



Investing in rural people

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project/ Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Sub-project (HILIP/CALIP)

Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| ASAP | Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme |
| AWPB | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| BUET | Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology |
| BMD | Bangladesh Meteorological Department |
| BUG | Beel User Group |
| BWDB | Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| CALIP | Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Project |
| CDF | Community Development Facilitators |
| CIG | Common Interest Group |
| DAE | Department of Agricultural Extension |
| DLS | Department of Livestock Services |
| DMEO | District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer |
| DMU | District management Unit |
| DOF | Department of Fishery |
| DPC | District Project Coordinator |
| DPD | Deputy Project Director |
| DPP | Development Project Proforma |
| FAPAD | Foreign Aided Projects Audit Department |
| FFWC | Flood Forecasting Warning Center |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GoB | Government of Bangladesh |
| HILIP | Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IWFM | Institute of Flood and Water Management |
| LCS | Labour Contracting Society |
| LGED | Local Government Engineering Department |
| MEK | M&E and Knowledge Management |
| MMC | Market Management Committee |
| MOL | Ministry of Land |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PACE | Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises Project |
| PD | Project Director |
| PIM | Project Implementation Manual |
| PKSF | Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, Government established apex funding agency |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PY | Project Year |
| RIMS | Results and Impact Management System |
| SCBRMP | Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project |
| SO | Social Organizer |
| STF | Spanish Trust Fund |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UFMS | Uniform Financial Management System |
| UMU | Upazila Management Unit |
| UP | Union Parishad |
| UPC | Upazila Project Coordinator |
| XEN | Executive Engineer |
| WA | Withdrawal Application |

People's Republic of Bangladesh
Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP)/
Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Sub-project (CALIP)

Supervision mission: 09 – 20 May, 2015

A. Introduction¹

1. The USD 133 million Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP) and Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Sub-project (CALIP) is funded through an IFAD loan of USD 55 million, an IFAD grant of USD 1 million, a Spanish Trust Fund (STF) loan of USD 30 million, an ASAP grant of USD 15 million; and USD 32 million equivalent by the Government of Bangladesh.
2. The project goal of HILIP/CALIP aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin. The HILIP objective is to improve the living standards and reduce the vulnerability of the rural poor by promoting: (i) enhanced access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services; (ii) enhanced village mobility, reduction in production losses and protection against extreme weather events; (iii) enhanced access to fishery resources and conservation of biodiversity; and (iv) enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock products. The CALIP objective is to scale up a number of successful innovations piloted under IFAD's Sunamganj Community Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) and also to introduce a number of new innovations, which together, will help to construct a comprehensive response for building community and ecological resilience to climate change.
3. This 8 years project (July 2012 – September 2020) has six components, namely (i) Communication Infrastructure, (ii) Community Infrastructure, (iii) Community Resources Management, (iv) Livelihood Protection and (v) Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience (CALIP) and (vi) Project Management. The HILIP/CALIP project is implemented by LGED in 28 upazilas of five Haor basin districts, namely Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Sunamganj, Habiganj and Brahmanbaria.
4. This third supervision mission took place from 09 – 20 May 2015. The main objectives were to: (i) Assess the progress made in the implementation of the Programme, (ii) identify the actual and potential/emerging operational problems; and (iii) propose solutions, corrective measures or improvements to be done.
5. The mission spent 5 of its effective 12 days in the field and visited 4 of the 5 District offices and 6 of the 14 Upazilas². The mission was able to visit representative samples of all the activities implemented by HILIP/CALIP and meet the main representatives of the target groups as well as of the local public and private partners. Meetings and consultations were held with PMO, and District offices in Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Sunamganj, and Brahmanbaria levels, and discussions were held with the LCS and CIG members of the respective markets, as well as traders and locals in the surrounding areas. The supervision mission conducted a procurement and fiduciary review, and met the M&E and Finance Unit, of the Habiganj district at the PMU in Dhaka. Finally, the mission also met the Deputy Director of FAPAD, the State Minister of Finance and the Chief Engineer of LGED.
6. An initial debriefing was held on the 16th May with the HILIP/CALIP team in Sunamganj. The final wrap up meeting to discuss the mission's findings and recommendations was held 20th May 2015 with ERD and LGED.
7. The IFAD Mission would like to express its gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh, the HILIP/CALIP Project Management Unit, project beneficiaries, district and upazilas representatives and all other project partners for their cooperation and support during the mission.

B. Overall Assessment of Project Implementation

8. ***The overall implementation progress of the project is rated satisfactory (5).***
9. HILIP/CALIP – a USD 133 million, 8-year project – was declared effective in July 2012 and will close in September 2020.

¹ Mission composition: Hubert Boirard, IFAD CPM and Mission Leader; Virginia Cameron, IFAD Senior Finance Officer; Anta Sow, Financial Management Specialist; Sean Timings, Procurement Specialist; Nicolas Syed, IFAD CPO for Bangladesh; Wanaporn Yangyuentham, IFAD M&E, Gender and Targeting Specialist; Paxina Chileshe, IFAD Climate Change Specialist; Shamsul Hoque, Infrastructure Specialist; and Nazrul Islam, Fisheries and Natural Resources Management Specialist.

² 14 upazilas for this first phase, the remaining 14 upazilas are planned after the MTR.

10. After 34 months of implementation and one year before the midterm review, HILIP /CALIP is considered to be on track on most of the operational activities. Despite a complex and challenging Haor context, characterized by a region that is flooded half of the year, the project team has been able to successfully engage most of the preparatory work and significant field activities, capitalize on the past LGED / IFAD programmes and has already demonstrated some concrete results in terms of improvement of livelihood, income generation and employment.

11. As of today, components 1 (communication infrastructure) and 2 (community infrastructure) are slightly behind schedule with respectively a third and a fourth of the total objectives achieved, but these levels should improve significantly during the coming season. No major technical issues were observed. HILIP's targeting system has been able to generate 283,144 labour/person days for LCS beneficiaries and USD 1.42 million³ (wage and profit distributed) directly injected in the rural economy. The LCS model of contract has to be revisited in order to induce the contractors to speed up the realization of work. HILIP/CALIP will also have to consolidate the link between LCS members (that benefit from a significant start-up capital through the project approach) and the PACE project (IFAD funded national programme on Value chain development and microfinance) in order to better ensure a value chain support and long term financing to these groups.

12. The component 3 (Community resource management) has been able to accompany very successfully 265 beels that today seem well managed by Beel User Groups and generate significant income for them, as well as year-round access to the Haor basin for fishing, which is fundamental for this target group. MoU for 293 beels of SCBRMP have already been established. Of those, HILIP so far accessed 277 beels with 6 beels to be transferred after the end of the lease period and existing legal litigation for remaining 10 beels and the PMU with the support of LGED should take immediately the necessary actions in order to obtain the transfer authorizations by the local and national administration. Mapping, demarcation, policy dialogue for longer term lease to the fisherman communities and fine tuning of the exit strategy should be the priority of the project for this coming year.

13. The component 4 (Livelihood Protection) is also well on track, with today many models of income generating activities already tested and well adapted to the specific Haor context (in terms of fishery, livestock, crops or off-farm activities). Beneficiaries expressed the need to develop local activities that could generate monthly 3 000Tk (USD 40) for women and 10 000Tk (USD 130) for men in order to prevent their seasonal migration. HILIP/CALIP should this coming 2015-16 year, scale up the available models and work jointly with the PACE in order to exponentially increase the number of people supported and consequently the potential impact of the project. HILIP/CALIP will have also to strengthen the M&E in order to report well, not only on the output but also on the outcome of such activities.

14. All the preparatory work (workshop, ToRs, tenders, etc.) for the CALIP funds has been completed during this last quarter and concrete complementary activities are expected in the coming months as well as the initiation of the Flash Flood Early Warning System model.

15. Finally, despite the efforts of the new Project Director, his team and LGED, the UFMS accounting software is still not ready for full utilization by the project, which results in a real challenge for the financial management and reporting of this complex project. The LGED senior management fully supports the immediate acquisition of an accounting software adapted to the donors and LGED requirements. This accounting software should be installed in the coming quarter. The e-procurement has been recently successfully introduced in HILIP/CALIP and will now be applied for all civil works and goods procurement. As of today, the HILIP/CALIP disbursement level is of 34 %, including advances of funds. In the coming year, HILIP/CALIP activities will have to accelerate in order to compensate the relative slow start of this project.

C. Outputs and Outcomes

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP)

16. *The overall performance of **Component 1: Communication Infrastructure** is rated as satisfactory (5).* The project has completed 75% of three years' overall project target of upazila and union road construction, and further progress is anticipated during the remaining quarter of the year (April to June, 2015). The project intends to build 100 km of upazila and 150 km of union roads

³ Total wage and profit received is Taka 1,238 Lac. The current exchange rate is approximately 1 USD: 78 BDT

including submersible roads, 1 750 (700 meters for upazila and 1050 meters for union roads) running meters of bridges and 50 landing ghats to enhance access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services. The following table shows the distribution of communication infrastructure for works undertaken in 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 (current AWPB), with progress rate:

| Activity | Project Target (DPP) | Target for (2014-15) | Physical progress: cumulative achievement (% up to April 2015) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Upazila road (km) | 100 | 50 | 72 |
| Union road (km) | 150 | 62 | 77 |
| Bridge & Culverts (Upazila) meter | 700 | 526 | 24 |
| Bridge & Culverts (Union), meter | 1050 | 756 | 32 |
| Minor earthwork road (km) | 250 | - | - |
| Bridge & Culverts (Sunamganj, m) | 700 | 700 | 69 |
| Boat Landing Ghats (number) | 50 | 15 | 60 |

17. The above table shows that all components under communication infrastructure have been slightly lagging behind in achieving the targets set out in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), with an overall progress of approximately 56% as of April 2015.

18. **Implementation status of activities:** According to the DPP, the project activities were supposed to be started from the financial year 2011-2012. However, the project became effective on July 18, 2012 and therefore project activities started from financial year 2012-2013. As per the PMU records, the project could not even be started with full swing before 2012-2013 as ADP was approved in July 2012 and first release of GoB funds was in March 2013. Project management was advised by the previous supervision missions to complete all works within the project period and make up for loss of time, especially advised to plan in such a way that at least 30% of project target is met by June 2015. The mission is happy to note that the project management complied with the suggestion and demonstrated significant improvement in project implementation progress with an overall calculated physical progress at 33% as of April 2015.

19. The previous mission has urged to complete all procedures and documentation early enough to start work right after monsoon. The mission has noted that in the Haor area, construction season (December-April) is very short due to the fact that the most of the road infrastructures are submersible in nature and are planned on old alignment where traffic movements severely obstructed the pace of work. Most importantly, the road work could not be constructed immediately after receding of water as advised by the previous SM, rather need to wait more than 1-2 months for drying of oversaturated subgrade (road bed) properly. This is an important prerequisite for building durable road infrastructure. Moreover, as the peak harvesting period (March-April) of Haor area matches with the construction period when both volume and magnitude of overloaded traffic increases tremendously and labour shortage become very acute, the pace of work reduces significantly. Besides, the construction works are being implemented by involving very unskilled LCS works who are by virtue very slow and time-consuming labour. Considering these inherent ground constraints of Haor area which are not favourable for rapid construction of work, the overall progress have so far been made is appeared to be satisfactory.

20. The detail physical progress of different communication infrastructure activities is presented below.

| SL | Activities | DPP Target | Unit | Planned (2014-15) | Achieved (Annual) | % Achieved | Achieved (Cumulative) | % Appraisal |
|----|--|------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Upazila Roads Improvement | 100 | km | 13 | 9 | 69% | 36 | 36% |
| 2 | Union Roads | 150 | km | 24 | 20 | 83% | 48 | 32% |
| 3 | Bridges and Culverts on UZ Road | 700 | m | 340 | 80 | 24% | 125 | 18% |
| 4 | Bridges and Culverts on UN Road | 1050 | m | 370 | 196 | 53% | 240 | 23% |
| 5 | Minor earthwork rd (km) | 250 | km | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Bridge and Culverts in Sunamgonj Dist. | 700 | m | 478 | 190 | 40% | 486 | 69% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----|----|---|---|-----|---|-----|
| 7 | Boat Landing Ghats | 50 | no | 7 | 5 | 71% | 9 | 18% |
|---|--------------------|----|----|---|---|-----|---|-----|

21. It may be observed from the above table that cumulative progress of physical activities varies from 18% to 69% up to April 2015. The construction of Upazila and Union road has made good progress: a) Overall project target for Upazila road for three years was 50 km. Up to April 2015, it has completed 36 km or 72%; and b) Overall project target for union road for three years was 62 km. The project has completed 48 km or 77%. That is, under this component the project has completed approximately 75% of overall target of road construction for three years. Slight progress is also anticipated during April-June 2015 quarter of the year. The progress of boat landing platform, which is not so sensitive to the inherent ground constraints, is found to be not up to the level. Observing the pace of works for the last three fiscal years, it is anticipated that the remaining works would be needed at least two years to complete unless extra measures are taken. Therefore, project management is recommended to review the target set out in AWPB and update the program as well as finalize actions to complete remaining of target works by June 2018. As cumulative physical progress of activities varies from 18% to 69% up to April 2014 (Table above), actions may also be explored to extend work schedule up to a reasonable part of following working season for the works, which may not be completed by June 30, 2015.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Take coordinated efforts to complete construction as much as possible before monsoon. Implementation period may be extended up to a reasonable part to following working season | PMU/DMU/UMU | As per actual construction progress |
| Revise AWPB rationally and based on previous three years performance; plan in such a way that for the following two years at least 35% of project target is met per year. | PMU | June 2015 |
| Take initiative to control of heavily loaded trucks on Haor submersible roads in collaboration with district administration, Upazila and union Parishad as well as by exploring the possibility of installing access control gate. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Immediately |
| Take initiative to expedite construction of boat landing platform | PMU | Immediately |
| In consideration of constructability as well as profitability of LCS group, review the proposed recommended slope protection measure using hexagonal blocks under CALIP | PMU | June 2015 |
| For successful implementation of vetiver grass based bio-technological engineering measure which is very new to this country, arrange training program by involving relevant experts of the country particularly for giving training of trainer (ToT) | PMU | July 2015 |

