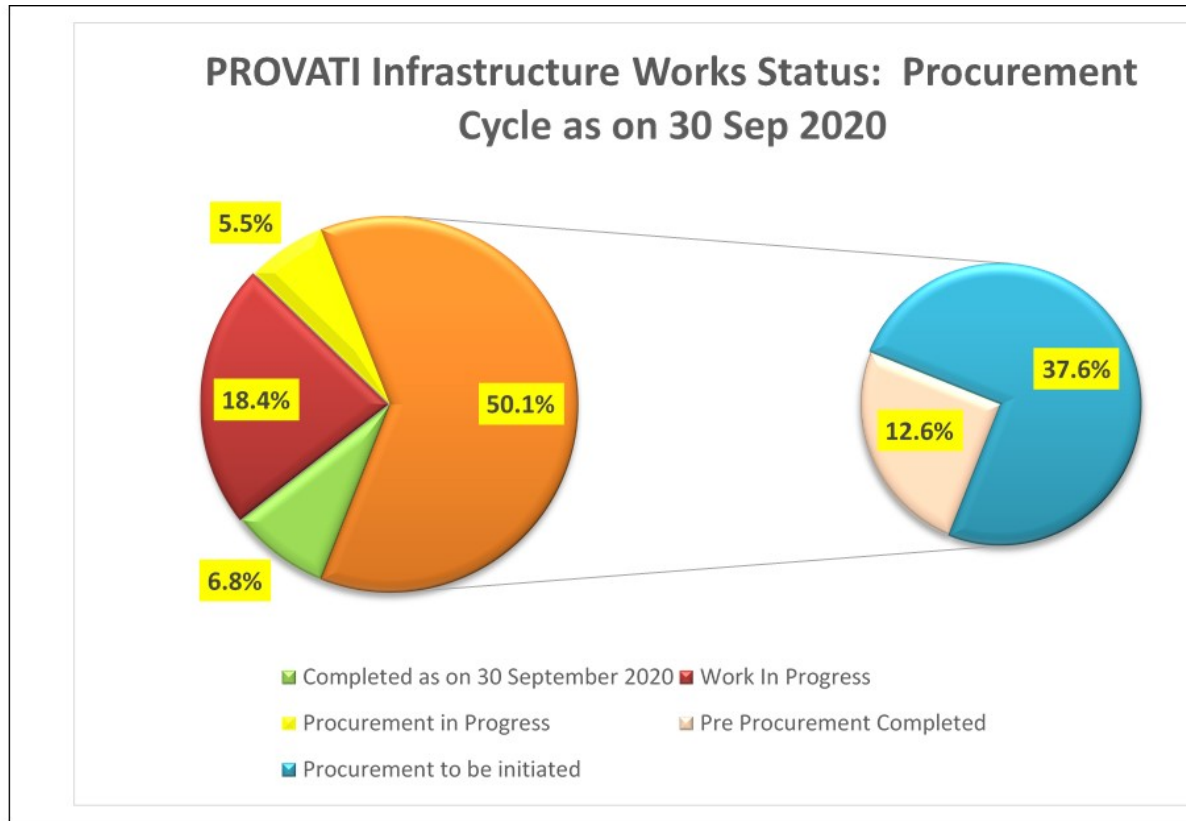
Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.

The APP was prepared and solicited IFAD's prior clearance. Procurement monitoring reports are updated periodically. The PIM and LCS Operation Manual revision in progress. In few instances of prior review contracts, IFAD's prior concurrence was not solicited as per the Letter to Borrower [LTB]. Deployed a dedicated Procurement Specialist at PMU and he is supporting the PD. Contract register was submitted during the mission and IFAD provided concurrence. The contract completion is impacted by COVID -19 and Flood situation in the project area.

Procurement Review

In GoB's FY 2020-21, the APP was revised in September 2020. IFAD reviewed APP 2020-21^[1] and accorded No objection on 10 October 2020. The AWPB 2020-21 was revised subsequently. The PP is updated/upgraded periodically and used as review/monitoring tool.

Work in Progress: Coupled with the COVID-19, the project area is affected by flood. This impacted the completion of awarded contracts [Appendix 5]. Mission suggested to complete awarded contracts soon after flood situation improves.



Review of Procurement files: With the advice from the ICO Bangladesh, the project is entering narrative description at key stages of the procurement cycle in NOTUS workflow. This good practice is mutually beneficial in gaining context and background and context of the procurement transaction [**Good practice**]. In few prior review contracts, IFAD's prior clearance was not obtained as per LTB. The project has already communicated an official letter to Executive Engineers (XEN) to seek IFAD's prior clearance at key stages of the procurement as per LTB.

Contract Administration and Management: LGED is familiar with the contract management aspects. The PD reviews and issues the completion certificate, which enables XEN to process the final payment. So 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.

Contract Monitoring Module: IFAD has automated the contract register [Form C-10] through an ICT platform [contract monitoring module]. The project staff received training on this module.

Review of Agreed Actions (Procurement) during Previous Mission: Mission reviewed the status of implementation of agreed actions during the previous mission. Noted the delay in implementation of revision of PIM and LCS Operation Manual, and revision of ToR for Internal Auditor [review of procurement process].

Procurement Staffing and Training: LGED staff are having prior experience and capacity to procure and implement envisaged works with supporting project staff at district level. At PMU, a dedicated Procurement Specialist working since November 2019 and rendering the support to PD in project procurement management.

^[1] The APP may be updated / upgraded subsequently in the event of any changes proposed by the Head of the Procuring Entity (HOPE)/Ministry. The project is requested to submit the revised PP promptly in NOTUS for IFAD's no objection to ensure that all documentation is aligned. IFAD permits the upgrade/update of APP. This flexibility may be used effectively.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
PIM Revise Project Implementation Manual [PIM] and seek No Objection from IFAD Customize LCS operation Manual and Include the few formats related to Procurement of Construction Materials.	PMU	11/2020
Terms of Reference Include the review of procurement process [representative sample] in the Terms of Reference of Internal Audit of LCS organizations. Share ToR and obtain IFAD's No objection	PMU	12/2020
Procurement plan Upgrade/update the APP and seek No Objection from IFAD through NOTUS in the first week of July after the commencement of the new FY	PMU	07/2021
Obtaining No Objection Project to ensure that XEN's obtains IFAD's prior clearance at key stages of the procurement [as prescribed in LTB].	PMU	12/2021
Completion of works Complete all contracted works in FY 2019-20 and ensure that the works are completed as per agreed contract and maintain during the defects liability period	PMU	12/2021
Final bill For all IFAD Prior review cases, the PD will review and accord final acceptance/deliverables to Final bill.	PMU	12/2021
Procurement monitoring report Update the Procurement Monitoring and Status Report and Periodically submit to the IFAD office	PMU	12/2021

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 4.21	Previous rating: 4.0
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 3.75	Previous rating: 4.0

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		

Adoption of construction manual by CCRIP Adopt construction manual produced by CCRIP to ensure proper design, management and supervision of project funded infrastructure	PMU/LGED	10/2020
Determination of flood return period for shelter Organize a technical workshop on impact of climate change on flood in project area in collaboration with IWFM to determine flood return period for shelter construction	PMU/LGED and IWFM	11/2020
Livelihoods training LCS members Modify TOR for NGO-MFIs to implement household livelihoods development approach for all LCS members.	PMU/LGED	11/2020
External reviewer of RIMES proposal FFWC/BWDB and IWFM are invited to join review committee to review RIMES' proposal	DDM	11/2020
No-cost extension of research time By exchange of letter extend time duration of MoU with IWFM up to June 2021 to compensate for lost time. Notify IFAD/ICO about the extension of completion period.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Damage due to flood Collect information of damages due to flood along with underlying causes. Determine engineering solutions. Conduct study by Project Hydrologist.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
River erosion and sandcasting zone a) Do not construct any road near river erosion zone. Wait for IWFM research findings to determine vulnerable zones. b) Do not construct any road in areas affected by severe sandcasting.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
HBB road Suspend approving any more HBB roads. Instead all remaining HBB roads should be constructed as BC roads. Small pedestrian road may also be built using blocks.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Flood return period Follow LGED and GoB policies for assuming flood return period for minor union/village roads. Return period more than 10 years will be wasteful.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Surface Drain Provide adequate surface drainage for passing through markets and nearby houses to avoid ponding on roads.	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Training on construction manual Organize training of all project field engineers and Upazila Engineers on the construction manual, especially on design of innovative infrastructure	PMU/LGED	12/2020

NOC from District Administration Raise the issue in the steering committee meeting seeking directives	PMU	12/2020
Finalize site selection for all shelter-cum-schools Finalize selection of all shelters as per project criteria by revisiting the proposed sites.	PMU	12/2020
Preconstruction work of all shelters Finalize design with appropriate construction elements described above	PMU/LGED	12/2020
Pre-approval from IFAD Receive approval of new design and unit cost from IFAD	PMU and IFAD	12/2020
Training on innovative road design work for better protection Organize online training on innovative road design/protection for field engineers and Upazila Engineers in project districts.	Design Engineer (PMU)	12/2020
Engagement of RIMES DDM completes all procurement process to engage RIMES for implementation of local flood forecasting system and receives No Objection from IFAD	DDM	12/2020
Advisory Committee DDM forms advisory committee with representatives from FFWC/BWDB, IWFM PMU/LGED, and IFAD	DDM	12/2020
Completion of recruitment process of service providers Complete recruitment process of NGO-MFIs	PMU/LGED	01/2021
Overlapping with other projects Review and ascertain the quantity overlapped with other project. Revise project target for road. Revise DPP accordingly	PMU	03/2021
Recruit NGO-MFIs as retainer Recruit NGO-MFIs as retainer service provider for training of LCS members.	PMU/LGED	04/2021
Develop training module Develop training modules on design and construction of infrastructure in flood prone and vulnerable with by incorporating findings of researches under subcomponent 1.1	PMU	06/2021

Recommendations from IWFM a) Incorporate recommendations from IWFM/BUET in design of road and other infrastructure as appropriate. b) Also incorporate recommendations in design manual and training courses as appropriate. c) Use findings of impact of climate change to develop policy on return period for shelter/associated premise development. d) Use research findings to determine river erosion and vulnerable zones.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
RCC roads in sections affected by occasional inundation Design and construct RCC roads in full or part of road sections that are inundated frequently	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Research to reduce sandcasting Plant vetiver grass in char areas on several hundred feet on both sides of a proposed road alignment (before constructing any road), if land is available, to observe impact on casting. If impact is not significant no road should be built.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Visit by Regional engineer Regional Engineer must visit prior to design of each road, market and shelter to observe physical conditions to ensure proper design as well as criteria of the project.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Slope protection by Vetiver Engage LCS for production, application and maintenance of vetiver for road slop protection	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Village level production of vetiver grass by LCS groups Undertake a pilot initiative with the help of Department of Civil Engineering, BUET to develop vetiver grass nurseries on soil as well as hydroponics in selected project villages to resolve the shortage of vetiver grass. Engage LCS groups for nursery development which could eventually become a source of income (See Subcomponnet 2.1)	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Preconstruction work Undertake preconstruction work to minimize time lapses.	PMU	12/2021
Environmental consideration in market design Design and construct market giving due consideration of drainage and water facilities.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Waste management In case of large and medium markets where amount of waste is expected to be significant/adequate, identify interested persons from the locality to be involved in collection and processing the wastes. Size of composting facility should be determined on case to case basis. Provide initial investment grants for this purpose.	PMU/LGED	12/2021

Formation of management committee Form shelter management committee with overall responsibilities on Headmaster and other teachers.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Organize training courses Organize training course (multiple batches) on design and construction of infrastructure in flood prone and vulnerable zone to instructed by expert from LGED, Civil Engineering Department of BUET, IWFM/BUET and individual experts.	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Share research documents Share research and impact study reports with CRIMP project	PMU	12/2021
Procurement support Procurement Specialist of PMU/LGED to provide procurement related assistance to Component 2.3 of PROVAT13	PMU/LGED	12/2021
Development Effectiveness		
TOR for service provider for Household Coaching model Urgently update TOR for service provider for Household Coaching model, based on inputs from mission gender specialist and with the review of the gender/ social inclusion specialist and livelihoods specialist. ICO to closely support.	PMU	11/2020
IFAD HQ support Explore available IFAD HQ support on GALS e.g. training for service provider.	IFAD Mission Gender Specialist	11/2020
Crash programme Reconsider COVID-19 crash programme	PMU	12/2020
EOI for service provider Launch EOI for service provider for Household Coaching model with ICO support.	PMU	12/2020
Update GAP Update GAP to reflect youth dimensions i.e. Gender and Youth Action Plan	Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist	12/2020
rapid COVID/ gender assessment Prepare rapid COVID/ gender assessment as indicated by IFAD HQ and identify feasible actions to integrate into Project activity	Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist	12/2020
Disaggregate at least C2.2 by age (18 – 35 years) as well as sex NGO-MFI service provider prepare baseline profile along with age and sex category	PMU and service providers	12/2021

Elite capture Ensure elite capture is avoided in schools cum shelters by developing strong shelter management committee	PMU in collaboration with shelter management committee	12/2021
Nutrition study M&E unit conduct impact on nutrition study on sample LCS groups	PMU	12/2021
Project Management		
MIS Consult with other IFAD funded project and develop TORs and contracting of service provider for ICT based management information system (MIS) package for real time data collection	MEK Specialist/PMU	01/2021
Project website Develop PROVATI3 project websites and additional domain for vocational trainee profile, FACEBOOK page, YouTube channel and share the project activities frequently	MEK Specialist/PMU	01/2021
Excel based output monitoring Develop XL based output monitoring format and regularly input the progress of the project activities including partial progress	MEK Specialist	03/2021
Baseline survey Conduct baseline (before the construction start) road traffic and market survey for all the selected roads and markets and generate concise report based on that.	MEK Specialist	12/2021
Excel database for LCS Develop an excel based selected and listed but not selected LCS and vocational trainee profile data base and based on that produce concise report biannually	MEK Specialist	12/2021
Progress report Submit quarterly, bi-annual and annual progress report	MEK Specialist/PMU	12/2021
Financial Management & Execution		
PIM Revise Project Implementation Manual [PIM] and seek No Objection from IFAD Customize LCS operation Manual and Include the few formats related to Procurement of Construction Materials.	PMU	11/2020
Submission of IFRs & Financial Statement Submit Interim financial statement and periodic financial statement	Provati	11/2020

Recruit key personnel Recruit Account Assistants and TomPro data entry operators	Provati	11/2020
Submission of IFR Submit interim financial report for the period January-June, 2020 including all previous overdue IFR	FMS	11/2020
Resolution of external audit observation Follow up with FAPAD and resolution of external audit observation	PD/FMS	11/2020
Terms of Reference Include the review of procurement process [representative sample] in the Terms of Reference of Internal Audit of LCS organizations. Share ToR and obtain IFAD's No objection	PMU	12/2020
Training on TOMPRO Provide training to the Project Financial Specialist on operating TOMPRO	PMU	12/2020
Recruitment of Project Financial Specialist Onboarding Project Financial Specialist	PD	12/2020
Internal Auditor Engage LGED Internal Auditor	Provati	02/2021
Conduct Internal Audit To carried out the periodic project's internal audit	PD/FS	02/2021
Submission of AWPB Timely submission of AWPB for FY22	PS/FMS	04/2021
Procurement plan Upgrade/update the APP and seek No Objection from IFAD through NOTUS in the first week of July after the commencement of the new FY	PMU	07/2021
Obtaining No Objection Project to ensure that XEN's obtains IFAD's prior clearance at key stages of the procurement [as prescribed in LTB].	PMU	12/2021
Completion of works Complete all contracted works in FY 2019-20 and ensure that the works are completed as per agreed contract and maintain during the defects liability period	PMU	12/2021

Final bill For all IFAD Prior review cases, the PD will review and accord final acceptance/deliverables to Final bill.	PMU	12/2021
Procurement monitoring report Update the Procurement Monitoring and Status Report and Periodically submit to the IFAD office	PMU	12/2021

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020

Document Date: 09/12/2020

Project No. 2000001465

Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

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	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members					0					
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							ME system, outcome and impact surveys	annually	PMU	
	Households		120 000	360 000		0	0				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females					0					
	Males					0					
	Total number of persons receiving services					0					
Project Goal Sustainable livelihoods for poor households and smallholders in selected 25 upazilas of the Brahmaputra-Teesta flood plain aread of six nort-central districts of Bangladesh	Households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index							MPAT surveys, impact survey at baseline, mid-term and completion	three	PMU	Economy maintains or increases growth rates; price inflation for staple food (rice) remains below 10%;GoB emergency assistance is adequate for communities to recover
	households		25	66							

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 Enhanced resilience of population of selected flood-prone upazilas through resilient infrastructure development, climate adaptation research and dissemination, promotion of selected construction technologies and improved economic opportunities	increase in income of extreme poor households							beneficiaries surveys and periodic assessments	annually	PMU	community acts upon flood warning and mobilized to use flood-shelters
	female headed households		15	35							
	male headed households		15	35							
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)							MPAT surveys, impact survey at baseline, mid-term and completion	Three	PMU	
	Women (%)										
	Women (number)										
Outcome 1. Climate resilient rural roads, markets and community shelters in project area are built, used and maintained.	Structures are managed and maintained according to agreed standards one year after rehabilitation/up-grading							surveys	at mid term and completion	PMU	100% infrastructure construction completed at year 5, no severe damage due to floods
	structures		30	100							
	participation of women in market management committees							surveys	annually	PMU	
	women participating		30	30							
	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							MPAT surveys, impact survey at baseline, mid-term and completion	Three	PMU	
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets										
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities										
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities										