22. The overall performance of **Component 2: Community Infrastructure** is rated as satisfactory (5), considering that the project has made substantial progress in community infrastructure during the current financial year, and further progress is anticipated during the remaining quarter of the year. Infrastructures to be build and constructed under this component include; protection of 78 villages and 52 village markets, building of 350 km of village roads, construction of 1600 meters of bridges and culverts, development of 78 markets, establishing 90 collection centres and employment generation for about 1.4 million women and men for construction works. Distribution of project community infrastructure including works undertaken during 2012-2013 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 (current AWPB) with progress is provided:

| Activity | Project Target (DPP) | Target for (2014-15) | Physical progress: cumulative achievement (% up to April 2015) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Community road (km) | 350 | 107 | 79 |
| Market development (No.) | 78 | 42 | 31 |
| Bridges and culverts on community roads (m) | 1600 | 657 | 67 |
| Village protection (No.) | 78 | 18 | 100 |
| Village market protection (No.) | 52 | 20 | 30 |
| Market collection point (No.) | 90 | - | - |
| Minor earthworks/road alignment, (km) | 403 | - | - |

23. Overall physical progress is estimated for community infrastructure development is at 61% of the AWPB and at 20% of the overall component targets, as of April 2015. Considering the on-going construction works, the overall physical progress rate should jump to 73% by December 2015. The detail physical progress of different communication infrastructure activities is presented below.

| Activities | DPP Target | Unit | Planned (2014-15) | Achieved (Annual) | % Achieved | Achieved (Cumulative) | % Appraisal |
|---|------------|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Community Road (Including Submersible) | 350 | km | 75 | 52 | 69% | 84 | 24% |
| Development of Village Market | 78 | No | 27 | 9 | 33% | 13 | 17% |
| Bridges and culverts on community roads | 1600 | m | 290 | 318 | 110% | 371 | 23% |
| Village Protection Works | 78 | No | 10 | 12 | 120% | 18 | 23% |
| Market Protection Works | 52 | No | 13 | 5 | 38% | 6 | 12% |
| Market collection point | 90 | No | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minor earthworks/road alignment | 403 | No | - | - | - | - | - |

24. The physical progress of community road up to April 2015 is 79% of three years overall project target. Of the overall project target of 75 km the project has completed 52 km or 69% during the assessment year. After three years of work, so far no market/community collection point (CCP) has been targeted for implementation basically due to difficulties in finding any suitable site for selection. Finding complications in implementing this component, it is recommended to take initiative to needfully merge this component with other implementable and highly demanding components. Since all the community infrastructures are not prone to submerge namely village mound & market protection works, community internal roads etc., there should be higher targets under this component as construction may continue even during wet season.

25. **Quality Assessment.** During field visit assessment was made both on construction materials and finished works. In general the quality of construction materials in most of the sites visited was found good. Overall assessment was made by critical observations on workmanship, existence of cracks/damage, smoothness of the finished market infrastructures. No visible cracks or settlement of market related civil works (platform, column, toilet blocks etc.) as well internal CC/RCC roads were observed. The mission is generally satisfied with the quality of work done by LCS groups.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Take initiative to merge CCP component with other highly demanding components | PMU | May 2015 |
| Undertake slump test before any concreting work and necessary arrangement for in-situ CBR/FDD test should made | PMU | May 2015 |
| Without any specific reason, the plinth height of any shed should not be made more than 500mm | PMU | May 2015 |
| Placed toilet doors in opposite direction or in 90 degree arrangement based on space availability | PMU | May 2015 |
| Revise structural design of Toilet, which is now highly overdesigned | PMU | May 2015 |
| Review the retaining wall system design particularly for all the village mounds with height greater than 3m | PMU | May 2015 |
| Revise placement of reinforcement in RCC retaining structure, now wrongly being placing at the neutral axis | PMU | May 2015 |

26. The performance of **Component 3: Community Resources Management** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Community resource management particularly the management of aquatic resources is an important tool for the livelihood improvement of the landless poor people of the haor areas in Bangladesh. Supervision Mission observed the following aspects of the component 3.

27. Physical progress in beel transfer and beel management: 293 beels from SCBRMP and 200 new beels should be transferred by HILIP to the beneficiaries organized in BUGs (Beel User Groups).

28. As of today and as part of the 293 SCBRMP beels HILIP received 265 beels. The remaining 28 beels were agreed to transfer during current year and the 28 MOUs has already been signed between Ministry of Land, BUGs and HILIP. 12 beels out of 28 beels has been effectively transferred to the target groups. For the 16 remaining MOUs signed, 2 beels will be effectively transferred in 2016/2017, 1 in April 2017 and 3 in April 2018 as these beels were already leased. The 10 remaining beels are currently in Court (3) or with Land dispute (6) and 1 is not anymore a beel (dry one). (see detail in annex)

29. New 200 beels were surveyed by CRMC of DMU and found 144 of them are suitable for beel management activities. For the 56 non suitable Beels, the project will investigate and make a proposal with new location before December 2015 to the competent authority and to make it revised in the DPP subject to the approval of RDPP.

30. For the 144 beels suitable, the Ministry of Land provide its agreement for 107 beels on which 42 beels have already benefited of MOUs for transfer to BUGs in 2016/2017. For the remaining agreed 65 suitable beels, MOUs should be signed before December 2015 in order to be effectively transferred to BUGs by 2016/2017. For the last 37 suitable beels, Ministry of Land with the support of LGED should also finalize the MOUs by February 2016 for effective transfer in 2016/2017 to BUGs. By doing that, HILIP/CALIP will have the necessary time to support the institutional development and ensure the exit strategy for the Beel User Groups.

31. The Supervision Mission has done onsite review of management activities of beels in order to understand the successes and constraints that are extremely important in future management planning. Adoption of a correct management strategy should be the highest priority in order to achieve the higher production, biodiversity conservation, beel ecology and habitat restoration that would eventually ensure the higher employment, income generation and socio-economic upliftment of the community.

32. Canal re-excavation programme has completed digging of 18.67km canals till April 2015 out of originally planned 25kms. Beel excavation program included 50 beels out of which re-excavation project approved for 27 beels and till April 2015, 7 beels have been re-excavated. Re-excavation activities may open new avenues for higher fish production by pen culture in canals and cage culture in beels. In addition to that it may facilitate irrigation and duck rearing. The overall HILIP/CALIP excavation objective of beels should be finalized by June 2017. The mission also highly recommended that in order to protect canal embankments and those of beels from erosion and landslides, swamp tree plantation and carpeting with vetiver grass (*Binna ghas*) should be a priority and ad hoc nursery should be develop. \Supervision mission physically visited number of beels and observed the activities of BUGs and BMCs as well as formation of a BMC in Boro Medi beel through direct election. It was very impressive to see that sincere efforts and positive interventions like beel re-excavation, digging of canals, establishment of sanctuaries, plantation of swamp trees, contributed to the increased fish production and biodiversity conservation. Likewise last year this year also some new endangered fish species was seen in the catch composition. This is possibly the result of better management of the beels by BUGs.

33. Fish production, income generation and socio-economic impact: The production of fish from the beels this year also continued to increase and expected to surpass last year's average production level of 720kg/ha by both number and weight when production from flood plain is also added to the total. This was possible only because of previous year's experiences and refinement of beel management strategy. Increased production also increased the individual profit up to more than Tk 30,000 per member of BUGs.

34. Supervision Mission attended the annual profit distribution meetings of the BUGs in Boro Medi beel at Rajanagar, Gujauni beel and Tedala-Huglia-Chatol beel at Joikolosh under Derai UP in South Sunamganj. Mission members have got the impression that organized efforts of men and women members of BUG have given them the opportunity to enjoy significant economic benefit out of HILIP projects. It was clearly evident and visible that BUG members are very satisfied with their economic gain. Another positive aspect was that many of the BUG members expressed their willingness to reinvest the profit money in cow rearing, poultry and duck rearing, rice trading, establishment of grocery shop etc. rather not using the money only for meeting their family expenses. Eventually it can be expected that HILIP project would be able to make a significant and visible contribution to the poverty reduction, gender equity, women empowerment, and financial solvency of the poor

households as well as to an improved ecology, biodiversity and environment of the haor wetlands. However, everything will depend on exit strategy and sustainability of the beel management activities. It is recommended that BUG members could save some part of their earnings (about 10%) and re-invest their savings in beel management like re-excavation, fingerling stocking etc.

35. Habitat restoration, Fish Inventory and Bio-diversity monitoring: During mission supervision it was observed that each BUG members are well aware of the ecology and habitat of the water bodies that has been demonstrated by their keen interest in beel re- excavation, swamp forestation, establishment of fish sanctuary etc. It was also observed that each BUGs maintains a catch register that record the name of fish species, volume of catch, and selling price very neatly on day to day basis since the inception of SCBRMP beel management. And as usual project staffs continue to monitor the fish harvesting events. The same practice must be continued during the coming years too. Some recommendations by previous Observation Mission like monitoring of ecological status (water quality, plankton, benthos, aquatic plants, etc.), impact of interventions, new technologies for stock enhancement with nutrient-rich mola and grass carp, and microhabitat development are partially implemented due to technical limitations of BUG members as well as HILIP. Only one exception was found in Digha beel at Narayanpur under sadar UP of Shunamgonj district where BMC stocked the beel with fast growing Carpio fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) fingerlings and did swamp forestation that resulted in higher fish production. It is recommended that small sized beels like Digha beel could be stocked with relatively large sized juveniles so that they can grow faster and be harvested within 3 to 4 months and sold at higher prices.

36. Training of BUG members: Although organized training for BUGs has yet to be started as recommended by previous mission, BUG members reported that they used to get technical advice from UP fishery officer and HILIP fishery experts regarding bill management. However, it is again recommended that some sort of formal training for BUGs should be organized for the interest of sustainable resource management of all beels. After having his type training a group of manpower will be created with enough technical knowledge on different aspects of beel management who in future could be able to act as trainers on beel management practices. This should be a part of exit strategy. Community Resource Management Specialist (CRMS) of HILIP could take the responsibility to prepare an appropriate training module for BUGs.

37. Livelihood improvement through pond fish culture: This year some pond fish culture program has been initiated through partial funding by HILIP. For example fish fry rearing, fingerling rearing, cage culture of Tilapia etc. at, Netrakuna, Brahmanbaria and Shunamgonj districts by both men and women but those activities are at their initial stages. Last year in the Nasirnagar area of Brahmanbaria for the first time fishes were harvested from pond culture and results are very encouraging. It is expected that successful implementation of those projects will bring considerable economic benefit to beneficiaries. This fish culture should be developed at larger scale now and integrated as such in the 2015 – 2016 AWPB.

38. Collaboration with Department of Fisheries (DoF) and third party monitoring by WorldFish Center: Through collaboration with DoF local capacity building of relatively advanced CIG members could be increased who can train other farmers and pond owners interested in pond fisheries. Similarly WorldFish Centre a non- profit research institution which successfully monitored fish catch and biodiversity under SCBRMP. Mission strongly recommends that HILIP continues the third party monitoring in partnership with WorldFish. Previous mission also recommended the same.

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Complete transfer of remaining 28 SCRBMP water bodies and formation of BUGs | PMU/DMU/UMU | After the end of lease period |
| Complete MoUs of 200 new water bodies between MoL and HILIP | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Develop details of beel ecology, listing biodiversity, digitized demarcation of beels, and management prescription for individual beel. Data for each beel should be included in annual report. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start from current year |
| Apply vetiver grass to cover all earth from beel re-excavation to stabilize earth so that it does not wash into the beel in next monsoon season | PMU/DMU/UMU/BUGs | On going |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Stocking of large sized juveniles of major carps in small beels so they grow quickly and can be harvested within 3 to 4 months | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start from current year |
| BUG members save 10% of their earnings in their common fund so that this can be utilized for the beel management like re-excavation, stocking, habitat improvement etc. | PMU /BUG/BMC | Start from current year |
| Organize training for BUGs on beel management to create manpower with enough technical knowledge on different aspects of beel management who in future could be able to act as trainers on beel management practices when project exits. | PMU /CRMS/UFO /DMU | Start from this year |

39. *The project performance of **Component 4: Livelihood Protection** is rated as satisfactory (5).* The objective of this component is to enhance production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock products, by developing the capacity of smallholder producers to participate in selected market-based value chains as well as by establishing and supporting market-based institutions. The interventions revolve primarily around three areas, namely field crops and high-value horticulture, livestock and poultry, and fisheries.

40. The progress of this component since the last supervision mission has been exponential. In fact, the PMU reported that by the end of April 2015, the component achieved a cumulative financial realization of BDT 47.04 million (approximately USD 600,000) which is equivalent to about 17% of the total budget for Component 4. In terms of the AWPB, from July 2014 to April 2015 the project disbursed approximately BDT 22.8 million (USD 292,437) which represents about 54% of the annual plan.

41. CIG formation. In terms of physical achievements, the project has formed 690 CIG groups during the current fiscal year, bringing the total number of CIGs formed to 1,890 (840 Crop and Horticulture, 840 Poultry and Livestock, 168 Fisheries and 42 Innovative Employment) in 14 Upazilas, which represents 100% of the target for the first 4 years, and 50% of the overall project target – the livelihood activities will now be shifted to 14 new Upazilas as per design. The CIGs include a total of 46,502 members, consisting of 19,026 men (41%) and 27,476 women (59%), thus confirming the gender sensitive approach of the component.

42. Demonstrations. The project undertook 383 demonstrations (228 for crops and horticulture, 111 for poultry and livestock and 44 for fisheries) with 742 CIG members (51% men and 49% women) this fiscal year against a total target of 450 demonstrations, thus achieving 85% of the set annual target. Overall, 707 demonstrations have taken place, representing approximately 55% of the overall target for 14 Upazilas (1,273 planned demonstrations), or about 60% of the total target for 28 Upazilas (2,132 planned demonstrations). Of these 707 demonstrations, 362 were for crops and horticulture, 261 for poultry and livestock and 84 for fisheries, which implicated 1,045 CIG members (49% men and 51% women). Following these demonstrations, a number of CIG and community members have adopted the demonstrated technologies using their own capital funds (i.e. without financial support from HILIP/CALIP). Thus, an additional 8,446 Ha are being cultivated using promoted technologies, while an additional 58,856 livestock/poultry birds are being reared and an additional 54 ponds are being used for fishery activities.

43. Trainings. In addition to the demonstrations, the project undertook 524 trainings of the 643 planned trainings for 2014-2015 (81.5% of AWPB), including demonstration based trainings, IGA and VCD trainings and exchange visits. These involved over 12,878 beneficiaries (80% of the computed annual target), of which 6,007 (47%) were men and 6,871 (53%) were women. Overall the project has undertaken 1,093 trainings, which represents or 20% of the 5,304 overall target, reaching 28,544 beneficiaries, or 30% of the overall target of 94,094 beneficiaries. Under CALIP, the project has formed 460 groups, consisting of 3,985 men and 3,635 women for a total of 7,620 members, of which 243 for village forestry trainings, 53 for pond fishery trainings, 60 for advanced training on value chain sub-sectors and 104 for vocational trainings. To date, 100 beneficiaries (61 men and 39 women) received trainings on pond fishery activities under CALIP, while other trainings are yet to start.