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	
Output 1.1 Infrastructure design standards updated based on CC assessment research	Design standards incorporating climate change/resilient aspects							design manuals of LGED	annual	PMU	Willingness of LGED to internalize research outputs
	designs		2	4							
Output 1.2 Climate resilient rural communication infrastructure constructed by the project (CI 2.1.5)	village and union roads upgraded/paved							project reports and MIS	annual	PMU	construction material costs remain within projected level; non prolonged flood restricting construction
	village and union roads		120	330							
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							site inspections, enironmental assessment			
	Length of roads		300	500		0	0				
Output 1.3 Climate resilient rural markets built (CI 2.1.6)	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							project reports and MIS, environmental assessments	annual	PMU	construction material costs remain within projected level; non prolonged flood restricting construction
	Total number of facilities					0					
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated		70	135		0	0				
Output 1.4 Multi-purpose school-cum-flood shelters built in charlands	school-cum-flood shelters newly built in charlands							project reports and MIS	annual	PMU	construction material costs remain within projected level; non prolonged flood restricting construction
	flood shelters		10	15							
Output 1.5 Training on climate resilient infrastructure design and implementation conducted	Engineers trained on climate resilient infrastructure							PMU reports	annual	PMU	LGED makes trainees available on time for the training courses.
	Engineers		30	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 2. Increased adaptive capacity fo vulnerable communities through diversified incomes and access to precise location-specific and early flood information in project upazilas	beneficiaries report increased empowerment and resilience (scorecard)							surveys, key informant interview	annual	PMU	Proper annual monitoring of representatives sub-set of households
	Males		30	60							
	Females		30	60							
	2.2.1 New jobs created							reports, MIS	Mid term and completion stage	PMU	
	Job owner - men										
	New jobs										
	Job owner - women										
Output 2.1 LCS members are trained for socio-economic progress through income generation activities (IGA) (CI 2.1.2)	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							surveys	baseline, mid-term	PMU	sufficient number of motivated micro-entrepreneurs available, 75% success rate building on project phasing
	Females		4 200	105 000		0	0				
	Males		1 800	45 000		0	0				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)					0					
Output 2.2 Employment for youth in project area expanded through vocational skill development	Youth employed one year after completing training							reports, MIS	mid-term, completion	PMU	sufficient number of motivated micro-entrepreneurs available, no major slow-down of economy
	Young males		6 700	20 000							
	Young females		3 300	10 000							
Output 2.3 Development of local flood forecasting and dissemination system established	Vulnerable unions in project area receive and use flook early warning information							DDM/PMU reports, site visit reports	annual	DDM, developer of model	funds released on time to Department of Disaster Management (DDM) / Model Developer
	vulnerable unions		70	174							
Output 2.4 Institutional regulatory review conducted and integrated in policies	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed										funds released on time to DDM/Developer
	Number					0					

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier (as of 30/09/2020)

	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
Financier			
IFAD loan	63,250	8,119.12	13%
IFAD grant	1,250	750.00	60%
Government	27,900	1,193.81	4%
Total	92,400	10,062.93	11%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000, as of September 30, 2020)

Component		IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			Government			Total		
		Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%	Approval	Actual	%
1	1. Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Community Shelters	52,240.	5387.48	10.31%	254.00	118.74	46.75%	22376.00	856.03	3.83%	74870.00	6362.25	8.50%
2	2. Resilient Communities Through Employment and Early Flood Warning	7975	0.00	0.00%	996.00	106.33	10.68%	3454.00	0.00	0.00%	12425.00	106.33	0.86%
3	3. Project Management	3035	336.41	11.08%		0.00	0.00%	2070.00	329.90	15.94%	5105.00	666.31	13.05%
Sub-Total		63,250	5723.89	9.05%	1250.00	225.07	18.01%	27900.00	1185.93	4.25%	92400.00	7134.89	7.72%
Balance in DA; Project Bank Accounts and Districts' bank account			2395.23			524.93			8			2928.05	
Total		63,250	8,119.12	13%	1,250	750	60%	27,900	1,193	4%	92,400	10,062	11%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (USD, as at 30/9/2020)

Category	Allocated amount	Amount used	Percent used	Available
270002: Authorised allocation 2	USD 0	USD 4,000,000.00	0.00%	USD - 4,000,000.00
200003: Works	USD 39,990,000.00	USD 3,339,847.01	8.35%	USD 36,650,152.99
200008: Consultancies	USD 4,650,000.00	USD 304,075.94	6.54%	USD 4,345,924.05
200011: Equipment and materials	USD 860,000.00	USD 297,954.64	34.65%	USD 562,045.36
200016: Operating costs	USD 4,020,000.00	USD 109,526.83	2.72%	USD 3,910,473.17
200019: Training	USD 7,410,000.00	USD 67,719.05	0.91%	USD 7,342,280.95
290001: Unallocated	USD 6,320,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 6,320,000.00
Total	USD 63,250,000.00	USD 8,119,123.47	12.84%	USD 55,130,876.53

IFAD Grant disbursements (USD, as at 30/9/2020)

Category	Allocated amount	Amount used	Percent used	Available
270001: Authorised allocation	USD 0	USD 750,000.00	0.00%	USD -750,000.00
200008: Consultancies	USD 610,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 610,000.00
200011: Equipments and materials	USD 10,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 10,000
200016: Operating costs	USD 180,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 180,000.00
200019: Training	USD 320,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 320,000.00
290001: Unallocated	USD 130,000.00	USD 0	0.00%	USD 130,000.00
Total	USD 1,250,000.00	USD 750,000.00	60.00%	USD 500,000.00

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Component/Outcome		Unit	July-18 to June-19					July-20 to June 21			Cumulative up to Sept-20		
			AWP & B	July-18 to Dec-19		Jan to June-20		AWP & B	July to Sept '20		DPP Target	Achieved up to Sept'20	% [wrt DPP]
Sub-component or output				Actual	%	Actual	%		Actual	%			
1	2	3	4	5	5÷4=6	7	7÷4=8	9	10	10÷9=11	12	13	13÷12=14
A. Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Community Shelters													
1	Climate change risks assessment for building climate resilient infrastructure	No.	2.00	0.00	0.00%	1	50%	1.5	0.5	33.33%	3	1.50	50.00%
2	a. Climate resilient rural roads	Km	59.00	5.00	8.47%	106	180%	69.4	28.16	40.58%	321	139.16	43.35%
	b. Road Rehabilitation	Km	275.00	0.00	0.00%	2.04	1%	24.76	0.00	0.00%	60	2.04	3.40%
3	Climate resilient rural market development	No.	47.00	0.00	0.00%	1.08		47	0	0.00%	135	1.08	0.80%
4	Climate resilient community shelter cum school	No.	12.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0%	0	0.00	0.00%	20	0.00	0.00%
5	Training on climate resilient design and construction	Batch	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	3	0.00	0.00%	6	0.00	0.00%
B. Resilient Communities through Employment and Early Flood Warning													
1	Capacity building of LCS members and livelihoods development	Person	1020.00	0.00	0.00%	59	5.78%	2000	89	4.45%	15000	148	2.56%
2	Vocational training for off-farm employment	Person	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	5000	0.00	0.00%	30000	0.00	0.00%
3	Research and development of accurate local flood warning and dissemination system	Lakh Tk.	428.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	78.2	0.00	0.00%	796.14	0.00	0.00%
4	Practical policy action	Number	40.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	1	0.00	0.00%	6	0.00	0.00%
C. Project Management & technical support													
1	Project Management	Lakh Tk.	675.00	325.5	48.22%	370.50	7.60%	762.05	152.4	20%	4864.10	848.40	17.44%
Note: Target in AWPB for Climate resilient community shelter cum school is shown 0 but project is planning to undertake 6 sites only for survey.													

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/ Date	Remarks
E.1a (FA)	Opening & maintenance of a Designated account (DA) in USD	Withdrawal condition	Complied	Separate DA for Loan and Grant each maintained with Central Bank of Bangladesh
E.1a (FA)	Opening & maintenance of a Project account in local currency for Project operations in a bank acceptable to the Fund	Withdrawal condition	Complied	Separate project accounts for Loan and Grant each maintained with Janata Bank Ltd.
E.1b (FA)	Establishment of PMU and appointment of Project Director and key personnel.	Withdrawal condition	Complied	Project Director, Project Accountant recruited. Financial Specialist left the job. New FM will join by Nov 20
E.1c (FA)	No objection for PIM shall have been obtained.	Withdrawal condition	Complied / Continuous process	PIM submitted to IFAD and returned with comments. Revised PIM submitted & approved (PIM is being revised jointly by IFAD & PMU)
B.8 (FA)	The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart funds for the Project in the amount of USD 27,900,000, which will include in kind contribution, staff salaries and tax and duties on project expenditure.	Throughout project implementation	Continuous	Fully compiled as of 30 September 2020, GOB spent USD 1,193,810.00 The government also contributed in kinds such as office space, government staff salaries, utilities and communication costs.
Schedule 3.1 (FA)	Procure and install Accounting Software	Within 6 months of entry into force	Complied	TOMPRO software installed and operationalized.
Schedule 3.2 (FA)	Project to enter into MoUs with implementing partners (between LGED ,DDM, BUET,WFP LGD & ERD)	Within 6 months of entry into force	Partially Complied	MOU signed with all partners, except for ERD, which is in process now.
G 38 (LTB)	Appoint independent Auditors not later than 120 days after entry into force of the Agreement.	120 days after entry into force	Complied	Audit is conducted by Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate (FAPAD) under the Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh
G 39 (LTB)	Maintain Log of Audit	Throughout project implementation	Continuous process	Audit log is attached to the Auditor's report and management letter
G37 (LTB)	Submit bi-annual Interim Financial Reports (IFR) within 45 days after period end	Throughout project implementation	Not complied	Not yet complied, however all overdue Interim Financial Reports are being prepared by the project, which will be submitted in due time for all future submission.