44. Social Awareness and Indirect Beneficiaries. Besides these trainings, the project also organized meetings and discussions during various social events such as International Women's Day, Natural Disaster Reduction Day and the Tree Plantation Fares. 3,722 participants were present at these events. In addition to the direct beneficiaries listed above, 9,920 people have benefitted from vaccination, de-worming and artificial insemination activities provided by the para-vets trained and

established with support from HILIP. The vaccination programme has reached 29,802 cattle, and 320 cattle received artificial insemination.

45. The mission members visited a number of livelihood activities in 3 (Brahmanbaria, Netrokona and Sunamganj) of the 5 districts. The activities visited included, amongst others, a broiler farm, duck egg production, a para-vet pharmacy and a bitter gourd plot in Netrokona, an LCS member who received support to open a shop under the Innovative Employment group, a poly-culture fisheries demonstration and a duck rearing demonstration in Brahmanbaria, and a summer vegetable plot, a cage fishing and monosex tilapia production activity in Sunamganj.

46. The ultimate results in terms of income generation of the visited activities are generally positive. Profitable examples include; (i) the broiler farm visited in Netrokona, where discussions with the CIG member indicate that she has made a total profit of over USD 1,800 over the last 7 months. (ii) the para-vet training, where one of the beneficiaries, who was previously unemployed, participated in the para-vet training and subsequently invested in a para-vet pharmacy. With an initial investment of BDT 70,000 (just under USD 900), of which HILIP contributed BDT 20,000 (USD 256), and running costs ranging between BDT 3,000 to BDT 3,500 (USD 38 to 45) per month, the para-vet now earns approximately between BDT 37,000 to BDT 40,000 (USD 470 to 500) a month, of which he saves BDT 15,000 (USD 192) a month; and (iii) the bitter gourd production, where the mission learnt that the some farmers supported by HILIP have now entered into a contract with wholesalers for the purchase of their bitter gourd production, with set prices of BDT 12 (USD 0.15) per Kg. With production costs hovering around BDT 22,000 (USD 282), including the BDT 2,000 (USD 26) lease cost for 33 decimals of land, the farmer was able to harvest and sell of 4,710 Kg, for a total profit of approximately about BDT 34,500 (USD 470). Other farmers in the area also have individual contracts for the sale of their production. The mission recommends the project staff to advise the CIG members to enter into a contract with the wholesaler as a group, rather than as individual farmers. This would help them benefit from larger economy of scales and negotiate higher prices.

47. Compliance with previous recommendations. The project has complied with most of the recommendations made by the last supervision mission. For example, discussions with beneficiaries all confirmed that HILIP/CALIP has created and promoted close links between beneficiaries and relevant line departments (DAE, DOF and DLS) as well as MFI's in the area such as BRAC, as per the recommendations of the previous Supervision Mission. Similarly, the mission observed that some Local Service Suppliers have been developed, such as chick and duckling providers, para-vets, plant nurseries and fish nurseries. In addition, all demonstration plots relating to crop productions are applying pheromone traps. Two of the recommendations however, have only been complied with. Extended description of revolving demonstration grants on livestock and fishery sectors to CIG members should be prepared. The demonstration grant on crop is not feasible due to natural risk and unavailable lease land for continuous production. Furthermore, although the project does document the profitability of the demonstrated activities, the format and quality of these analyses needs to be improved.

48. Notwithstanding these positive aspects, the mission identified a few issues which need to be addressed: The mission observed that the lack of capital is often a hurdle which impedes some CIG members from applying new technologies or up-scaling production. Given that the new IFAD funded PACE project has been designed scale-up successful value chain development activities to develop business and create wage employment for the poor, it is critical that those CIG and LCS members receive support from PACE. The mission therefore recommends that HILIP/CALIP project staffs at field and PMU level liaise closely with the PKSf and its PO's active in the HILIP/CALIP project area in order to support HILIP/CALIP CIG and LCS members.

49. In addition, only a restricted and selected number of CIG farmers receive financial support from HILIP, in form of cash grants or incomes, so as to demonstrate the profitability of the various activities to the other CIG members. Although these beneficiaries are then supposed to refund a portion of these funds to the CIG so other members can benefit from financial support, there is no mechanism or guidelines which defines how this should be done. HILIP should develop clear guidelines which define how the 'revolving fund' mechanism should be implemented, as this will ensure an adequate and transparent rotation of funds, which in turn implies that more CIG members can receive financial support.

50. As per the Project Design Report the Project is supposed to cover 14 Upazilas during the first 4 years and an additional 14 Upazilas in the following 4 years. As of April 2015, HILIP/CALIP is working with over 50,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries in 14 Upazilas under Component 4. In these 3 years

the project has supported and promoted a number of income generating activities on which it can now build for the second phase of Livelihood activities in the new 14 Upazilas. In order to do so the missions recommends that the project undertakes a number of in-depth cost-benefit analyses and value chain studies to identify and scale up those activities that are most likely to provide high profit rates. In addition the project should improve the quality of the cost-benefit analyses currently undertaken, as per the template below:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--------|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Date of Analysis14-03-15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| LocationDerai, Sunamganj | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time frame (length)6 months | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cycle Number1st Cycle | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of ActivityDuck Rearing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost-benefit analysis per cycle (BDT) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expenditure | | | | | Revenue | | | | | Total Profit |
| Head of Expenditure | Unit | Quantity | Unit Cost | Total Cost | Head of Expenditure | Unit | Quantity | Unit Price | Revenue | |
| A | LS | 1 | 15 | 15 | X | Number | 100 | 15 | 1500 | |
| B | KG | 2 | 5 | 10 | Y | KG | 400 | 7 | 2800 | |
| C | Number | 6 | 20 | 120 | Z | Number | 100 | 22 | 2200 | |
| Total Cost | | | | 145 | Total Revenue | | | | 6500 | 6355 |
| Computed monthly profit | | | | | | | | | | 1059 |

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Promote contract farming for CIGs as a group instead of individual farmers. | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Organise field level meetings between PKSf PO's and CIG groups in order to integrate CIGs and LCS members in PACE activities. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately |
| Enter into MoU with PACE/PKSf for the provision of services to CIG and LCS members | PMU | December 2015 |
| Develop clear guidelines which define how the 'revolving fund' mechanism should be implemented | PMU | August 2015 |
| Undertake regular in-depth cost-benefit analyses of various IGA to identify and scale up those activities that are most likely to provide high profit rates | PMU/DMU/UMU | June 2016 |
| Improve the quality of the cost-benefit analyses currently undertaken as per new template | PMU/DMU/UMU | August 2015 |

Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP)

51. The official launching of the CALIP at the end of January 2015 was followed by five district level start-up workshops held in February and March. An activity sequence covering a five year implementation period was developed as an output of the Start-up workshop including an initial work plan to be included in the 2014-15 AWPB. The plans were perhaps too ambitious given the fact that only three months were available for implementation. Evidently very few of the activities included in the initial work plan have been implemented. Consequently focus has been on preparatory activities for the 2015-2016 FY.

52. The limited implementation progress is due to several factors such as delays in: the recruitment of the Senior Climate Change Specialist (recruitment process was re-launched and is expected to be completed at the end of August) and the Development Specialist (recruited and will assume duty in June 2015); the finalisation of the MoUs for the capacity building in weather and flash flood forecasting and warning; identification of service providers for some of the training activities and logistics involved in conducting the district level workshops and roll-out.

53. The mission recommends the planning for FY2015/2016 should take into account and include the delayed activities so as to compensate for the time lost in 2014/2015. In addition the Senior Climate Change Specialist should be recruited without further delay and assume duty by August 2015. This will expedite the implementation of key activities.

CALIP: Component 2 – Community Infrastructure

54. Some sites have been identified by the Upazila and District teams for various types of infrastructure based on the surveys of wave action intensity, poverty levels and willingness of community to participate and contribute. At PMU level, 12 (22 planned) village protection

infrastructures, 27 (14 planned) village internal services, 9 (10 planned) killas protection and 5 (15 planned) road slope protection have been approved. Works are expected to start over the next few months depending on the formation and training of the LCS and the availability of materials (sourcing and transportation). Diligence will be required to avoid delays in execution of the contracts and ensure the maintenance of the installed infrastructure. One site has been identified for the model villages in Kishoregonj. The site selection is constrained by the availability of Khas land and volumes of excavated material thus it would be prudent to target areas close to larger canals as planned by the PMU. None of the beel bank protection activities (10 planned for 2014/2015) have been initiated due to issues linked with the identification and demarcation of the beels for the BUGs as detailed under Component 3.

CALIP: Component 4 – Livelihood Protection

55. Thus far 460 groups have been formed in preparation for training (Village forestry 243, pond fisheries 53, improved wood/bamboo/cane 60 and vocational training 104). At present, 100 persons (in 5 batches of 20) have been trained in pond fisheries (61 males and 39 women) in Sunamganj, Habiganj and Netrokona. The trainers are local experts, Upazila and District fisheries officers and farm managers. For the village forestry training, and MoU has been signed with the BFRI in April and two batches of training of trainers are planned for June. The step down training to the community level is expected to start in August. The RfP for procurement of vocational training services is being developed consisting of five packages (repairs, electrical, female oriented, masonry and carpentry). The improved wood/bamboo/cane training requires an institutional service provider and will start with a piloting phase to assess suitability of the institutions. A total of 19,348 people were expected to be trained in 2014/2015 FY, and will be trained in 2015/2016 FY. Most of the training is male oriented even though women are usually more vulnerable to climate change impacts as they often have lower adaptive capacity. The project will select training courses - men and women beneficiaries - on the demand basis in the haor area.

56. The mission recommends additional training activities be identified for the women with input from the gender advisor (examples discussed include candle and pickle making; catering is perhaps a more suitable name for the cook training). Furthermore, the planned job opportunities and market analysis for better targeting of the training activities should be undertaken as soon as the Senior Development Specialist is on board.

CALIP: Component 5 - Capacity and knowledge for building resilience is rate as *moderately satisfactory* (4).

57. Only activities related to the Flash Flood Early Warning System have been initiated. Two MoUs have been approved (for Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and the Institute of Flood and Water Management (IWFM) at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology). The MoU with the Bangladesh Water Development Board - Flood Forecasting Warning Center (FFWC) is yet to be finalised. The outstanding issue is the request by FFWC to upgrade the Mike 11 software (the 2012 version to replace their current 2000 version which is incompatible with windows XP operating system) in lieu of the fast computer. It is noted that the existing software is adequate to develop the flash flood forecasting models required for CALIP. However the software upgrade would facilitate the work of the modellers and also enable FFWC to benefit from the compatibility with more current computer hardware operating systems.

58. During a meeting held with BMD, FFWC and IWFM it was agreed to revise the BWDB MoU to indicate the resources intended for the fast computers could be a contribution towards the cost of the software upgrade. FFWC would source the required additional amount of 1.1 million from elsewhere. The signature of the MoU will be followed by issuance of a contract by BWDB to the Institute of Water Modelling, which is expected to take a few weeks to finalise. It was also agreed that the MoU for BMD be modified regarding the payment schedule for the remote sensing specialist to allow a continuous engagement period of 19 months. The signature of all the MoUs will enable the modellers to commence their work and avoid further delays in delivery of expected outputs and outcomes from the flash flood early warning system.

59. **CALIP: Monitoring and Evaluation.** RIMS indicator 1.8.5 "Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change" is mandatory for all projects with ASAP financing to report on. This is a first level indicator that should be incorporated in the M&E system and included in the next RIMS report to be submitted by HILIP/CALIP. Two additional RIMS indicators were also brought to the attention of the PMU MEK Specialist.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Complete recruitment of Senior Climate Change Specialist | LGED/PMU | August 2015 |
| Include 2014/2015 non implemented activities in the 2015/2016 AWPB | PMU/DMU/UMU | July 2015 |
| Identify additional training activities for women with input from the gender advisor | PMU/DMU | July 2015 |
| Conduct a job opportunities and market analysis to enhance targeting of the training activities | PMU | September 2015 |
| Incorporate in the M&E system and report on RIMS indicators related to climate resilience | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Revise and sign MoUs with implementing partners FFEWS (BUET, BWDB and BMD) | PMU/BUET/BWDB/BMD | June 2015 |

D. Project Implementation Progress

60. **Project management performance** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The project management structure and PMU have been established in line with the Financing Agreement and Project Design Report. The lead project agency LGED, has established the PMU at its Headquarters, District Management Units (DMUs) in the five project districts and Upazila Management Units (UMUs). The first steps of inter-agency coordination and collaboration were made involving the technical line agencies such as DLS, DAE and DoF. The project activities are being implemented in all five districts. The new Project Director, appointed in November 2014, is the third person to fill this position. It is important to avoid high rotation in this key function. The new project director is handling the HILIP/CALIP in order to address the current issues.

61. **Coherence between AWPB and implementation** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Overall, field implementation operations observed by the mission were in line with the AWPB 2014–15 and the project has made significant progress in terms of implementation of all activities as per the last approved AWPB. Nevertheless and as of 30/04/15, only 43% of the planned activities have been realized.

62. **Monitoring and Evaluation** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The project has decentralized M&E by putting in place a bottom-up reporting system, from union (CDF), Upazila (SO, UPC, concerned coordinator), district levels (DMEO, DPC) to PMU level (MEK Specialist). The mission suggested that the MEK specialist should also be informed in the every step of reporting from upazila level to district level. The district M&E officers should closely work with both the district project coordinators and MEK specialist at PMU.

63. At PMU, the overall M&E work is supervised by the MEK officer with the support of the Planning and Implementation Specialist regarding to overall annual work plan as well as financial aspect. The mission had discussion with district monitoring staff and Upazila project coordinators to ensure that they were in charge of quality control and the regular field visit of concerned M&E staffs.

64. The MEK specialist receives monthly reports from five district M&E officers, and produce quarterly and annual progress reports that contain the physical progress of all activities. Nevertheless, there is room to improve a systematic M&E system especially in quarterly reports (now available only annual reports) as the current system heavily focus on quantitative data collection and compilation, rather than addressing results, follow-up (continuous process) and data analysis in order to identify success factors and the bottlenecks (what is not progressing and why) if any.

65. Regular communication and information sharing between MEK officer and all project staff (not only M&E staff) is a key. The concerned specialists at PMU should work closely with the MEK officer and review related reports including financial reports to serve as a basis for analyzing problem areas of un-started activities in particular and assessing progress towards intended results.