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information (PROVATi³)

Supervision report - Mission dates: 14-29 October 2020

Article VII, Section 7.01b(ii) (FA)	Submit AWPB	60 days prior to next project year	Complied	1st AWPB for 18 months have been submitted and approved and AWPB for subsequent period was delayed submission due to COVID pandemic and countrywide lockdown.
Article VII, Section 7.08 (a) (FA)	Insure of all goods and buildings used in the Project	Continuous process	Partially complied	Building and goods procured under PROVATI's Fixed Asset are not insured except for Motor vehicles
Article VIII, Section 8.04 (FA)	Submission of Project Completion Report before Financing Closing Date to the Fund	Before closing date	Not yet due	
Article IX, Section 9.02 (FA)	Submission of detailed financial statements within four (4) months of the end of each Fiscal Year.	31 October each year	Complied	Submitted for FY 2019-20
Article IX, Section 9.03 (FA)	Submission of final audit report to IFAD within (6) months of the end of each Fiscal Year.	31 December each year	Complied	Submitted

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Annex 4A: Provati³ Monitoring & evaluation (ME) review and guidelines for improvement

Provati³ M&E system review and issues

An M&E unit is being set up for the project within the TA team at PMU level. The unit is headed by a M&E and knowledge management (KM) specialist at PMU level. At the field level, there are market supervision and livelihood officer in each district, regional livelihood officer in each region and LCS monitoring and livelihood officers and assistant field engineers at each subdistrict level who assists MEK specialist to collect all kind of output and outcome related data from the field while serving other roles (e.g., LCS selection, supervision and problem solving). MEK specialist collect monthly progress of output (civil and soft works) level information using a formatted questionnaire with the assistance of field level officer to prepare the progress report.

According to PDR and PIM the project supposed to submit quarterly, half-yearly and annual progress reports, however, the project yet to produce any progress report except submitting log frame and AWBP level information though the project already passed more than two years of its lifetime. In terms of output generated by M&E unit, no significant improvement has made by the unit since the last mission. The mission learnt that from the field number of events (e.g. COVID 19, flood, LCS, etc.) related information sent to PMU but M&E unit did not compile them and produce any report though that could be easily done and that would have been very useful for project/mission further planning. As of September, 2020, the project outreach is 75300 household/persons (50% women), however, it is not clear how the outreach level is calculated particularly for roads and markets. Outreach should be disaggregated by gender as well as by youth since the project will make significant efforts on youth employment and currently youth disaggregation is absent. In the outreach calculation there is a possibility to multiple counting particularly for LCS and youth. For example, same LCS member can participate in road maintenance, market construction, vocational training as well as may reside in roads and markets constructed villages.

Provati³ log frame currently does not have any core outcome indicators. In the logframe number of outputs, outcome, impact indicators and their reporting frequency and responsibilities are clearly mentioned. However, it seems ME unit are not clear about that since number of indicators are not reported yet though those indicators supposed to report annually. Provati³'s number of activities particularly livelihood activities will be outsourced and mostly will be conducted NGO and MFI, and there are also number partners including BUET, DDM and WFP, therefore, it is necessary to design/plan how to monitor and evaluate such activities and accordingly it should be incorporated in the TOR of the implementing organizations. In this respect a clear M&E plan is lacking for Provati³.

For collecting information about project activities, process, output monitoring, currently the project is using hard copy paper format and most of the time the collected data are not stored in any software like excel or excess, however it necessary to archive all the data. Currently use format often not designed to capture the data by gender, youth, household gender, poverty classification though project have such targeting strategies.

Moreover, number of large surveys including baseline, midline and end line, impact survey will be outsourced, for example recently baseline survey has been outsourced to a consulting firm. They already submitted the draft survey questionnaires. However, questionnaire is very short and will not covered all the log frame indicators and project potential impacts.

Mission Suggestions/recommendations

First of all, Provati³ PDR and PIM have proper guidelines for project M&E, therefore M&E unit should carefully read those documents and follow the guidelines. For example, progress report submission biannually and annually should start immediately. Regarding the structure of the progress report the project can follow the reporting format of other IFAD funded project implemented by LEGED including CCRIP and HILLIP as well as they can follow the presentation structure of CCRIP project during the mission. In general progress report should report progress by component including physical and financial progress, project output and outcome depending on the time span of the project and report should be mixed of qualitative and quantitative information including case studies, pictures, tables and graphs. Number of TA staffs including M&E specialist have worked earlier in IFAD funded project so they should carry good memories and further excel from there.

Efficiently and credibly monitoring the beneficiaries/outreach is one of the main tasks of M&E, therefore, monitoring mechanisms of the total number of beneficiaries by gender and youth without multiple counting and if possible number of beneficiaries by gender of the household head, poverty status and landholding (such as women headed and landless) should be developed. To do these, the data collection templates need to carefully designed by including all the disaggregation possibilities as well as to avoid multiple counting, one column can be added as "whether the beneficiary received any other support from Provati³ project and whether he/she located near (i.e. within 1 kilometer of road and 1-2 to kilometer of markets) to the infrastructures (including roads, markets and flood shelters) done by Provati³ project". Beneficiaries/outreach of road and market can be estimated through key informants' survey (KIS) by asking how many households reside within the 1 kilometer and 2 kilometers of Provati³ constructed road and markets respectively and then multiplied by the average household member data of that areas. Similarly, for flood shelters, beneficiaries can be primarily identify through KIS and approximate capacity of the shelter as well as during the project period if any flood occur, M&E unit should immediately collect the number of people stayed in the shelter during the flood. For other activities outreach calculation is quite straight forward, however, the LCS and vocational trainee participants need to ask the same question as well to avoid multiple counting.

Since the M&E unit does not have enough M&E related specialized manpower, M&E specialist should sensitize about M&E related issues (including the structured questionnaire, data collection techniques as well as how to input the data into the designated software e.g. excel) to the field based TA staffs through proper training. While the M&E specialist designed the data collection format, he can also design the data entry format and accordingly pass it to the field along with data collection format as data entry can be done at the filed level immediately after the collection. However, if full or partial MIS system is in place then modality will be different where real-time data will be collected using tablet, in such cases tablet-based data collection training will be needed for the filed staffs including M&E specialist. In case of output and process monitoring the ME unit should monitor and record both the completed and partially completed each works/activities and accordingly report particularly during the mission.

Baseline study: As indicated the submitted draft questionnaire by the survey firm is not enough to cover project potential impacts, therefore broadly, the mission recommends to include household and women level dietary diversity module (check the FAO and FHI360 guidelines), include the questions from MPAT household questionnaire (English questionnaire available here <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39631564>), and relevant section from COI indicator survey templates (will be supplied by IFAD COI), include updated logframe level, COSOSP level indicators, include a section for youth, if any household have youth member in their household then the survey should collect the basic profile of the youth member (s) including their age, education, mobile number, present job/occupation/work status and monthly/annual earning/income. Sampling should be proportionally stratified based on poverty and farm size classification and control household and LCS members should be similar characteristics as like

intended beneficiary (treatment) household (please have look at the CCRIP impact study data and methodology section which is available in IFAD website). During the selection of control roads and markets, it should be same like the selected roads and markets under provati³ project. In terms of deliverables, the firm should submit clean, properly labeled (self-explanatory) including proper identification of the sample and GIS information data sets in SPSS/STATA format (as anyone can easily handle the data sets) along with the necessary reports.

In house studies by M&E unit: There are some logframe outcome indicators that need to be reported on annually (e.g. income increase of the extreme poor), M&E unit can conduct such studies by themselves using the subsample from the baseline survey to see how the outcome changes over time due to project interventions. M&E unit should also conduct traffic count survey and market users survey using the sub sample of roads and market. In such studies sample size may be small but should follow proper methods to show the credible impact of the project. Best design would be the before-after and with-without project interventions design. However, at least such study should collect before and after interventions information and show the changes by comparing the before and after scenarios. Similarly, for LCS and vocational trainee study also can be conducted using the same design mentioned earlier. However, for the project outsourced activities (e.g. IGA and vocational training) the implementing agencies should follow such design to collect the relevant outcome and impact information in addition to output information and for this the TOR and agreement should clearly mention such responsibilities.

Last but not least, the mission reviewed the logframe and accordingly updated the logframe, so Provati should follow this updated logframe for reporting to IFAD as well as reporting during the mission. To accomplish the M&E output timely and in credible manner, M&E unit should design a detail Provati M&E plan including the roles and responsibilities, indicator dis-aggregation plan, timing of the studies, survey and reporting. To this end M&E specialist should carefully review the project PDR, PIM and log frame and align the M&E plan with those documents.

Annex 4B. Potential computational algorithm for flood forecasting

Improve Relationship between river gauge and community gauge using advance tools and machine learning algorithms

Various tools and techniques can be applied to establish a correlation between the water level gauge in the river and the community (local) gauge in the local river/canals or the flood plain. It is always a challenging task to find modern non-parametric statistical paradigm to select the most accurate model for the sample, and that has no distributional requirements. Automated machine learning algorithms are widely promoted as the best approach to establish a relationship between two different datasets because these methods detect patterns in the data which manual efforts fail to identify. If classification algorithms are indeed ideal for identifying relationships between datasets and covariates, which predict a variable, then it stands to reason that these algorithms would also be unable to find relationships when none exist. The predictive accuracy of the machine learning algorithms that most commonly used (logistic regression, random forests, boosted regression, support vector machines, and artificial neural network) should be examined carefully to improve forecast skills. This study should explore various machine learning algorithm and compare with the traditional gauge-to-gauge correlation approaches as proposed in the project. Figure 1 shows an example where the best fitting solution (red line) is obtained by fitting an ensemble machine learning algorithm according to their learning style.

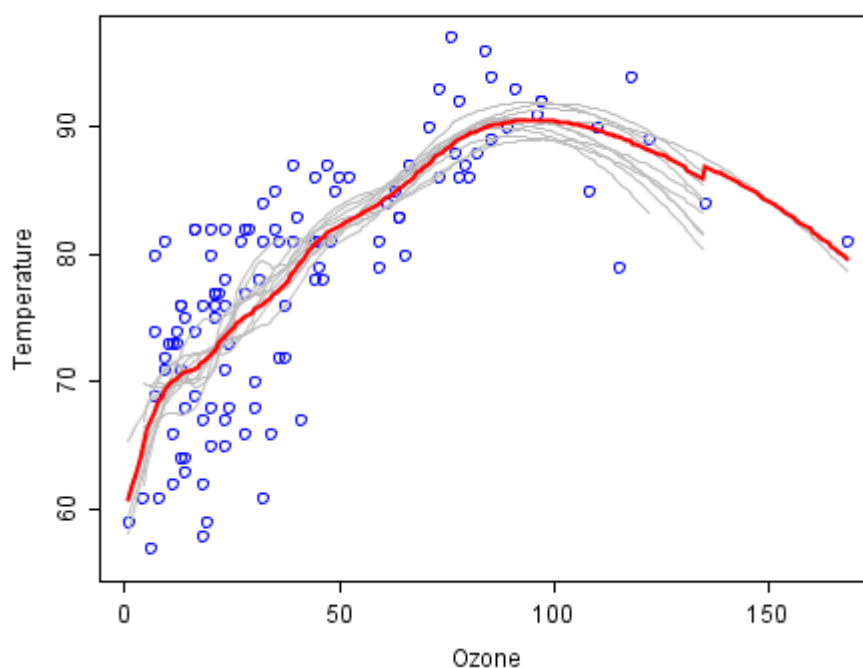


Figure 1. An example of determining the best fit using the ensemble machine learning algorithm in which weak members are grey, and the best prediction is red. (Source: Wikipedia, 2020).

A few widely used nonlinear and ensemble machine learning algorithms are listed below-

1. Gradient Descent.
2. Linear Regression.

3. Logistic Regression.

4. Linear Discriminant Analysis.

5. Classification and Regression Trees.

6. Naive Bayes.

7. K-Nearest Neighbors.

8. Learning Vector Quantization.

9. Support Vector Machines.

10. Bagged Decision Trees and Random Forest.

11. Boosting and AdaBoost.

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE 2020 SUPERVISION MISSION OF PROMOTING RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE THROUGH ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE, IMPROVED SKILLS AND INFORMATION (PROVATI³) PROJECT

COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT/LOCATION: Bangladesh, Remote Supervision.

MISSION NAME: Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information (PROVATI³) – Remote Supervision Mission.

MISSION START AND END DATES: 14 to 29 October 2020.

REPORT TO: Ms Rasha Omar, Acting IFAD Country Director for Bangladesh and the Maldives.

MISSION COMPOSITION:

Mr Dewan Alamgir, Team Leader

Mr Abdul Bashar, Infrastructure Specialist

Mr Nabil Rahaman, IFAD Country Programme Assistant.

Dr Saiful Islam, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

Ms Soma Chakrabarti, Social Inclusion Specialist.

Mr Veda Kogalur, Procurement Specialist.

Ms Minhaz Shahid, Financial Management Specialist.

1. Background.

The Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information (PROVATI³ Project) is implemented in the northern part of Bangladesh that includes the one of the most vulnerable areas of the country. The area is affected by seasonal flooding, river erosion, and low density and quality of rural infrastructure (low percentage of paved roads). The area lacks access to input and output markets due to inadequate road connectivity. In addition, the population tends to have only one secured agricultural season. Remoteness causes low levels of investment and limits the scope for off-farm businesses.

PROVATI³ is being implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). LGED provides infrastructure to stimulate growth through market access and combines this with measures to assist priority groups to benefit from these opportunities (income generation + vocational training). In addition, PROVATI³ has formulated multiple partnerships, namely with the (i) Department of Disaster Management (DDM) to establish an accurate and early flood information at local levels, thereby contributing to increased preparedness for disasters and flood of the rural population. These activities combine to increase resilience (objective) and ultimately build livelihoods

(goal) of the population in the project area; (ii) Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) to carry out research work on (a) Assessment of climate change on Brahmaputra-Teesta river system; (b) Assessment of erosion and accretion of land/char due to meandering of rivers; and (c) Determination of flood risk zones; (iii) World Food Programme (WFP) to produce up-dated maps of poverty and nutritional status and assist in dissemination; (iv) Economic Relations Division (ERD) to establish a Country Programme Support Unit.

With a total financing of USD 92.3 million, PROVATi³ combines a strong rural infrastructure focus – investing about USD 70 million (75%) in climate proof rural infrastructure (markets, roads and shelters) – with measures that enable communities to build more resilient livelihoods. PROVATi³ builds on successful past projects by LGED and is supported by loan and grant financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

2. Objectives and outputs of the mission.

Signed in February 2018, the forthcoming mission will be the second mission for PROVATi³. Due to the ongoing pandemic situation, the mission will be undertaken remotely, with input from field level officials and beneficiaries. This supervision mission (i) will assess the progress to date of the project and (ii) provide implementation related guidance where needed.

The overall assignment of the mission will be the following:

- a) Assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives laid down in the appraisal report and the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB);

To assess the implementation status of the 3 components of the project. The following activities will be implemented and reviewed for individual components:

- i. *Component 1:* Climate resilient infrastructure and community shelters (USD 70.11 million): The Outcome of Component 1 is 'Climate resilient infrastructure and community shelters built. For this component, the mission will assess the progress made on (1) climate change/flood preparedness research for building climate resilient infrastructure; (2) climate resilient rural communication infrastructure; (3) climate resilient rural market development; (4) climate resilient community shelter cum school; and (5) training on climate/flood-proof resilient infrastructure design.
 - ii. *Component 2:* Resilient communities through employment and early flood warning (USD 13.62 million): The outcome of this component is 'Building resilience of communities through access to flood information (early warning), economic self-reliance and policy support. For this component, the mission will assess the progress made on the: (1) Capacity building of LCS members' and livelihood development; (2) skill development of youth for employment; (3) development of accurate local inundation and flood warning system; and (4) practical policy actions.
 - iii. *Component 3:* Project implementation and coordination (USD 9.26 million): The project implementation will be led by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRDC). LGED will collaborate with Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and with World Food Programme (WFP). For component 3, the mission will assess the coordination and status on project implementation.
- b) Review the project management modalities and whether the project management structure has been established according to the design document and PIM;
 - c) Review the appropriateness of project implementation modalities (staffing, MIS, audit, financial management, monitoring and evaluation etc.) – provide recommendations for implementation; and
 - d) Assess and evaluate the impact of COVID-19 and the protracted flood in the country on project implementation and the likelihood of achieving project goals and results in the time remaining in the life of the project.

The two main outputs of the supervision mission will be (i) an aide memoire documenting the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the mission to be discussed with the Government during the wrap-up meeting in Dhaka on 29 October 2020; and (ii) a supervision report, to be submitted to the Acting IFAD Country Director for Bangladesh and the Maldives by 05 November 2020. Both documents should follow the latest IFAD format.

3. Individual responsibilities, expected outputs and required completion dates.

While each mission member has a particular specialization and individual terms of reference, it is expected that mission members will contribute outside their own field, considering the nature of the project, with many cross-cutting themes, and the fact that each member will receive input from various levels in the field and implementers of the sub-components. The terms of reference for each mission member of the mission are as follows:

Mr Dewan Alamgir, team leader.

The Mission Leader will be responsible for the overall coordination of the mission and report to the IFAD CD for Bangladesh and the Maldives. The expert will ensure that the mission takes due consideration of the strategic and cross-cutting themes during the mission. He will liaise with the implementing institutions to ensure that necessary views and information are fully shared during the mission.

The Mission leader is responsible for the aide memoire and supervision report with its appendices and technical annexes in line with IFAD's most recent requirements. Overall consistency and linkages between main report, appendices and field technical reports is ensured by the team leader. He will co-present the aide memoire to the wrap up meeting held with the Government of Bangladesh at the end of the mission.