66. The current Action Plan of Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management was revised according to the last year supervision mission's recommendation and submitted to IFAD in July 2014. M&E activities and timeframe should be strategically developed for the project performance assessment as a whole based on clear indicators. CALIP intervention also needs to be integrated. Use of participatory monitoring and evaluation is mentioned in the M&E Action Plan but not yet put in place. The participatory monitoring mechanisms by LCS, BUG, CIG, MMC and IMC members during regular stakeholder and focus group meetings could be a way to ensure commitment, ownership,

follow-up, and feedback on performance as well as social and economic change of their communities. Integrated mapping of project interventions should be done and used as effective planning tool as it would provide a better understanding the linkage and structure of all interventions. Furthermore, the monitoring information should be available to and used by the project management to ensure that project is implementing as efficiently and effectively as possible.

67. **Baseline Data:** The HILIP's Baseline Result and Impact Management System (RIMS) Survey, which contains data on poverty and livelihood key indicators, was carried out prior the start of HILIP. However, there are many new activities integrated under CALIP interventions. Thus, a baseline should be separately conducted within the current year. Given the fact that HILIP is reaching half of its project life, the mission also recommended to carry out a midterm outcome study on completed roads, markets, beels, employment generation and LCS's return of invested profit with an emphasis on women beneficiaries to ensure that second level results will be available ahead the project's Mid Term Review next year.

68. **RIMS indicators:** HILIP's 2014 RIMS first level results have been reported to IFAD. RIMS first level indicators for CALIP are also selected and expected to report from 2015. The mission also requested the MEK officer to identify suitable RIMS second-level indicators, which will be reported from next year onwards.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Carry out HILIP's midterm outcome study on completed roads, markets, beels, livelihood activities to CIG and return of invested profit of LCS and BUG with an emphasis on women beneficiaries based on logical framework and RIMS indicators. | PMU/M&E unit | October 2015 |
| Conduct CALIP's baseline study | PMU | September 2015 |
| Mapping of project interventions | PMU/M&E unit | July 2015 |
| Revise the current M&E action plan and develop specific workplan for 2015 including CALIP's intervention | PMU/M&E unit | Immediate |

69. **Gender focus** is rated as *highly satisfactory* (6). HILIP/CALIP has mainstreamed gender aspect to all interventions through different grassroots institutions namely LCS, BUG and CIG. The mission observed and appreciated the women involvement in development and decision making process.

70. HILIP has been creating short-term employment opportunities for women through construction (LCS) and beel excavation work (BUG) which generate 212,681 labour days (under component 1-3) to rural poor women. Furthermore, the project has created opportunity for women to become self-employed through enrollment in CIG with its training and demonstration support. To date, HILIP involves 36,000 women from LCS, BUG, CIG and MMC/IMC. Of those, 5,597 LCS women has been provided construction and social awareness training specially on gender issue and early marriage. All 13,750 CIG women have received training on crop/horticulture, poultry/livestock, fisheries and innovative business; 422 women have directly been involved in the productive role with the training and demonstration support of the project. Additionally, ten women and many local youth have participated in two weeks paravets training and their service is now benefitting their entire community on livestock resource development.

71. Small animals like duck, chicken, sheep and goats are commonly recognized as women's assets. The mission visited CIG women who make good profit these activities. The project also ensures women's access to natural resource. The mission also observed that the profit of a BUG was equally distributed between women and men. Moreover, the project has set up day care centres at construction sites to fulfil the need of women. Therefore, women were enjoying their motherhood and at the same time becoming part of the labor force.

72. The gender advisor has developed HILIP's Gender Training Manual and Gender Action Plan (GAP) that mainstreams gender focus in all HILIP's activities. However, the project should go beyond the output gender focus and also address gender aspect in the upcoming outcome study.

73. **Poverty focus** is rated as *highly satisfactory* (6). Haor Basin is one of the poorest regions of Bangladesh. In general, socio-economic conditions in the project areas appear to be very poor and extremely vulnerable to adverse weather conditions, with most households were facing food insecure with at least facing one hungry season in a year and suffering from extensive annual flooding. The prevalence of malnutrition was also widespread among children. It is important to note that all direct beneficiaries of the project (LCS, BUG and CIG members) are poor, LCS women are in particular the

poorest of the poor due to a number of factors that include: lack of access to natural resources; lack of access to services; seasonal isolation; and extreme biophysical constraints to production of crop, livestock, poultry etc.

74. **Effectiveness of targeting approach** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. In five districts of the Haor basin: Netrakona, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Kishorganj and Sunamganj, the target group includes poor rural people; smallholder farming households; small fishing households; women from poor households; and small traders and intermediaries in local markets. The project has been implementing different activities to grassroots institutions based on their needs and capacities e.g. giving employment opportunity through infrastructure work to LCSs, building BUGs' capacity and expand access to natural resources and offering various trainings to CIGs. The project could also link different group members who have common demand. Improved infrastructure will also indirectly benefit communities, as it would reduce transportation time and costs while increasing the volume of marketed goods. The project is also working with 125 indigenous members of ethnic minorities (Garo community in Netrokona), of which 95 are women.

75. **Knowledge Management, Innovation and Learning** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The project is proactive on knowledge and experience dissemination with the great support from the MEK specialist and Gender Advisor who act as focal point persons. Knowledge management activities, such as exchange visit across districts, day observation and media broadcasting, are planned and communicated to field staff. A knowledge sharing seminar was held in December 2014 at Kalakanda of Netrakona District. The HILIP's beneficiaries (farmers) shared knowledge on winter vegetables cultivation. Some HILIP farmers collected improved seed and advanced technology from the expert of HILIP. They made a significant change in their vegetable production and got profit. Furthermore, the project recently celebrated International Women Day on 8 March 2015 as it is critically significant for awareness rising on gender and women's rights of project staff as well as the community it works with. Many cases studies, bulletin, gender report have been published and share widely on IFADAsia and LGED websites. For example, gender briefs on motherhood and women labour force, employment generation and women entrepreneurship development by profit money have been shared with LGED's Gender and Development Forum and published in the LGED annual report. The mission recommended the project to share studies and publication to Department of women and Children Affair. The mission also encouraged the project to share critical lessons learned from potential future failures as they constitute valuable feedback to avoid repeating similar mistakes in the future. Last but not least, CALIP is expected to add more innovative element, scale up best practice and test new adaptation interventions in the project.

76. **Climate and environment focus** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. No major issues were raised by the project implementation teams or community members regarding environmental sustainability. The field visits during the mission illustrated adequate site management pertaining to storage of materials and the maintenance of the surroundings. The designs for the infrastructure incorporate location specific considerations to minimise adverse environmental impacts particularly in the materials used and submersible properties. The canal excavation sites showed some good practice in use of the excavated materials to reinforce the banks. The vegetation being planted on the banks, grass and then trees, will help in stabilisation. The CALIP activities are aimed at building resilience to climate change. As detailed in the Annex: Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection, most of the activities planned for 2014/2015FY have not been implemented. However, some of the activities under the HILIP, particularly the submersible roads, slope protection and the livelihood diversification activities are in effect climate change adaptation strategies for the Haor region.

E. Fiduciary Aspects

77. **Financial management** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. The mission's main concerns regard: (i) the inadequacy of finance staffing arrangements at PMU level, and (ii) weaknesses in financial reporting, due to the absence of computerised systems. Financial management for HILIP and CALIP is implemented at PMU and DMU level, with the PMU responsible for consolidating financial reports as required for disbursement, audit, counterpart funds mobilization and project management purposes.

78. **Staffing at PMU level**. The role of the PMU Finance Unit is key, considering the substantial size of resources allocated to HILIP and CALIP projects (USD 133 million), the multiple financing sources (IFAD, Spanish Trust Fund, ASAP, GoB), the mix of projects (HILIP and CALIP) and the complexity of operations (decentralised implementation). To meet these significant demands, the Finance Unit must

be adequately staffed, with the right mix of accounting competencies and IT capability. The current staffing includes one Accounts Officer (ACO)⁴ and two Finance Assistants. The mission was not satisfied with the profile of the ACO (lack of involvement, limited English language skills and lack of experience in donor-funded projects). The mission recommends (i) the urgent appointment of a new ACO with the required educational level, experience, English language capability and computer literacy, (ii) the recruitment of a qualified Financial Management Specialist to support day-to-day operations and assist in the transition to a computerised accounting and financial reporting system, and (iii) the renewal of the former (retired) AO's contract until the first two recommendations are implemented.

79. Staffing at DMU level. Each DMU has an LGED Accountant (for component 1 operations) and a Finance Assistant (for all other HILIP-CALIP operations). Based on the review of the 5 districts' financial/accounting operations, the mission was satisfied with the qualifications and capacity of the staff.

80. Accounting and financial reporting. The project is on the cash basis of accounting and uses a *manual, single-entry* system where transactions are hand-written into cashbooks, general ledgers, and registers of bills, fixed assets, GoB, checks issued, advances and contracts. In this manual environment, accounting procedures are duplicative and time-consuming, the financial data produced is not reliable and the audit trail is easily lost. Monthly financial reporting by DMUs and consolidation by PMU, done on Excel, is highly error-prone, and critical information needed for good financial management (such as monitoring of budget, commitments, treasury, contract schedules and advances) is not readily available. Finally, no backup measures are in place, should these manual books be damaged or destroyed. In order to address these constraints, the mission recommends the immediate purchase and installation of a specialised, proven, accounting software, already adapted to project and donor needs (including analytical coding of transactions, production of withdrawal applications and financial statements, AWPB monitoring, contract management); all finance staff at PMU and DMU level should be fully trained on the use of the software.

81. Internal controls. Expenditure authorization processes at the PMU and DMUs were found to be satisfactory. However, in addition to the internal controls shortcomings induced by the use of a manual accounting system, the mission has noted the following:

- Absence of an effective financial, administrative and accounting procedures manual
- Lack of control over the allocation of expenditure to the proper expense category and component, leading to allocation errors being undetected
- Incomplete monthly financial report from the DMUs to the PMUs, and limited verification procedures by the PMU
- Lack of segregation in the preparation and approval of reconciliations.

Specific recommendations addressing these issues are included in the appendix to the supervision report.

82. Administrative management. The project is implemented by a total of 314 staff (236 contractual staff, 73 LGED staff and 5 outsourced support staff) stationed in the PMU, the 5 DMUs and 14 UMUs. All staff are subject to a one-way, confidential performance evaluation once a year. The mission recommends that the performance evaluation procedure for contractual staff involve (i) objectives setting at the beginning of the year (based on the AWPB and the staff's TOR), and (ii) a half-yearly face-to-face meeting between the staff and his/her superior to discuss the staff's achievements and improvement needs, using a written form (signed by both) for record purposes.

83. The PMU and the DMUs all maintain manual fixed assets registers, and the assets are generally tagged. However, the mission noted the lack of uniformity in the content of these manual registers, as well as the lack of periodic physical inventory. The mission recommends that an automated fixed assets management system be implemented as part of the accounting software system, and that physical inventories be conducted in June each year, by an independent staff, in each location.

84. AWPB execution. The table below shows performance against annual budgets since project start, up to 31/03/15 (amounts in thousands BDT)⁵:

⁴ The current ACO is an LGED staff transferred to the PMU in May 15; the former (retired) ACO has been temporarily retained as a consultant, pending confirmation of new staffing arrangements and handover.

⁵ Budget figures for the fiscal years 2012-13 and 2013-14 do not correspond to IFAD-approved AWPBs, but to GoB approved annual budgets, which are the bases for project implementation.

| | Comp. 1 | Comp. 2 | Comp. 3 | Comp. 4 | Comp.5 | CALIP | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Fiscal year 2012-13 | | | | | | | |
| Budget | 30 577 | 72 307 | 3 759 | 4 241 | 108 303 | - | 219 187 |
| Actual | 61 700 | 26 391 | 357 | 12 739 | 103 541 | - | 204 728 |
| % execution | 202% | 37% | 10% | 300% | 96% | - | 93% |
| Fiscal year 2013-14 | | | | | | | |
| Budget | 494 350 | 228 970 | 7 881 | 13 319 | 138 980 | - | 883 500 |
| Actual | 496 128 | 213 538 | 6 589 | 20 313 | 145 974 | - | 882 542 |
| % execution | 100% | 93% | 84% | 153% | 105% | - | 100% |
| Fiscal year 2014-15 | | | | | | | |
| Budget | 602 400 | 687 800 | 120 100 | 42 000 | 160 500 | 246 606 | 1 859 406 |
| Actual (9 months) | 291 598 | 399 247 | 7 073 | 24 776 | 76 879 | 0 | 799 573 |
| % execution | 48% | 58% | 6% | 59% | 48% | - | 43% |

85. The low execution rate overall is due to the fact that (i) CALIP activities started late, (ii) most HILIP activities are carried out during the period January to June, and (iii) there is a time lag between completion of activities and payment, particularly for components 2 and 3 that are mostly implemented by LCS. The project expects execution rates to increase significantly by year-end.

86. The mission noted that the budget used by the PMU to implement its activities is not the IFAD-approved AWPB, but instead it is the GoB annual budget allocation (amounting to BDT 1 740 000 000 for the year 2014-15). The PMU prepares a very detailed monthly progress report – focusing mainly on physical progress – comparing actual data to the cost estimates. However, the project has no system in place for monitoring the financial execution of the AWPB. The mission recommends that the AWPB be aligned to the GoB annual budget allocation, and that a reliable budget monitoring system be put in place⁶.

87. Treasury and funds flow. Based on the AWPB, IFAD transfers funds for HILIP to the 3 designated accounts (IFAD loan and grant in USD, and Spanish Trust Fund loan in EUR), and for CALIP to the ASAP grant USD designated account, all held at the Bangladesh Bank. Following an authorization process from the Ministry of Finance to the Bangladesh Bank (through the MLGRDC), the PMU may request transfers from the DAs to the operational accounts in local currency. The DMUs in turn periodically request funds from the PMU for their 3 accounts (EXEN account for Component 1 expenses, DPC joint account for Component 2 and CALIP account). The calculation to determine the amounts for these cash transfers is not documented. Although the project has not experienced any cash shortages during the current fiscal year, cash tensions were observed in 2013-14. Given the nature and seasonality of its activities, the mission strongly recommends that the PMU prepare a half-yearly cash forecast (consolidating DMUs cash forecasts), and update it every month. Furthermore, joint signature of bank accounts is considered best practice and is therefore recommended for the HILIP and CALIP operational accounts.

88. Advances. In order to facilitate implementation (essentially at the district/upazila level), the project issues advances to the LCS and to project staff in charge of certain activities, and records these payments in manual advance registers. It is essential for the project to monitor the advances issued through an ageing report (to be automatically generated from the accounting software).

89. **Disbursement** is rated as *satisfactory* (5). The following table shows consolidated disbursements from IFAD-managed funds (IFAD loan, IFAD grant, Spanish Trust Fund loan and ASAP Trust Fund grant) as of 30/04/15 (amounts in SDR)⁷:

| Category # | DESCRIPTION | Allocated | Disbursed | % disbursed | Available balance |
|--------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1A | Civil works - Communication | 13 302 225 | 3 167 499 | 24% | 10 134 726 |
| 1B | Civil works - Community | 20 472 498 | 1 773 939 | 9% | 18 698 559 |
| 2 | Vehicles & equipment | 560 000 | 713 117 | 127% | -153 117 |
| 3 | Technical Assistance, Studies, training & workshops | 4 570 000 | 566 106 | 12% | 4 003 894 |
| 4 | Salaries & allowances | 8 270 000 | 1 263 301 | 15% | 7 006 699 |
| 5 | Operating expenses | 1 520 000 | 198 729 | 13% | 1 321 271 |
| | Unallocated | 3 450 000 | 0 | 0% | 3 450 000 |
| | Advances to designated account | 0 | 10 276 643 | - | -10 276 643 |
| TOTAL | | 52 144 724 | 17 959 335 | 34% | HH. 185 389 |

⁶ The budget monitoring system should comprise a monthly budget-to-actual statement (generated from the accounting software) and analysis of variances prepared jointly by the Accounts Officer and the component heads.

⁷ Data relating to the Spanish Trust Fund loan were converted from EUR to SDR using the rate at 30/04/15, i.e. 0.797417.

90. With regards to IFAD loan, the disbursement as of 30 April 2015 stands at 34% (see the table 5C-1) which shows satisfactory level given the fact that the project has just reached a third of its implementation period. However, this rate takes into account the advances to the designated accounts. Otherwise, the 'true' disbursement rate is merely 15% reflecting (i) the time lag between implementation and payment, coupled with the high seasonality of most activities, and (ii) the delays in the submission of withdrawal applications. In order to better match expenditure with IFAD disbursements, and to gradually reduce the amount of the advances, the project is requested to submit justification applications on a monthly basis.

91. The mission draws the project's attention to the over-disbursement in category 2, which is not allowed to exceed 130% of the allocated funds. This situation illustrates the need for a close monitoring of expenses by category in order to avoid over-spending.

92. Withdrawal Applications (WAs). The review of sample SOE documentation, both at PMU and DMU level, revealed the following issues:

- Contract monitoring forms (mandatory for IFAD) not in use
- Contract splitting to avoid a competitive bidding process (for goods)
- Claiming of LCS advances (rather than actual expenditure) in the WAs
- Limited use of purchase orders
- Poor filing (by nature of expenditure rather than chronologically, making any search cumbersome)
- Grouping of several expenses into one SOE item.

93. Designated Accounts (DA) reconciliations. The reconciliation of the CALIP designated account at 30/04/15 shows no difference, except for outstanding advances amounting to USD 21 098. On the other hand, the reconciliations prepared by the PMU for the 3 HILIP designated accounts could not be verified. As a matter of fact, since there is only 1 operational account for 3 DAs, the operational account balances, interest earned and final differences (theoretically representing uncleared advances) were 'calculated' rather than supported by any kind of evidence. The use of an accounting software in the future should enable the PMU to identify transactions by funding source and thus reconstitute operational account balances and other financial data for each designated account.

94. **Counterpart funds** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. The GoB contribution to the project is in two forms: exoneration from duties/taxes and co-financing of infrastructure and operating expenses. Counterpart and donor financing are recorded simultaneously in the project accounts, as expenses are incurred. As of 30/04/15, the total disbursement rate for the GoB contribution stands at 21%⁸ with a cumulative amount of USD 6.7 million, as shown in the following table (amounts in BDT):

| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Approved counterpart financing | 24 000 000 | 240 000 000 | 400 000 000 | 664 000 000 |
| Actual expenditure | 24 000 000 | 239 973 995 | 256 874 485 | 520 848 480 |
| Balance | 0 | 26 005 | 143 125 515 | 143 151 520 |

95. The project expects the full amount approved for 2014-15 to be expended before year-end, as current year activities are completed and payments are issued. This would bring disbursement rate to 27%.

96. **Compliance with loan covenants** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Most of the financing agreements covenants have been complied with by the project, except for the assets insurance (with the exception of vehicles), staff health/accident insurance, installation of the accounting software.

97. **Compliance with Procurement** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. The mission reviewed works procurement files for contracts for communication infrastructure in the five districts and PMU procurement files for goods and services, primarily for 2014/2015. Procurement is largely consistent with the approved procurement plan, Government rules and regulations, although opportunities exist to develop better practices and controls.

98. As of mid-April 2015 182 HILIP Component 1, Communication Infrastructure, packages, to the value of BDT 1,240,753,447, and goods to the value of BDT 92,080,670 had been procured. However, the mission found LGED's monitoring of the delivery of the procurement plan to be somewhat limited. In the absence of a Procurement Specialist, one PMU staff member has the sole

⁸ Total GoB contribution for the project amounts to USD 32 million (see section B. 10 of the HILIP financing agreement).

responsibility for this, using a self-designed spreadsheet, which does not record amendments to costs or subsequent actual costs. Nor is the spreadsheet officially linked to the procurement plan itself. A procurement plan monitoring spreadsheet, that encompasses such functions, is used in many other IFAD projects and is available to LGED for immediate adoption.

99. The mission was advised that an estimated 85% - 90% of LGED procurements are now conducted via Bangladesh's e-Government Procurement portal (e-GP). Furthermore, the first HILIP e-tender has been approved. Potential vendors are likely to be familiar with e-GP via non-HILIP dealings with LGED, and, apart from increased efficiency, LGED staff advised the mission that they appreciate the reduction in the ability for tender manipulation that e-GP affords.

100. Currently LGED requires IFAD prior approval for the procurement of goods and works above USD 200,000, and for services above USD100,000. In the interest of consistency, the mission considers it prudent to align monetary thresholds with the, concurrent, Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP). This will include reducing the requirement for prior IFAD approval for works to USD150,000 and goods to USD 100,000, for National Competitive Bidding (NCB), and USD 30,000 when recruiting Individual Consultants.

101. **Audit** is rated as *moderately satisfactory* (4). Donor-funded projects in Bangladesh are audited by the Foreign Aided Project Audit Directorate (FAPAD) of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh, the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of the country. The last fiscal year ended on 30 June 2014. FAPAD conducted HILIP's audit in September/October, with 5-6 day visits to each district and to PMU. The audit report was received by IFAD on 6 January 2015. It was not fully compliant with IFAD's audit guidelines, as the statement of fixed assets, comparison of budget versus actuals and WA schedule were missing. Opinions on the financial statements, special accounts and SOEs were provided and were unqualified. The management letter contained nine audit observations, of which one had been settled at the time of the mission. The first audit of CALIP's accounts will be for FY 2015, as disbursement started in November 2014.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Appoint a new qualified Accounts Officer, recruit a Financial Management Specialist and renew former ACO's contract | Project Director | 31 July 15 |
| Acquire and install a specialised accounting software (including fixed assets management) and have full training of PMU/DMU finance staff | Project Director | 31 August 15 |
| Align the AWPB to the GoB budget allocation, and implement a budget monitoring system (with the accounting software) | Project Director | 30 June 15 31 August 15 |
| Prepare half-yearly cash forecasts with monthly updates | Accounts Officer | Starting June 15 |
| Monitor advances through an ageing report | Accounts Officer | 30 September 15 |
| Submit a justification WA to IFAD on a monthly basis | Accounts Officer | Starting July 15 |
| Implement contract monitoring forms | PMU/DMUs | Immediate |
| Claim expenditure rather than advances on WAs | Accounts Officer | Continuous |
| Systematically use purchase orders for goods and non-intellectual services | PMU/DMUs | Immediate |
| Closely monitor spending on Category II | Accounts Officer | Continuous |
| Draft a full financial, administrative and accounting procedures manual | Project Director | 31 October 15 |
| Introduce objectives setting and face-to-face meetings in the performance evaluation process for project staff | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| Conduct a physical inventory of assets at PMU, DMUs and UMUs | Finance Unit | Each year in June |
| Submit complete FY 2014-15 audit report (including fixed assets statements, budget vs actuals, schedule of WAs) | FAPAD/ Finance Unit | 10 December 15 or earlier |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Submit annual financial statements to FAPAD for audit within six weeks of fiscal year-end | Finance Unit | 15 August 15 |
| Submit copies of internal audit reports in English language to IFAD | LGED Internal Audit | From now on |
| Conduct 100% of procurements for works and goods via e-GP | Project Director | Immediate |
| Recruit a full-time Procurement Specialist to monitor the delivery of the procurement plan. | Project Director | 31 July 15 |
| Adopt the procurement plan monitoring spreadsheet in use by most IFAD projects | Project Director | For 2015-16 fiscal year |
| Ensure past practice of splitting procurement packages to avoid competitive bidding processes is banned | Project Director | Continuous |

F. Sustainability

102. **Institutional building** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The core strategy of project is grassroots institutional capacity building for enabling sustainable rural transformation. In order to foster this development, the groups were formed for social mobilization, receiving training as well as providing services. This can then lead to participation, empowerment and the impetus to take responsibility for development activities. Some LCSs and CIGs would phase out after completion of construction work and trainings respectively. Nevertheless, the mission observed many CIG members remains together and have adopted technologies/methods (vegetable plots, paravets, duckling and etc.) by investing their own saving or getting loan from local NGOs, while LCS beneficiaries have invested their wage and profit saving in income generating activities (shops/stalls, livestock and vegetable gardening etc). This shows self-reliance and leads to sustainable self-employment. Furthermore, the project should ensure legal entity of BUGs and lease right.

103. **Empowerment** (social sustainability) is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. HILIP is empowering poor people particularly women in need through creating access to different grassroots institutions and leadership and entrepreneurship. Though it might be too early to assess the impact but monitoring data shows the promising results on economic and social empowerment. The use of labor-intensive approaches to work, including beel and canal re-excavation by BUGs and construction work by LCSs leads to local employment-creation. Moreover, the mission discussed CIG members who improve their wellbeing from receiving livelihood trainings on duckling and chicken rearing. They are now small entrepreneurs who have regular income and make good profit. Their increased income also accounts for local economic growth.

104. **Quality of beneficiary participation** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. By focusing on the demand by the poor, it has been found full involvement from individuals since it is well understood that the assets will benefit to themselves and entire communities. Agriculture and livestock extension by other CIG farmers after the demonstration was also reported. The project has been enhancing the ability of the poor to participate in their own decision-making thanks to specific training and empowerment generated from the newly created local group.

105. **Responsiveness of service providers** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. Contractors have been found very responsive and have all met the necessary specifications during construction.

106. **Exit strategy** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. The project is currently in the pilot stage and moving to the development stage. Ensuring technical assistance and financial inclusion are keys for sustainability. For example, linking the livelihoods trainings with value chain development and financial institutions would enable CIGs set up their own business. A formal agreement between HILIP/CALIP and PACE should be officially signed. This market-based approach is therefore expected to continue without long-term support from the project. The project should also consider to expand the livelihood trainings to LCS beneficiaries, not only limited to CIGs. With regards to infrastructure maintenance, the Rural Road Maintenance Policy has been approved in 2014. The maintenance of Union and Upazila roads will be under the responsibility of LGED, while the maintenance of village roads will be under Union Parishads. However, the project should create a community maintenance mechanism for village protection works while maintaining necessary routine spending during project period. MMC will take responsibility for the management and upkeep of rural markets. Linking beneficiaries to concerned local government department would ensure long term

service support to beneficiaries. Nevertheless, the project should develop a clear exit strategy for all components and ensure the participation and consultation with beneficiaries.

107. **Potential for scaling up and replication** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. HILIP is building on the SCBRMP's lessons learned, and CALIP is further extending the HILIP's scope of work with a specific focus on the community and ecological resilience to climate change. The community infrastructure, livelihood protection and natural resources management are all being implemented and further strengthened by CALIP to build up resilience to climate change.

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Develop a clear exit strategy paper for all project components | Project Director | 31 December 15 |

G. Other

108. **Physical and financial assets** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. It is too early to assess impact of the project in increasing individually owned physical or financial assets. Nevertheless, the project will expand access and control over fundamental common assets – road, market, capital, land, knowledge and technologies. The improved infrastructure has impacts on reduced transportation time and access to market and other facilities. In the long run, this extended access will likely generate an increase in personal wealth to community members benefiting from such improvement.

109. **Food security** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. It is early to fully assess food security result. The upcoming outcome study would provide robust evidence on this aspect. However, in many cases, the mission noted that an increased income lead to reinvestment in productive activities which generate an extra income that can be spent on food. Community infrastructure (roads and markets) also facilitates competitive markets and more food supply, thus lower price.

110. **Quality of natural assets improvement and climate resilience** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. No major environment issue has been detected. CALIP aims to improve climate resilience and promote renewable technologies. However, its implementation has only recently started.

H. Conclusion

111. The project has made relatively good progress in all components during this third year of implementation. HILIP/CALIP project should be instrumental in developing a good road network to connect remote and vulnerable villages and in improving income and wellbeing of one of the most economically and socially depressed areas of the country. The main focus in the next and coming years has to be the expansion of activities to make up for lost time and fully utilize the limited construction period available in the haor districts through proper advance planning and strong monitoring and supervision from the PMU, five XEN offices and district project offices.

112. In order to achieve successfully the overall HILIP/CALIP objectives, the mission highly recommend that by the end of 2015, all the Beels to be formally transferred, with MOUs signed, all the procurement to be finalized for the component 1 and 2, a HILIP/CALIP /PACE formal agreement should be signed in order to better link CIG and LCS beneficiaries with value chain and microfinance support, the mapping also should be available for all components and allow to visualize the HILIP/CALIP synergies. In the same vein, all the exit strategy should be formalized and disseminate at beneficiary levels. By end of 2016 - 2017, all infrastructures should be ended in order to concentrate on the institutional development, the implementation of the maintenance system, the income generation activities development / consolidation and implementation of the exit strategy.

113. As of today, the financial management has been found moderately satisfactory. The PMU staffing in terms of finance and procurement need to be deeply reviewed and the accounting software to be immediately purchase, install and operational. In addition, the overall PMU staff evaluation needs to be improved in order to gain in efficiency.