In addition, he will:

- a) Coordinate mission activities and synthesize its findings and recommendations. Interact with the Government of Bangladesh, relevant donors and development partners (WFP, IWFM, DDM);
- b) Agree with each mission members on their work program and expected outputs;
- c) Review the set-up of the project management and the qualifications of project staff at all levels as per project design document (PDR) and project implementation manual (PIM);
- d) Review all steering committees and their functioning throughout project implementation;
- e) Review the physical/financial implementation progress (overall and for each component) relative to the AWPB and procurement plan as laid out in the PDR and the PIM;
- f) Review and assess the progress and implementation status of activities under component 2.3, the disaster risk reduction component implemented by DDM;
- g) Identify, together with the mission members, key implementation issues and potential constraints facing the project;
- h) Assess the level of cross-component complementarity and synergy;
- i) Assess the impact of COVID-19 on implementation progress; and
- j) Consolidate the contributions from the mission members and prepare the aide memoire and project completion report. The Mission leader will specifically prepare the sections on (i) mission objectives and key conclusions, (ii) effectiveness, (iii) quality of project management, (iv) value for money, (v) coherence between AWPB and Implementation, (vi) compliance with loan covenants, and (vii) all annexes. The team leader will ensure full consistency and linkages between main report (aide memoire), appendices and annexes where if applicable.

Mr Abdul Bashar, civil engineer.

As civil engineer Mr. Bashar will:

- a) Review and assess the progress under component 1 in specific activities related to the community shelters, roads and markets;
- b) Assess the quality, adequacy and long term sustainability of infrastructure already constructed by the project;
- c) Review and assess the progress made with regards to the formation of labour contracting societies and their ability to participate in project activities;
- d) Assure that the M&E indicators are tracked under component 1 and that the project is able to generate relevant output and outcome related data;
- e) Together with the procurement specialist, review the LGED costing schedule to procurement packages;
- f) Review and assess the project's performance to adaptation to climate change;
- g) Summarize lessons learned and knowledge generated;
- h) Provide concrete, well-articulated and manageable actions for project implementation;
- i) Contribute to the "effectiveness" sections of both the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report, in specific for component 1;
- j) Contribute to other relevant sections of the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report as agreed with the team leader including (i) adaptation to climate change;
- k) Develop a technical paper if deemed relevant by the team leader; and
- l) Carry out any other tasks as agreed with the mission leader.

Mr Nabil Rahaman, IFAD Country Programme Assistant

Mr Rahaman will join the mission as a team member focusing on issues related to youth and institutional partnerships. In particular, he will:

- a) Review and assess the progress made under the component 2.2. Review the vocational training participant selection process and training plan and propose any improvement opportunity identified during the review;
- b) Review the implementation progress of the institutional arrangements, identify actual and potential/emerging operational problems, and propose solutions for corrective measures or improvements to be made;
- c) Review and assess the progress and effectiveness of the institutional partnership arrangements with Institute of Water and Flood Management under component 1.1 and World Food Programme under component 2.4;
- d) Support the mission leader in reviewing the progress made under the partnership with Department of Disaster Management under component 2.3;
- e) Assess the progress made under sub component 2.4 on the formulation of Country Programme Support Unit by the Economic Relations Division (ERD) and propose solutions and guidelines to expedite the process if required.
- f) Assess the implementation modalities and arrangements of key project-implicated stakeholders (institutional partners, service providers), in terms of quality of services rendered to project beneficiaries, effectiveness in reaching the core target group, and in support of value chain development generally;
- g) Summarize lessons learned and knowledge generated;
- h) Contribute to the "effectiveness" sections of both the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report, in specific for component 1.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4;
- i) Provide written inputs related to the component/activities for the aide-mémoire and supervision report in specific (i) institutions and policy engagement, (ii) partnership building, (iii) responsiveness of service providers;

- j) Facilitate the overall administrative and logistics arrangement for the mission; and
- k) Undertake any other relevant task requested by the mission leader.

Dr Saiful Islam, M&E Specialist.

As M&E specialist Mr. Islam will:

- a) Update the project's logical framework;
- b) Review and assess the questionnaire for the baseline survey developed by the project. Provide additional inputs to fine-tune the survey;
- c) Assure that the M&E all output and outcome indicators are tracked by the project under all components. Assure that they are able to generate relevant output and outcome related data;
- d) Assess the adequacy of the M&E and reporting system, including the monitoring of targeting performance, analysis of gender-disaggregated data, and the extent to which beneficiaries were involved in planning and monitoring of activities;
- e) Assess whether the M&E system will be able to generate appropriate knowledge products;
- f) Review the project's progress towards agricultural productivity, environment and natural resource management & the requirements of the SECAP procedures;
- g) Contribute to other relevant sections of the Aide Memoire and Supervision Report as agreed with the team leader including (i) performance of M&E system, (ii) knowledge management (iii) agricultural productivity, (iv) environment and natural resource management & (v) the requirements of the SECAP procedures;
- h) Develop a technical paper if deemed relevant by the team leader; and
- i) Carry out any other tasks as agreed with the mission leader.

Ms Soma Chakrabarti, social inclusion specialist.

Ms. Chakrabarti will join the mission as a team member focusing on issues related to targeting, partnership building and service provision. In specific, she will:

- a) Assess the effectiveness of targeting, gender and monitoring and evaluation approaches and formulate recommendations for future implementation of the projects above;
- b) Review projects' strategy to reach the targeted beneficiaries;
- c) Assess the strategy to assure adequate beneficiary participation in initiatives developed by the projects;
- d) Analyse the projects' strategy to have an impact on nutrition, human and social empowerment on the beneficiaries by the project;
- e) Review the work plan and strategy for gender aspects and make recommendations on how to ensure effective targeting;
- f) Review the terms of reference for the NGO selection on household methodology training and provide relevant input to finalize the terms of reference;
- g) Develop a technical paper if deemed relevant by the team leader;
- h) Provide concrete, well-articulated and manageable actions for project implementation;
- i) Prepare written contribution to the following sections of the aide memoire and supervision report (i) targeting and outreach, (ii) gender equality and women's participation, (iii) nutrition and (iv) human and social capital empowerment; and
- j) Carry out any other relevant assignment requested by the mission leader.

Mr Vedamurthy Kogalur, procurement specialist.

As procurement specialist, Mr. Kogalur will:

- a) Advise the project on the preparation of the project procurement plan in line with IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook and the government's public procurement rules;

- b) Assess and make recommendations on the following:
 - i. The thresholds, ceilings and preferences to be applied in the implementation of procurement under the project;
 - ii. The contract types and contractual arrangements for goods, works and consulting services required to implement the projects;
 - iii. The proposed methods of procurement; and
 - iv. The related IFAD review procedures and provide suggestions to improve the overall quality of the procurement processes;
- c) Review and advise the project on the procurement, contracting and implementation processes and timeliness and appropriateness of procurement actions, including timelines for IFAD no objection;
- d) Assess contract administration and management procedures;
- e) Assess the procurement capacity of all entities to be reviewed in terms of manpower, levels of training of procurement staff, effectiveness of training delivered, work environments and independence of procurement staff to carry out their statutory assignments;
- f) Determine whether adequate systems are in place for procurement planning, implementation and monitoring, and whether documentation are maintained as per required standards and can be relied upon;
- g) Identify weaknesses, make recommendations for improvements, and control mechanisms in the procurement procedures and processes;
- h) Assess further procurement staff training needs and ensure relevant training is planned and provided to project management and procurement staff in a timely manner;
- i) Contribute to the relevant sections in the Aide Mémoire and mission report;
- j) Submit an assignment report (as per IFAD format), and any other relevant ancillary documents; and
- k) Carry out any other relevant assignment requested by the mission leader and the IFAD country office.

Ms Minhaz Shahid, financial management specialist

As financial management specialist, Ms Shahid will:

- a) Review financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances, identifying actual or potential bottlenecks. Support to enhance the project's budget monitoring system;
- b) Review the functionality and efficiency of accounting and financial reporting systems (including Government reporting); support the installation and customization of the accounting software; support the timeliness of recording the transactions, budget posting and reconciliations and suitability of chart of accounts;
- c) Enhance the tracking of counterpart funds, beneficiary and co-financier contributions (as relevant), and identifying bottlenecks if any. Ensure that in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, as applicable, are estimated and recorded by the project on-time;
- d) Assess the project's treasury planning; confirm adequacy of DA authorised allocation with respect to projected expenditure requirements;
- e) Ensure the projects understand the requirements of preparation of Withdrawal Applications following the latest IFAD procedures;
- f) On a sample basis, review SOEs prepared to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by performing a system walk-through. Document findings using IFAD's SOE review template, highlight any ineligible expenditures and any internal control weaknesses noted in the expenditure approval process. Comment on the organisation of financial records and adequacy of filing systems;

- g) Ascertain status of preparation and submission to IFAD of unaudited annual financial statements if relevant for the period; review draft as applicable. Validate the latest Interim Financial Report (IFR), if applicable;
- h) Describe the flow of funds per project; describe banking arrangements (central and sub-levels if applicable). Verify effectiveness and frequency of reconciliation procedures for the project's designated and other accounts. Review the project's current designated account reconciliation. Validate closing balances against bank statements and clarify the status of reconciling items (if any);
- i) Assess contract management; verify maintenance of contract register, contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts and/or MOUs, as applicable;
- j) Support to strengthen the project's financial management procedures as regards travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Verify accounting for assets, maintenance of fixed asset register and inventory procedures – check latest inventory report;
- k) Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports if available, describe findings;
- l) If applicable, review the latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations and audit action plan. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other;
- m) Report on any breach of financial covenants in the legal agreement or General Conditions; and
- n) Follow up on ineligible expenditures.