114. An implementing support or supervision mission will be held in the coming months and not later than October to ensure that the fiduciary recommendations has been fully implemented. IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh endorse all findings and recommendations of this Aide Memoire.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|-------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Country | Bangladesh | | | Project ID | 1585 [1100001585] | Loan/DSF/Grant FI No. | 847 |
| Project | Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection | | | | | Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant FI No. | |
| Date of Update | 10-June-2015 | | | | | | |
| Supervising Inst. | IFAD/IFAD | | | | | | |
| No. of Supervisions | 3 | No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions | 2 | | | | |
| Last Supervision | 09-20 May 2015 | Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission | 10-Apr-2015 | | | | |

| | | | | | USD million | Disb. Rate % |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Approval | 15-Sep-2011 | | | Total financing | 133.00 | 31 |
| Agreement | 18-Jul-2012 | Effectiveness lag | 10.2 | IFAD Total | 71.00 | 34 |
| Entry into force | 18-Jul-2012 | PAR value | Not at risk | IFAD loan | 55.00 | 34 |
| First disbursement | 29-Nov-2012 | | | IFAD grant | 1.00 | 21 |
| MTR | | Last amendment | | ASAP grant | 15.00 | 10 |
| Original completion | 30-Sep-2020 | Last audit | | Domestic Total | 32.00 | |
| Current completion | 30-Sep-2020 | | | National Govern | 32.00 | 20 |
| Current closing | 30-Jun-2021 | | | External Cofinancing Total | 30.00 | |
| No. of extensions | 31-Mar-2021 | | | Spanish Fund | 30.00 | 37 |
| | 0 | | | | | |

Project Performance Ratings

| B.1 Fiduciary Aspects | Last | Current | B.2 Project implementation progress | Last | Current |
|--|------|---------|--|------|---------|
| 1. Quality of financial management | 4 | 4 | 1. Quality of project management | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Acceptable disbursement rate | 4 | 5 | 2. Performance of M&E | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Counterpart funds | 3 | 4 | 3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation | 5 | 4 |
| 4. Compliance with financing covenants | 5 | 4 | 4. Gender focus | 5 | 6 |
| 5. Compliance with procurement | 5 | 4 | 5. Poverty focus | 5 | 6 |
| 6. Quality and timeliness of audits | 5 | 4 | 6. Effectiveness of targeting approach | 5 | 5 |
| | | | 7. Innovation and learning | 4 | 5 |
| | | | 8. Climate and environment focus | 5 | 5 |

| B.3 Outputs and outcomes | Last | Current | B.4 Sustainability | Last | Current |
|---|------|---------|---|------|---------|
| 1. Communication Infrastructure | 5 | 5 | 1. Institution building (organizations, etc.) | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Community Infrastructure | 4 | 5 | 2. Empowerment | 5 | 5 |
| 3. Community Resource Management | 5 | 4 | 3. Quality of beneficiary participation | 5 | 5 |
| 4. Livelihood Protection | 5 | 5 | 4. Responsiveness of service providers | 4 | 5 |
| 5. Capacity and knowledge for building resilience | NA | 4 | 5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality) | 5 | 4 |
| | | | 6. Potential for scaling up and replication | 4 | 5 |

B.5 Justification of ratings

The project has made significant progress regarding the infrastructure work (component 1 and 2) and capacity building through livelihood improvement training (component 4). Community Resource Management (component 3) is still lags behind the target as many beels are not yet formally transferred. Knowledge management, gender and poverty focuses are strong areas. The decentralized M&E system is promising, but needs cross monitoring and close supervision from PMU level. Regarding fiduciary aspects, the project's financial reporting capacity is expected to improve with implementation of an accounting software and related training. Furthermore, the PMU finance unit is understaffed and must urgently be reinforced. Timeliness and completeness of audit reports should be improved. In respect to

procurement, whilst the project largely follows Government rules and regulations, opportunities exist to develop better practice. The anticipated increased in the use of e-tendering for the procurement of works and goods will assist in doing this, as will filling the current vacancy for a Procurement Specialist within the PMU.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

| | | Last | Current |
|-----|---|------|---------|
| C.1 | Physical/financial assets | 4 | 4 |
| C.2 | Food security | 4 | 4 |
| C.3 | Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience | 5 | 5 |
| C.4 | Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2) | 5 | 5 |

Rationale for implementation progress rating

The mission found the project implementation progress over the last period as moderately satisfactory. According to the 2015 AWPB, the overall financial implementation progress has been achieved at 43% as of 31 March 2015. The project has successfully implemented a number of recommendations made by last year supervision mission.

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| C.5 | Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4) | 5 | 5 |
|-----|--|---|---|

Rationale for development objectives rating

The project implementation is progressing towards the development objectives. The project is scaling up successful interventions of the SCBRMP, and expected to complete all infrastructure work in a timely manner (by 2017) in order to maximum benefit of poor people in the haors.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| C.6 Risks <i>Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability</i> | | | |
| Fiduciary aspects | The risk is currently medium and is expected to be mitigated by measures implemented in July - August 2015. The risk will be re-assessed at the next mission. | | |
| Project implementation progress | No particular risks. | | |
| Outputs and outcomes | The key is to focus on completing the rural infrastructure work, strengthening all grassroots organizations as well as ensuring land title and water bodies provision | | |
| Sustainability | No major risks are concerned. | | |

Proposed Follow-up

| Issue / Problem | Recommended Action | Timing | Status |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------|
| Financial management | Acquisition and installation of a specialised accounting software adapted to project and donor and training of PMU/DMU finance staff | 31 August 2015 | |
| AWPB 2014 – 2015 Component 1 and 2 | Review the target set out in AWPB and update the program as well as finalize actions to complete remaining of target infrastructure works by June 2018. | 30 June 2018 | |
| Component 3 | Complete transfer of remaining water bodies and formation of BUGs Complete MoUs of 200 new water bodies between MoL and HILIP | After the end of lease period December 2015 | |
| Component 4 and sustainability | Enter into MoU with PACE/PKSF for the provision of financial and technical services to CIG and LCS members | December 2015 | |

Additional observations

Appendix 2: Combined Logical Framework of HILIP and CALIP (Revised, May 2015)

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources | Assumptions |
|---|--|---|--|
| A. PROJECT GOAL | | | |
| The Project Goal will be to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% of the randomly sampled households with improvement in household asset ownership index. (RIMS) ➤ 20% reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition. (RIMS) | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. | No major natural disasters. No major price inflation for rice |
| B. PROJECT OBJECTIVE (HILIP & CALIP) | | | |
| HILIP: The development objective is to improve living standards and reduce the vulnerability of the poor. The project is expected to directly benefit 115,000 rural poor households. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35,000 HHHs Increase in incomes by atleast 30% by participating the project ➤ 8,000 HHHs reduction in losses and damages from flood waters, wave action and disease. ➤ 35% drop in experiencing two hungry seasons (RIMS) | RIMS surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion. Participatory assessments with target households. | No major economic slow down. Inflation kept under control. |
| In addition, CALIP will strengthen the community and ecological resilience to climate change in the Haor region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 115,000 of HHHs made resilient⁹ | | |
| C. COMPONENT OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS | | | |
| COMPONENT 1: Communication Infrastructure (HILIP) | | | |
| Outcome 1: Enhanced access to markets, livelihood opportunities and social services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Traffic volume for Upazila and Union roads increase by 80%. ➤ Increase in the volume of goods marketed by 50%. ➤ 40% of HHHs reporting benefit from project roads (RIMS). ➤ 90% of the project-constructed roads maintain under good condition (RIMS) | Road user surveys. Market surveys. MICS Surveys. RIMS and baseline survey | Slow pace of economic growth. Short of labour. |
| OUTPUTS: Construction of Upazila and union roads. Construction bridges and culverts. Construction of boat landing platforms (ghats) | 250 km road completed 1750 running metres of bridges and culverts constructed. 50 landing ghats built. 1.4 million man-days of wage employment in construction works created | Project progress reports | No major damage to roads by floods and wave action. |
| COMPONENT 2: Community Infrastructure (HILIP + CALIP) | | | |
| Outcome 2: Enhanced village mobility, increase in farm production and protection against extreme weather events. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HILIP: Traffic volume increased by 100%. ➤ 90% of project-built markets well operational (RIMS) ➤ 100% of project-built markets with MMC ➤ CALIP: Decrease by 70% the number of houses destroyed by wave action | Road user surveys. Market surveys. Participatory surveys MICS Surveys. | Slow pace of economic growth. |
| OUTPUTS: Village protection improved | HILIP: 78 village protection | Progress Reports, M&E report | No major damage to roads and village protection works by floods |

⁹ A resilient household in the Haor is expected to exhibit the following characteristics: i) diversified livelihood and income streams; ii) improved risk management based on better access to information; iii) enforceable usufruct rights; and iv) security from avoidable hazards.

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources | Assumptions |
|---|---|--|--|
| Community roads improved Development and protection of markets, collection points. Men and women employed for construction of schemes. CALIP Optimal VP designed Prototype sanitary village model Revision of engineering norms to include vegetative protection | 350 km road completed 78 markets developed Protection works for 52 village markets done Protection work for 90 informal market collection completed 90 collection centres established 2.2 million man-days of wage employment for women and men in construction works created CALIP: 224 villages protected 168 villages with common infrastructure services 4 model villages 20 killas and 30 beel-banks protected using vegetative species 50 km road slope protected with vetiver grass 520 LCS trained | | and wave action. Public procurement policy continues to allow direct procurement of works through LCS. |
| COMPONENT 3: Community Resource Management (HILIP) | | | |
| Outcome 3: Enhanced access of the poor men and women to sustainable water bodies with increased production capacity and biodiversity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20,000 fishers with increase in income > 50%, by gender (RIMS 2nd Level). ➤ 200 fishing pond operational after three years (RIMS 2nd Level). | World Fish Centre report & PMU fishery RIMS baseline and monitoring Surveys. | Interference and control by water lords of lease right of poor fishers Transfer of leases to BUGs is not obstructed and terms of leases provide long terms access to water bodies at reasonable cost. Price of fish. |
| Outputs: 500 Beel User Groups established of which 200 are new with a combined membership of 20,000. 200 Beels improved. 100 km of canals excavated. | 500 Beel User Groups formed of which 200 are new, with combined membership of 20,000 by gender 200 beels improved 100 Km of canal excavated 1530 people trained by gender | Minutes of Scheme Takeover Project Progress Reports, M&E report | BUG members not controlled by water lords. |
| COMPONENT 4: Livelihood Protection (HILIP + CALIP) | | | |
| Outcome 4: Enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock produce. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ HILIP: 20,000 HHs reporting production/yield increase by 30%. ➤ 60% of trainees adoption technologies recommended on cropping, by gender ➤ 60% of trainees adoption technologies recommended on livestock, by gender ➤ 960 employment and enterprise opportunities created ➤ CALIP: 50% of target group diversify their income stream | RIMS and baseline survey, Outcome study, Sector reports | Seed for improved varieties and improved technologies are available. |

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Monitoring Mechanism & Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|
| Outputs: Employment and enterprise opportunities created, activities building awareness on social issues initiated, and demonstrations on crop/horticulture, livestock and fisheries implemented. | HILIP: <u>Crop and horticulture sector</u> 16,100 crop/horticulture demonstrations done 1,400 seed producers developed 26,600 crop/horticulture farmers trained 308 seed and IPM suppliers developed <u>Poultry and livestock</u> 42,000 poultry and livestock farmers trained and developed 840 paravet trained <u>Fisheries</u> 8,400 ponds and cage/pen fish farmers trained and developed CALIP: 137,844 persons trained in various production technologies. | Project Progress Reports, M&E report | |
| CALIP Livelihood diversification through new sub-sector value chains and vocations | | | |
| COMPONENT 5: Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience (CALIP) | | | |
| Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity and knowledge to contend with climate change impacts. | ➤ At least equal number of villages adopted CALIP tested low-cost village protection system (CALIP) ➤ No. of policy options identified to support of climate adaptation in the Haor area | MMC surveys. Third Party Surveys. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock Data. | Adaptation to climate change expertise available Political willingness to adopt evidence-based policy guidance The inter-agency coordination is ensured through proper monitoring. |
| Outputs: FFEWS operational Research findings of various technologies and systems are disseminated Policy briefs advocate research findings Climate sensitive policy dialogue leading to enhanced frameworks | CALIP No. of people reached by agro-meteorology weather forecasts; No. of institutions reached by FFEWS6 action research studies published ≥ 2 policy processes initiated on building community resilience | | Evidence based issue identification is done to engage stakeholders. |

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP)

Component 1: Communication Infrastructure

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Take coordinated efforts to complete construction as much as possible before monsoon. Implementation period may be extended up to a reasonable part to following working season | PMU/DMU/UMU | As per actual construction progress |
| Revise AWPB rationally and based on previous three years performance; plan in such a way that for the following two years at least 35% of project target is met per year. | PMU | June 2015 |
| Take initiative to control of heavily loaded trucks on Haor submersible roads in collaboration with district administration, Upazila and union Parishad as well as by exploring the possibility of installing access control gate. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Immediately |
| Take initiative to expedite construction of boat landing platform | PMU | Immediately |
| In consideration of constructability as well as profitability of LCS group, review the proposed recommended slope protection measure using hexagonal blocks under CALIP | PMU | June 2015 |
| For successful implementation of vetiver grass based bio-technological engineering measure which is very new to this country, arrange training program by involving relevant experts of the country particularly for giving training of trainer (ToT) | PMU | June 2015 |

Component 2: Community Infrastructure

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Take initiative to merge CCP component with other highly demanding components | PMU | May 2015 |
| Undertake slump test before any concreting work and necessary arrangement for in-situ CBR/FDD test should made | PMU | May 2015 |
| Without any specific reason, the plinth height of any shed should not be made more than 500mm | PMU | May 2015 |
| Placed toilet doors in opposite direction or in 90 degree arrangement based on space availability | PMU | May 2015 |
| Revise structural design of Toilet, which is now highly overdesigned | PMU | May 2015 |
| Review the retaining wall system design particularly for all the village mounds with height greater that 3m | PMU | May 2015 |
| Revise placement of reinforcement in RCC retaining structure, now wrongly being placing at the neutral axis | PMU | May 2015 |