Ms Sherina Tabassum, IFAD's Country Programme Officer for Bangladesh, will liaise with the government, provide overall strategic guidance to the mission, assure that the project supervision receives wide ownership among the government and other relevant partners. Ms Tabassum will ensure compliance with IFAD policies and requirements. Along with the mission leader, she will participate in strategic discussions with the government stakeholders to strengthen agreement about the mission outcomes as needed. Ms Tabassum will represent IFAD in consultations and wrap-up meetings with key government representative and stakeholders. She will lead discussions with the government and national counterparts, as well as, facilitate any negotiations with these parties, initiate partnerships between LGED and other organizations where appropriate, and articulate the different partnership arrangements as needed.

4. Documentation

The following documentation will be made available to consultants prior to the assignment:

- a) IFAD project design report and project implementation manual;
- b) Financing agreement and LTB;
- c) AWPB and procurement plan;
- d) The project's logical framework;
- e) IFAD ORMS guidelines;
- f) Audit report/Audited Financial Statements;
- g) Guidance for IFAD supervision mission;
- h) Guidance note on undertaking financial management assessment during supervision; and
- i) Any other documents requested by the mission members.

The mission will be provided with the latest supervision mission template that needs to be populated with the required information and subsequently used to prepare the Aide memoire and update the ORMS (Operational Results Management System).

5. Mission schedule.

The proposed schedule is as follows:

Day	Date	Activity
Wednesday	14 October 2020	Mission kick off meeting with LGED
Thursday	15 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders
Friday	16 October 2020	Review documents
Saturday	17 October 2020	Review documents/meeting with stakeholders
Sunday	18 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders
Monday	19 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders
Tuesday	20 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders/draft aide memoire
Wednesday	21 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders/draft aide memoire
Thursday	22 October 2020	Meeting with relevant stakeholders and prepare the draft Aide Memoire
Friday	23 October 2020	Finalize the draft Aide Memoire and share with LGED
Saturday	24 October 2020	SV mission report writing
Sunday	25 October 2020	Pre wrap up meeting/SV mission report writing
Monday	26 October 2020	Revised Aide Memoire as needed/SV mission report writing
Tuesday	27 October 2020	Share the Aide Memoire with government/SV mission report writing
Wednesday	28 October 2020	SV mission report writing
Thursday	29 October 2020	Wrap-up meeting with the Local Government Division
Thursday	05 November 2020	Final SV mission report submission to IFAD

Key people met:

Kick off meeting: Mr A K M Luthfur Rahman (Additional Chief Engineer, LGED), Mr Anisul Wahab Khan (Project Director, PROVATI³), Dr A K M Saiful Islam (Professor, IWMF), Mr Netai Dey Sarker (Deputy Director, DDM), Ms Dinara Wahid (VAM Officer, Head of VAM Unit, UNWFP)

Meeting with PMU: Mr Md. Anisul Wahab Khan (Project Director), Mr Md. Abdul Barek Hawlader (Deputy Project Director), Mr Michael A Roy (Team Leader), Mr Md. Saiful Islam (Deputy Team Leader), Mr Md. Maksudur Rahman (Livelihood Specialist), Mr Md. Moktar Hossain (Procurement Specialist), Mr Mohammed Maksudur Rahman (Market Designer and Planner), Mr Md. Shajahan Miah (MEK Specialist), Mr Md. Mainul Islam (Quality Control Engr), Mr Md. Khalid bin Siddique (Hydrologist), Ms Rawnok Jahan (Gender Specialist)

Wrap-up Meeting: Mr Helal Uddin Ahmed (Senior Secretary, LGD), Mr Abdur Rashid Khan (Chief Engineer, LGED), Ms Azizun Nahar (Deputy Secretary, ERD), Mr Anisul Wahab Khan (Project Director, PROVATI³), Dr A K M Saiful Islam (Professor, IWMF), Mr Netai Dey Sarker (Deputy Director, DDM), Ms Dinara Wahid (VAM Officer, Head of VAM Unit, UNWFP)

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information

Supervision Report

Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: 14 to 29 October 2020
Document Date: 09/12/2020
Project No. 2000001465
Report No. 5588-BD

Asia and the Pacific Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 6: Procurement

- Applicable Procurement Framework:** Procurement of Goods, Works and Services financed by the financing shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Borrower's Procurement Regulations namely Public Procurement Act 2006 (PPA) and the Public Procurement Rules 2008 (PPR-2008) as amended to date, to the extent that are in consistent with IFAD Procurement Guidelines. Prepared Project Implementation Manual (PIM)s and included in the PDR.
- Project Implementation Manual [PIM]:** Among envisaged community infrastructure works, few of them are planned to be procured through Labour Contract Services [LCS]. As per Para 27 of the Letter to Borrower [13 Feb 2018], the LCS procedure is as per PIM. The most recent version of the PIM Para 221 and 222 [Part 9. Financial Management and Procurement] does not refer to the LCS Operation Manual [version]. Requires PIM and LCS operation manual are linked and updated with inclusion of few useful formats for price discovery of construction materials by the community. The revision of these documents was agreed during the previous mission. Revision of PIM and LCS Operation manual is in progress. **The Mission provided the reference manual for LCS and PIM. Also, provided draft Procurement Section of the PIM [Annexed with the Working Paper].** Revise the Procurement Section in the PIM as day to day reference and include contract management with clarity on sharing of roles and responsibilities between the PMU. Obtain No Objection from IFAD.
- Project Procurement Profile:** Project envisaged various community infrastructure works inter alias rural roads, markets, and flood shelters [subcomponent 1.2- to 1.4]. These constitutes substantive procurable expenditure through the project. These are small value contracts and implementation locations are spread across 6 project districts and 25 Upazilla/sub districts. Project also planned to procure few consultancy services, non-consultancy services, and goods/equipment/vehicle required to establish functional offices at Project Management Office and 6 Project Districts
- Procurement Plan:** In GoB's FY 2019-20, Annual Procurement Plan [APP] was upgraded using the IFAD's new APP format and obtained IFAD's prior clearance in May 2020. In GoB's FY 2020-21, the APP was revised in September 2020. IFAD reviewed APP 2020-21 and accorded No objection on 10 October 2020. The AWPB 2020-21 was revised subsequently. The PP is updated/upgraded periodically and used as review/monitoring tool.
- Review of Procurement Activities:** The number of activities planned and converted in previous two FYs is detailed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Table 1: Procurement Status Report- FY 2019-20 [1 Jul – 30 Jun] as on 30 Sep 2020

Description	In Numbers				In Amount - BDT Lakh [100,000]			
	IFAD Procurement Plan	Procurement in Progress	Work In-Progress	Completed	Estimated Cost	Procurement in Progress	Work In-Progress	Completed
Goods ²	33	0	3	14	725	-	168	63
Works	80	0	33	7	9,513	-	4,798	60
Consultancy Services	53	0	46	1	7,350	-	3,245	48
Total	166	0	82	22	17,588	-	8,211	171

¹ The APP may be updated / upgraded subsequently in the event of any changes proposed by the Head of the Procuring Entity (HOPE)/Ministry. The project is requested to submit the revised PP promptly in NOTUS for IFAD's no objection to ensure that all documentation is aligned. IFAD permits the upgrade/update of APP. This flexibility may be used effectively.

² including Non – consultancy services

In percentage	49.40%	13.25%			46.69%	0.97%
Coupled with the COVID-19, the project area is affected by flood. This impacted the completion of awarded contracts.						
Project is advised to complete all awarded works and maintain them during the defect's liability period						

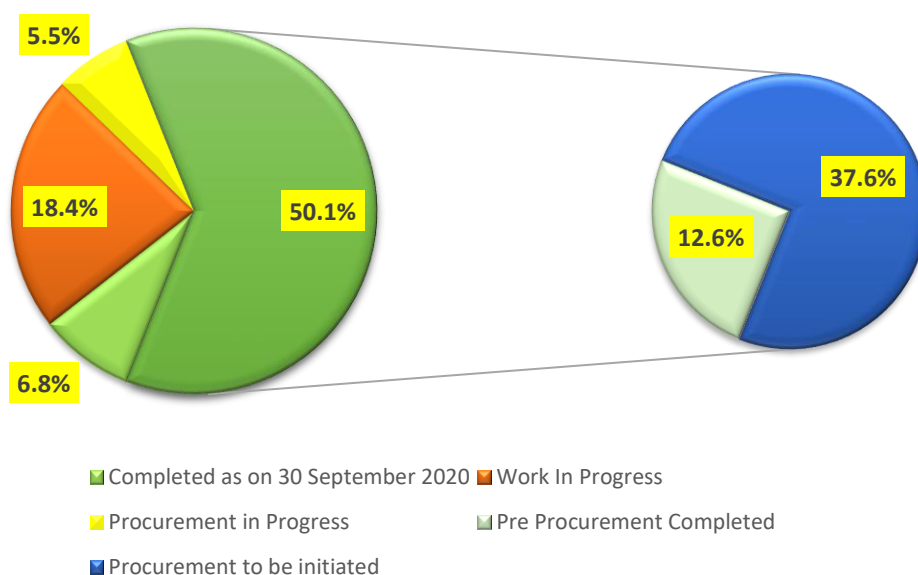
Table 2: Procurement Status Report - FY 2020-21 [1 Jul – 30 Jun] as on 30 Sep 2020

	In Numbers				In Amount – BDT Lakh [100,000]			
Description	IFAD Procurement Plan	Procurement in Progress	Work In-Progress	Completed	Estimated Cost	Procurement in Progress	Work In-Progress	Completed
Goods	32	29	1	2	568	417	88	62
Works	137	121	16	0	11,307	10,528	779	-
Consultancy Services	13	12	1	0	5,318	5,244	74	-
Total	182	162	18	2	17,193	16,189	941	62
In percentage		89.01%	9.89%	1.10%		94.16%	5.5%	0.00

Table 3: Status of Small Civil Works: Work in Progress, Procurement In Progress and in Pipeline with DPP

	Allocated Amount in BDT Lacs	in Percentage
Planned as per DPP	47,106.86	100%
Completed as on 30 September 2020	3,220.94	6.84%
Work In Progress	8,676.84	18.42%
Procurement in Progress	2,572.06	5.46%
Pre-Procurement Completed	4,736.33	10.05%
Procurement to be initiated	27,961.47	59.36%

PROVATI Infrastructure Works Status: Procurement Cycle as on 30 Sep 2020



6. **COVID – 19 Pandemic and its impact on Procurement and Contract management:** Given the three-year implementation period, the timing and minimising delays in procurement management is crucial. This is amplified further due to loss of one construction period. In addition, Pandemic may likely to add additional risks coupled with potential risks. These appropriate mitigation measures may be factored into the implementation cycle. A Proactive and collaborative planning, procurement and contract management are extremely critical and important for efficacy in project implementation.

Table 4: COVID – 19 Pandemic and additional Potential Risks

COVID – 19 Pandemic and Potential Risks	Mitigation Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply shortages/stock out (4 to 6 months delivery) 	Proactive planning to anticipate the disruptions on supply chain, take timely specific measures based on the prevailing situation before initiating the procurement, and periodically monitor and follow up with the contractors/suppliers to complete the agreed contractual obligations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Price of Construction Materials (due to cascading effect of inputs additional safety measures, and to cover up the loss of business due to lockdown etc..) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long lead times (due to high demand) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of potential contractors and government guidelines on social distancing etc., may increase the price premium of procurements in pipeline 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport disruption (e.g. quarantine zones, and lower availability of freight containers) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of skilled labour in the project area 	

7. Review of Procurement Files:

After advice from the ICO Bangladesh, the project is entering narrative description at key stages of the procurement cycle in NOTUS workflow. This good practice is mutually beneficial in gaining context and background and context of the procurement transaction [**Good practice**]. However in few instances, the project is not obtaining IFAD's prior clearance [submission of draft bid was skipped and submitted evaluation report] and in few instances the project is proceeding with initiation of procurement process in the e-Procurement portal before receipt of IFAD's No objection to draft bid document. The project has already communicated an official letter to Executive Engineers (XEN) to seek IFAD's prior clearance at key stages of the procurement as per Letter to Borrower [LTB]. Based on the contract register [30 Jun 2020], sampled few procurement transactions for procurement review. Received relevant documents (soft copies) pertaining to the sampled files progressively. The review in progress. Findings and recommendations based on the post review transactions will be included in the supervision report

8. **Contract 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), Senior Assistant Engineer (Sr.AE) & Sr.AE PROVATI3 region 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 with recommendation. On an average period to process payment for running bills (part) is around 10 days [To be validated]. The final work will be checked by Regional Superintending Engineer (SE) and Divisional Additional Chief Engineer (ACE) according to the contract amount(i.e. up to 3 to 5 crore SE and above 5 crore ACE). Subsequently issue completion certificate provided that the completed work is of acceptable quality and specifications as per agreed contract. The Quality Control Engineer 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. So 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. 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

Contract Monitoring Module: IFAD has automated the contract register [Form C-10] through an ICT platform [contract monitoring module]. The project staff received training on this module.

9. **Review of Agreed Actions (Procurement) during Previous Mission:** Mission reviewed the status of implementation of agreed actions during the previous mission. Noted the delay in implementation of revision of PIM and LCS Operation Manual, and revision of ToR for Internal Auditor [review of procurement process. These are included in the agreed action plan again. The project is advised to expedite these agreed actions and complete them on priority. The project may seek desired support/guidance, if any, required from IFAD
10. **Procurement Staffing and Training:** LGED staff are having prior experience and capacity to procure and implement envisaged works with supporting project staff at district level. Project Engineers at PMU and districts 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. At PMU, a dedicated Procurement Specialist working since November 2019 and rendering the support to PD in project procurement management. Encourage the staff directly involved to undertake the World Bank promoted FREE certification courses in Public Procurement and Contract Management accessible at <http://www.procurementlearning.org> Procurement specialist has completed the certification courses in Public Procurement and Contract Management.

11. Justification for Rating

Pillars	Rating	Justification
A. Review of Procurement planning	5	Procurement planning exhibits minor shortcomings that have no impact on project implementation and performance.

B. Process and Procedures: from prequalification to bidding	5	Processes and procedures applied exhibit minor shortcomings that have no impact on project implementation and performance
C. Process and Procedures: from evaluation to awards	4	Processes and procedures applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required; however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.
D. Contract management ³	4	Processes, procedures and systems for administration, supervision and management of contracts exhibit some weaknesses. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely
E. Record Retention ⁴	4	The project's record retention exhibits some weaknesses. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is like
Overall	4.4 rounded to 4	Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely.

³ [To be validated during the validation mission]

⁴ [To be validated during the validation mission]

I. PROVATi3 Infrastructure Works, Completed, In Progress [Procurement and Implementation], and Pipeline (Numbers and Amount BDT Lacs(100,000)

Table 5: Status of Infrastructure Activities Status [Work in Progress, Procurement in Progress, Procurement to be initiated].

Activity	Unit	DPP		Complete on 30th September 2020		Status of the incomplete works as on 30 Sep 2020							
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Work in Progress		Procurement in Progress		Pre Procurement Completed		Procurement to be initiated	
						Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
2	3	4	5	6	7	14	15	18	19	24	25	26	27
Sub Component 1.2: Climate resilient rural communication infrastructure													
Union Roads BC	km	61.00	5,602.00	10.01	789.09	20.32	1,614.98	7.59	684.09	-	-	(2.83)	390.93
Village Road BC	km	235.00	20,309.00	29.14	2,229.68	75.35	6,199.40	15.88	1,395.47	7.50	749.87	26.66	2,816.12
Village Road HBB/RCC	km	25.00	1,449.00	1.39	70.19	1.05	51.72	3.61	195.57	-	-	16.84	1,025.12
Rehabilitation of Road	km	60.00	1,474.05	-	-	2.04	52.18	-	-	-	-	57.96	1,421.87
Culvert and Cross Drainage Structure	m	1,688.00	8,813.00	75.78	131.98	212.18	480.33	113.45	296.93	66.05	221.55	895.71	6,837.56
Maintenance of Road by LCS	km	411.00	99.36			43.11	185.73	-	-	32.13	160.13	303.63	(406.63)
Sub Total			37,746.41		3,220.94	-	8,398.61	-	2,572.06	73.55	971.42	994.34	12,491.61

Activity	Unit	DPP		Complete on 30th September 2020		Status of the incomplete works as on 30 Sep 2020							
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Work in Progress		Procurement in Progress		Pre Procurement Completed		Procurement to be initiated	
						Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Sub-component 1.3: Climate resilient rural market development													
Large Market	no.	20.00	1,254.00	-		2.00	128.19	-	-	14	877	3.00	186.59
Medium Market	no	100.00	4,177.00			4.00	150.04	-	-	55	2,362	37.00	1,449.44
Small Market	no	15.00	391.00	-		-	-	-	-	14	366	1.00	25.46
Women Section in Market (Included in above)	no	35.00	548.45			-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	548.45
Sub Total		135.00	6,370.45	-	-	6.00	278.23	-	-	83.00	3,604.78	76.00	2,209.94
Sub-component 1.4: Climate resilient community shelter cum school													
Building, Flood Shelter	no	20	2,990			-	-	-		-	-	20	2,990
Sub Total		20	2,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2,990
Grand Total			47,107	-	3,220.94		8,677		2,572		4,576		17,692

Bangladesh

Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and
Information (PROVATi³)

Supervision report - Mission dates: 14-29 October 2020