Component 3: Community resources management

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Complete transfer of remaining 28 SCRBMP water bodies and formation of BUGs | PMU/DMU/UMU | After the end of lease period |
| Complete MoUs of 200 new water bodies between MoL and HILIP | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Develop details of beel ecology, listing biodiversity, digitized demarcation of beels, and management prescription for individual beel. Data for each beel should be included in annual report. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start from current year |
| Apply vetiver grass to cover all earth from beel re-excavation to stabilize earth so that it does not wash into the beel in next monsoon season | PMU/DMU/UMU/BUGs | On going |
| Stocking of large sized juveniles of major carps in small beels so they grow quickly and can be harvested within 3 to 4 months | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start from current year |
| BUG members save 10% of their earnings in their common fund so that this can be utilized for the beel management like re-excavation, stocking, habitat improvement etc. | PMU /BUG/BMC | Start from current year |
| Organize training for BUGs on beel management to create manpower with enough technical knowledge on different aspects of beel management who in future could be able to act as trainers on beel management practices when project exits. | PMU /CRMS/UFO /DMU | Start from this year |

Component 4: Livelihoods protection

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Promote contract farming for CIGs as a group instead of individual farmers. | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Organise field level meetings between PKSf PO's and CIG groups in order to integrate CIGs and LCS members in PACE activities. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately |
| Enter into MoU with PACE/PKSf for the provision of services to CIG and LCS members | PMU | December 2015 |
| Develop clear guidelines which define how the 'revolving fund' mechanism should be implemented | PMU | August 2015 |
| Undertake regular in-depth cost-benefit analyses of various IGA to identify and scale up those activities that are most likely to provide high profit rates | PMU/DMU/UMU | June 2016 |
| Improve the quality of the cost-benefit analyses currently undertaken as per new template | PMU/DMU/UMU | August 2015 |

Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Sustainability

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Carry out HILIP's midterm outcome study on completed roads, markets, beels, livelihood activities to CIG and return of invested profit of LCS and BUG with an emphasis on women beneficiaries based on logical framework and RIMS indicators. | PMU/M&E unit | October 2015 |
| Conduct CALIP's baseline study | PMU | September 2015 |
| Mapping of project interventions | PMU/M&E unit | July 2015 |
| Revise the current M&E action plan and develop specific workplan for 2015 including CALIP's intervention | PMU/M&E unit | Immediate |
| Develop a clear exit strategy paper for all project components | Project Director | 31 December 15 |

Fiduciary Aspects

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agrees Date |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Appointment of a new qualified Accounts Officer, with adequate educational background, donor-funded project experience, English language skills and computer literacy | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 2. Recruitment of a qualified Financial Management Specialist to support the Finance Unit | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 3. Renewal of former Account Officer's contract until the new AO and the FMS are in place | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 4. Submission of proposal for reassessment of salary scales at district level | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 5. Acquisition and installation of a specialised accounting software adapted to project and donor needs (including fixed assets management and procurement modules) and training of PMU/DMU finance staff | Project Director | 31 August 15 |
| 6. Use of vouchers to indicate coding of transactions (prepared by Finance Assistants, reviewed by Accounts Officer and approved by Project Director) | PMU Finance Unit | Starting August 15 |
| 7. Filing of payment vouchers chronologically and by voucher number, rather than by nature | Accounts Officer | Continuous |
| 8. Completion of cost estimates preparation/approval process by May/June each year | Project Director | 30 June each year |
| 9. Alignment of the AWPB to the GoB annual budget allocation | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 10. Implementation of a budget monitoring system (with the accounting software) including monthly budget-to-actual statement and review/explanation of variances by activity, jointly with component heads | Project Director | 30 September 15 |
| 11. Submission of a complete financial reporting package by DMUs each month, including for each account (EXEN and DPC joint accounts): a funds reconciliation, detailed expenditure statement by category/component/funding source, updated cash forecast, bank reconciliation/statement and copies of supporting documents | Accounts Officer | Starting August 15 |
| 12. Detailed verification of DMUs monthly financial reports at PMU level, materialize by ACO signature | Accounts Officer | Starting August 15 |
| 13. Preparation of bank reconciliations by a staff other than the accountant in charge of the accounting; sign/date the reconciliations on the date of preparation/review (rather than on the last day of month) | DMUs | Continuous |
| 14. Systematic preparation of bank reconciliations, even when book and bank balances are the same | PMU/DMUs | Continuous |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 15. Preparation of half-yearly cash forecasts with monthly updates | DMU finance units | Starting Sept 15 |
| 16. Monitoring of advances through an ageing report both at PMU and DMU level | Accounts Officers | Starting Sept 15 |
| 17. Submission of a monthly justification WA to IFAD | Accounts Officer | Starting June 15 |
| 18. Implementation of contract monitoring forms at PMU and DMU level | Accounts Officers | Immediate |
| 19. Submission of contract register to IFAD on a monthly basis | Project Director | Continuous |
| 20. Claiming of actual expenditure rather than advances on WAs | Accounts Officer | Continuous |
| 21. Claiming of individual expenditure on each SOE line (no grouping) | Accounts Officer | Continuous |
| 22. Systematic use of purchase orders for goods and non-intellectual services | PMU/DMUs | Continuous |
| 23. Conduct 100% of procurements for works and goods via e-GP | Project Director | Immediate |
| 24. Recruit a full-time Procurement Specialist to monitor the delivery of the procurement plan | Project Director | 31 July 15 |
| 25. Adoption of the procurement plan monitoring spreadsheet in use by most IFAD projects | Project Director | For 2015-16 FY |
| 26. Strict observance of the procurement rules and thresholds, particularly regarding the BDT 25,000 threshold for competitive bidding (i.e. ban contract splitting) | Project Director | Continuous |
| 27. Close monitoring of spending on Category 2 so as not to exceed 130% of financing agreement allocation | Accounts Officer Project Director | Continuous |
| 28. Submission of complete FY 2014-15 audit report (including fixed assets statements, budget vs. actuals, schedule of WAs) | FAPAD/ Finance Unit | 10 December 15 or earlier |
| 29. Submission of annual financial statements to FAPAD for audit within six weeks of fiscal year-end | Finance Unit | 15 August 15 |
| 30. Submission of copies of internal audit reports in English language to IFAD | LGED Internal Audit | From now on |
| 31. Drafting of a full financial, administrative and accounting procedures manual reflecting the accounting software workflows | Project Director | 31 October 15 |
| 32. Introduction of objectives setting and half-yearly, face-to-face meetings (between the staff and his/her superior) in the performance evaluation process; signature of the evaluation form by both | Project Director | 30 June 15 |
| 33. Contracting of an accident/health insurance policy for all staff | Project Director | 31 August 15 |
| 34. Contracting of an assets insurance policy for all project assets | Project Director | 31 August 15 |
| 35. Conduct of physical inventory of assets at PMU, DMUs and UMUs by staff other than those responsible for the monitoring of fixed assets | PMU Finance Unit | Each year in June |

Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP)

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Complete recruitment of Senior Climate Change Specialist | LGED/PMU | August 2015 |
| Include 2014/2015 non implemented activities in the 2015/2016 AWPB | PMU/DMU/UMU | July 2015 |
| Identify additional training activities for women with input from the gender advisor | PMU/DMU | July 2015 |
| Conduct a job opportunities and market analysis to enhance targeting of the training activities | PMU | September 2015 |
| Incorporate in the M&E system and report on RIMS indicators related to climate resilience | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 |
| Revise and sign MoUs with implementing partners FFEWS (BUET, BWDB and BMD) | PMU/BUET/BWDB/BMD | June 2015 |

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators

| | Outputs by component | Indicator unit | Appraisal (Total DPP) | AWPB (July 2014-June 2015) | Annual | | Cumulative | | Remarks |
|---|--|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | | Annual Progress (July 2014 - April 2015) | % | Progress | % | |
| Component 1: Communication Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| HILIP | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Upazila Road constructed | km | 100 | 13 | 9 | 69% | 36 | 36% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Union Road Constructed | km | 150 | 24 | 20 | 83% | 48 | 32% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Bridge/culvert on Upazila Road | m | 700 | 340 | 102 | 30% | 147 | 21% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Bridge/culvert on Union Road | m | 1050 | 370 | 196 | 53% | 240 | 23% | |
| | | no | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Bridge/culvert on Community Rd | m | 1600 | 290 | 282 | 97% | 371 | 23% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Bridge /culvert in Sunamganj District | m | 700 | 478 | 247 | 52% | 486 | 69% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Boat landing Ghat | m | 50 | 7 | 5 | 71% | 9 | 18% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Minor earthwork/road alignment work undertaken | Km | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | Un-started work |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 9 | Road Maintenance | Km | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | Un-started work |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Training Provided to Contractor on PPR/Con. Quality | no. | 40 | 10 | 7 | 70% | 12 | 30% | |
| 11 | Supervision and monitoring Undertaken by IMC | no. | 1208 | 75 | 50 | 67% | 315 | 26% | |
| Component 2: Community Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| HILIP | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Community Road Construction | km | 350 | 75 | 52 | 69% | 84 | 24% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Development of Village Market | no. | 78 | 27 | 9 | 33% | 13 | 17% | |
| 3 | Village Protection Works | no. | 78 | 10 | 12 | 120% | 18 | 23% | |
| 4 | Market Protection Works | no. | 52 | 13 | 5 | 38% | 6 | 12% | |
| 5 | Training provided to LCS | no. | 1970 | 275 | 148 | 54% | 606 | 31% | |
| 6 | Supervision and monitoring undertaken by IMC | No. | 1115 | 100 | 90 | 90% | 290 | 26% | |
| 7 | Exchange visit for Union Parishad | No. | 147 | 25 | 20 | 80% | 20 | 14% | |
| 8 | Market Collection Centre | no. | 90 | 13 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 9 | Irrigation infrastructure | no. | 26 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 10 | Minor Earthwork/Road alignment | km | 403 | 30 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 11 | Pilot Innovative Infrastructure | no. | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 12 | Infrastructure Maintenance | km | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | Un-started work |
| CALIP | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Village Protection Infrastructure | no. | 224 | 22 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 2 | Village Internal Service Developed | no. | 168 | 14 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 3 | Model Village Developed | no. | 5 | NA | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 4 | Beel Bank Protection Work | no. | 50 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 5 | Killa Protection Work | no | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|--|
| 6 | Road Slope Protection Work | no. | 50 | 15 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 7 | Training Provided to LCS Members | no. | 542 | 71 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Component 3: Community Resource Management | | | | | | | | | |
| HILIP | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Khal/Canal Excavation | km | 100 | 25 | 14.87 | 59% | 18.67 | 19% | |
| | | no. | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Beel Transferred for Development | no | 500 | 307 | 307 | 100% | 307 | 61% | |
| 3 | Beel Developed (Excavation) | no. | 200 | 50 | 7 | 14% | 7 | 4% | |
| 4 | Beel User Group (BUG) Formed | no. | 500 | 307 | 285 | 93% | 285 | 57% | |
| 5 | Member of BUG | no. | 20000 | 10000 | 9883 | 99% | 9883 | 49% | |
| 6 | BUG Trained | no. | 100 | 25 | 5 | 20% | 45 | 45% | |
| 7 | LCS (Group) Formed | Group | 1530 | 80 | 71 | 89% | 71 | 5% | |
| 8 | LCS (Group) Trained | Group | 1530 | 80 | 43 | 54% | 66 | 4% | |
| 9 | Swamp Tree Plantation | no. | 213500 | 50000 | 4000 | 8% | 8200 | 4% | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Union brought under Support Services | no. | 168 | 15 | 9 | 60% | 110 | 65% | |
| 11 | Internal Audit of BUGs | no. | 975 | 50 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 12 | Legal Service Assistance | no. | 20 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 13 | Third Party Monitoring Done | no. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 14 | Promotional Materials Developed | no. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Component 4: Livelihoods Protection | | | | | | | | | |
| HILIP (For 4 years) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | CIG Group Formation | no. | 1890 | 690 | 690 | 100% | 1890 | 100% | |
| | Demonstration (Plot): | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Crop/Horticulture Demonstration Done | no. | 462 | 238 | 228 | 96% | 362 | 78% | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------|-----------------|
| 3 | Demonstration on Poultry and Livestock Done | no. | 643 | 142 | 111 | 78% | 234 | 40% | |
| 4 | Fishery Demonstration Done | no. | 168 | 70 | 44 | 63% | 55 | 33% | |
| | Training: | | | | | | | | 25 person/batch |
| 5 | Demo based Training (Crops & Hort.) held | Batch | 462 | 238 | 229 | 96% | 453 | 98% | |
| 6 | Demo based Training (Poultry & Lives.) held | Batch | 643 | 142 | 139 | 98% | 396 | 62% | |
| 7 | Demo based Training (Fisheries) held | Batch | 168 | 70 | 69 | 99% | 137 | 82% | |
| | Other Activities: | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Vaccination, De- worming of cattle done | no. | 28000 | 14000 | 11401 | 81% | 29802 | 100% | |
| 9 | Activities to build awareness on social issues conducted | no. | 128 | 62 | 31 | 50% | 31 | 24% | |
| 10 | Training of Para vats | Person | 420 | 180 | 0 | 0% | 120 | 29% | |
| CALIP | | | | | | | | | |
| | Village Forestry: | | | | | | | | 20 person/batch |
| 1 | Training for Bamboo production activities | Batch | 1680 | 140 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 2 | Training for Murta production activities | Batch | 1680 | 140 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 3 | Training for Hizal/Karos production | Batch | 252 | 84 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 4 | Training for Vetiver production | Batch | 1680 | 150 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 5 | Training for Medicinal Plant production | Batch | 420 | 70 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Pond Fisheries Sector: | | | | | | | | 20 person/batch |
| 6 | Training of Pond Fisheries Farmers | Batch | 252 | 84 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 7 | Exchange visit to successful farmers | no. | 126 | NA | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 8 | Exchange visit to hatchery | no. | 126 | 25 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Improved Wood/Bamboo/Cane Sector: | no. | | | | | | | 20 person/batch |
| 9 | Training for wood products | no. | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 10 | Training for bamboo products | no. | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-----|----|---|----|---|----|-----------------|
| 11 | Training for Cane products | no. | 140 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 12 | Training for Murta products | no. | 140 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 13 | Training for Clay/other products | no. | 84 | 14 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Vocational Training: | | | | | | | | 20 person/batch |
| 14 | Training on Desiel Engine/pump repair | Batch | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 15 | Training on Motor Cycle repair | Batch | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 16 | Training on Mobile Phone/Computer repai | Batch | 84 | 28 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Component 5: Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience | | | | | | | | | |
| CALIP | | | | | | | | | |
| | Action Research: | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Climate change forecasting and participatory scenario development | no. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 2 | Assessment of the agriculture and fisheries sector and exposure to climate risk | no. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 3 | Analysis of the environment impacts of large scale expansion on pond fisheries and climate change affects | no. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 8 | Develop rainfall dissemination system for Hoar | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 9 | Downscaling GRF forecasting in/c. computer system and technical assistance to BMD by IWFM | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 10 | Develop FFEWS for haor region for IWFM | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 11 | Training and KM by IWFM | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 12 | Fist computer system for flood forecasting | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 13 | Performance evaluation of FFEWS model and management cost | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 14 | Funds for development of FFEWS by IWM | no. | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Develop dissemination system of FFEWS for communities and institutions | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 16 | International training of weather and FFW | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Knowledge Management: | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|--|
| 17 | Monitoring the performance of village protection, model village, Upazila road slope protection etc | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 18 | Pro-poor adoption pathways framework | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Policy Dialogue: | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Workshop, seminars and International symposiums | no. | LS | LS | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| Component 6: Project Management | | | | | | | | | |
| HILIP | | | | | | | | | |
| | Transport procured | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 4WD jeeps procured | no. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 67% | |
| 2 | Pickup procured | no. | 10 | 0 | | 0% | 5 | 50% | |
| 3 | Speed boat procured | no. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% | |
| 4 | Country boat | no. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 5 | Motorcycles procured | no. | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 105 | 100% | |
| 6 | Bicycle | no. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 100 | 100% | |
| | Computer and office furniture procured | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | PMU equipped with computer and furniture | no/office | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | |
| 8 | DMU equipped with computers and furniture | no/office | 5 | 0 | | 0% | 5 | 100% | |
| 9 | PMU equipped with computer and furniture | no/office | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | |
| 10 | DMU equipped with computers and furniture | no/office | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 100% | |
| 11 | UMU equipped with computers and furniture | no/office | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 14 | 100% | |
| | Petrol and Lubricant | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Motorcycle (Resource Management) | no. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100% | 20 | 100% | |
| 13 | Motorcycle (livelihood) | no. | 155 | 155 | 155 | 100% | 155 | 100% | |
| 14 | Vehicles 4 WD Jeep (class-2) | no. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100% | 4 | 100% | |
| 15 | Pickup | no. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 16 | Motorcycle (New Office) | no. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 100% | 70 | 100% | |
| 17 | Speed boat | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 18 | Country Boat | no. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Financial Management Support | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|------|--|
| 19 | Financial Management Support | no. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% | |
| | MIS/software support provided | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | MIS/software support provided | no. | LS | 1 | 1 | 90% | 1 | | |
| | Survey and studies undertaken | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Baseline survey conducted | no. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | |
| 22 | RIMS survey conducted | no. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | |
| 23 | Gender mainstreaming study conducted | no. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 24 | Mid-term impact assessment conducted | no. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 25 | Project completion impact study conducted | no. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | % | |
| 26 | Environment & other studies and surveys conducted | no. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | |
| | Staff training and workshop undertaken | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Training conducted (batch) | Batch | 20 | 8 | 5 | 62% | 12 | 60% | |
| 28 | Participant attended in training | Person | | | | | 355 | | |
| 29 | National start-up/review workshop arranged | no. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% | |
| 30 | District start-up workshop arranged | no. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 100% | |
| 31 | Overseas training/study tour | no. | 80 | 20 | 1 | 5% | 1 | 1% | |
| 32 | Participants attend overseas training/study tour | Person | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | Project staff and TA recruited | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | GOB regular staff included in PMU | Person | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 8 | 100% | |
| 34 | TA consultants recruited for PMU | Person | 11 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 9 | 80% | |
| 35 | GOB contract staff recruited for PMU | Person | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 36 | GOB contracted staff recruited in DMU | Person | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 73 | 100% | |
| 37 | GOB contracted staff recruited for UMU | Person | 160 | 160 | 0 | 0% | 160 | 100% | |
| 38 | GOB regular staff included from XEN office | Person | 25 | 15 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 36% | |
| 39 | GOB regular staff included from UZ LGED office | Person | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 10% | |
| | Staff travelling cost and allowance provided | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Travelling and other allowances provided to PMU | Person | 8 | 8 | 8 | 100% | 8 | 100% | |
| 41 | Travelling and other allowances provided to DMU | Person | 40 | 40 | 40 | 100% | 40 | 100% | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|--|
| 42 | Travelling and other allowances provided to UMU | Person | 112 | 112 | 112 | 100% | 112 | 100% | |
| 43 | LGED Implementation Suypport | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 3 | 60% | |
| 44 | Project office istablished and maintained | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | PMU office established and maintained | no. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% | |
| 46 | District office established and maintained | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 47 | Upazila office established and maintained | no. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 100% | 14 | 100% | |
| | Vehicles maintained | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | 4WD Jeeps maintained | no. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100% | 4 | 100% | |
| 49 | Pickup maintained | no. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 50 | Speedboat maintained | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 51 | Countryboat maintained | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 52 | Motorcycle maintained | no. | 245 | 245 | 245 | 100% | 245 | 100% | |
| CALIP | | | | | | | | | |
| | Petrol and Lubricant | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Motorcycle (Resource Management) | no. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 2 | Motorcycle (livelihood) | no. | 155 | 155 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 3 | Vehcles 4 WD Jeep (class-2) | no. | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 4 | Pickup | no. | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 5 | Motorcycle (New Office) | no. | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 6 | Speed boat | no. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 7 | Country Boat | no. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Impact Studies | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1) Village & Slope protection | no. | LS | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 9 | 2) Model village development | no. | LS | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 10 | 3) Value chain development | no. | LS | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 11 | 4) Intigration & action research | no. | LS | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|----|---|---|------|---|------|---------------|
| | Project orientation and Review | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | National Start-up Workshop | no. | 1 | | 1 | 100% | 1 | 100% | |
| 13 | Start-up and District Orientation Workshop | no. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | |
| 14 | Staff orientation & Capacity Building | no. | 5 | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 15 | Gender Workshop | no. | 10 | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| 16 | Annual review & Planning Workshop | no. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |
| | Project staff and TA recruited | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | TA consultants recruited for PMU | no. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | Under process |
| | Project Office operating cost | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Operating cost | Tk. | LS | | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | |

Appendix 4 –b RIMS report of HILIP and CALIP

HILIP's First Level Result

Table 1:

Page-2

| Name of Component: Communication Infrastructures | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|-------------|
| Activities /Indicators | Unit | PY- 2014 (January - December) | | | Cumulative (Beginning - December 2014) | | |
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % Appraisal |
| Upazila Roads Constructed | km | 13 | 13 | 100% | 100 | 31 | 31% |
| Union Roads Constructed | km | 24 | 17 | 81% | 150 | 36 | 24% |
| Bridges and Culverts on Upazila Roads | m | 340 | 57 | 17% | 700 | 74 | 11% |
| Bridges and Culverts on Union Roads | m | 370 | 74 | 20% | 1050 | 162 | 15% |
| Bridge and Culvert on Community Roads | m | 290 | 87 | 30% | 1600 | 300 | 19% |
| Bridge and Culverts in Sunamgonj District | m | 478 | 174 | 36% | 700 | 366 | 52% |
| Boat Landing Ghat constructed | No. | 7 | 3 | 43% | 50 | 4 | 8% |
| Training provided to Contractors on PPR | No. | 10 | 5 | 50% | 40 | 5 | 12% |
| Supervision and monitoring undertaken by IMC | No. | 75 | 50 | 67% | 1208 | 300 | 25% |

Table 2:

| Name of Component: Community Infrastructures | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|-------------|
| Activities /Indicators | Unit | PY- 2014 (January - December) | | | Cumulative (Beginning - December 2014) | | |
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % Appraisal |
| Community Roads Constructed (Incd.submersible) | km | 75 | 9 | 12% | 350 | 42 | 12% |
| Village Market Developed | No | 27 | 4 | 15% | 78 | 5 | 6% |
| Market Collection Centre Developed | No. | 13 | 0 | 0% | 90 | 0 | 0% |
| Village Protection Works Done | No | 10 | 6 | 60% | 78 | 7 | 9% |
| Market Protection Works Done | No | 13 | 1 | 8% | 52 | 1 | 2% |
| Irrigation infrastructure cons. | No. | 5 | 0 | 0% | 26 | 0 | 0% |
| Minor earth work | km | 30 | 1 | 3% | 403 | 4 | 1% |
| Pilot innovative infrastructure construction | No. | 2 | 0 | 0% | 15 | 0 | 0% |
| Training provided to LCS members | Group | 275 | 49 | 18% | 1970 | 389 | 20% |
| Supervision and monitoring undertaken by IMC | No. | 100 | 100 | 100% | 1115 | 220 | 20% |
| Men and Women Employed for Project Work | Day | NA | 0 | 0% | 1400000 | 116421 | 8% |
| Exchange visit for Union Parishad | No. | 25 | 10 | 40% | 147 | 44 | 30% |

Table 3:

| Name of Component: Community Resource Management | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Activities /Indicators | Unit | PY- 2014 (January - December) | | | Cumulative (Beginning - December 2014) | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % Appraisal |
|---|-------|-------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------|
| Khal/Canal Excavation | km | 25 | 3.8 | 15% | 100 | 3.8 | 4% |
| Beel Transferred | No. | NA | 265 | | 500 | 265 | 53% |
| Beel Developed | No. | 50 | 10 | 20% | 500 | 10 | 2% |
| Beel User Group (BUG) Formed | No. | 265 | 265 | 100% | 500 | 265 | 53% |
| Members of BUGs | No. | NA | 9208 | | 20000 | 9208 | 46% |
| LCS Trained | Group | 80 | 23 | 29% | 1530 | 23 | 2% |
| Swamp Tree Plantation | No. | 50000 | 8200 | 16% | 213500 | 8200 | 4% |
| Men and Women Employed for Project Work | Day | NA | 0 | 0% | 2200000 | 12734 | 1% |
| No. of Union brought under support services | No. | 15 | 15 | 100% | 168 | 30 | 18% |
| No. of BUG received training | No. | 25 | 10 | 40% | NA | 10 | |
| No. of third party monitoring done (by WFC) | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 0 | 0% |
| No. of dissemination workshops arranged | No. | 25 | 10 | 0% | NA | 10 | |
| Number of promotional materials developed | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 8 | 0 | 0% |

Table-4:

Name of Component: Livelihood Protection

| Activities /Indicators | Unit | PY- 2014 (January - December) | | | Cumulative (Beginning - December 2014) | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|-------------|
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target (For 4 years) | Actual | % Appraisal |
| Crop/Horticulture Demonstration Done | No. | 238 | 136 | 57% | 462 | 269 | 58% |
| Demonstration on Poultry and Livestock done | No | 142 | 48 | 34% | 643 | 195 | 30% |
| Fishery demonstration conducted | No | 70 | 1 | 2% | 168 | 41 | 25% |
| Demo based training (Crop and Horticulture) | Batch | 238 | 159 | 68% | 462 | 395 | 85% |
| Demo based training (Poultry and Livestock) | Batch | 142 | 82 | 58% | 643 | 339 | 53% |
| Demo based training (Fisheries) | Batch | 70 | 13 | 19% | 168 | 81 | 48% |
| Exchange visit | Batch | 29 | 7 | 24% | 244 | 12 | 5% |
| Innovative employment/business initiated | Person | 64 | 10 | 16% | 960 | 10 | 1% |
| Activities initiated to build awareness on social issues | No | 62 | 10 | 16% | 128 | 10 | 8% |
| No. of people awarded for best practices | Person | 130 | 0 | 0% | 546 | 0 | 0% |
| No. of Community Development Facilitator appointed | Person | 52 | 47 | 90% | 99 | 47 | 47% |

CALIP's first level result

From July – December 2014

[CALIP fund has been transferred on 19/01/2015 to PMU, HILIP, LGED. So, no field level activities of CALIP implemented up to December 2014. The activities have been implemented from February 2015]

Name of the Component: Community Infrastructure

| Activities | Unit | PY- 2014 | Cumulative |
|------------|------|----------|------------|
|------------|------|----------|------------|

| | | (From July - December 2014) | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % DPP |
| Village Protection Infrastructure | No. | 22 | 0 | 0% | 224 | 0 | 0% |
| Village Internal Service Developed | No. | 14 | 0 | 0% | 168 | 0 | 0% |
| Model Village Developed | No. | NA | 0 | 0% | 05 | 0 | 0% |
| Beel Bank Protection Work | No. | 10 | 0 | 0% | 50 | 0 | 0% |
| Killa Protection Work | No. | 10 | 0 | 0% | 20 | 0 | 0% |
| Road Slope Protection Work | No. | 15 | 0 | 0% | 50 | 0 | 0% |
| Training Provided to LCS Members | No. | 71 | 0 | 0% | 542 | 0 | 0% |

[Remark: All planned activities under component-2 have been sent to the field for immediate implementation.]

Name of the Component: Livelihood Protection

| Activities | Unit | PY -2014 (From July - December 2014) | | | Cumulative | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % DPP |
| Village Forestry: | | | | | | | |
| Training for Bamboo production activities | Batch | 140 | 0 | 0% | 1680 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Murta production activities | Batch | 140 | 0 | 0% | 1680 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Hizal/Karos production | Batch | 84 | 0 | 0% | 252 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Vetiber production | Batch | 150 | 0 | 0% | 1680 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Medicinal Plant production | Batch | 70 | 0 | 0% | 420 | 0 | 0% |
| Pond Fisheries Sector: | | | | | | | |
| Training of Pond Fisheries Farmers | Batch | 84 | 0 | 0% | 252 | 0 | 0% |
| Exchange visit to successful farmers | No. | NA | 0 | 0% | 126 | 0 | 0% |
| Exchange visit to hatchery | No. | 25 | 0 | 0% | 126 | 0 | 0% |
| Improved Wood/Bamboo/Cane Sector: | | | | | | | |
| Training for wood products | No. | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for bamboo products | No. | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Cane products | No. | 28 | 0 | 0% | 140 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Murta products | No. | 28 | 0 | 0% | 140 | 0 | 0% |
| Training for Clay/other products | No. | 14 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Vocational Training: | | | | | | | |
| Training on Desiel Engine/pump repair | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training on Motor Cycle repair | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training on Mobile Phone/Computer repai | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training on Cook | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training on Tailoring | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |
| Training on other (mason, carpentry etc | Batch | 28 | 0 | 0% | 84 | 0 | 0% |

[Remark: All planned activities under component-4 have been sent to the field for immediate implementation.]

Name of Component: Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience.

| Activities | Unit | PY - 2014 | Cumulative |
|------------|------|-----------|------------|
|------------|------|-----------|------------|

| | | (From July - December 2014) | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | | AWPB Target | Actual | % AWPB | Appraisal Target | Actual | % DPP |
| Action Research: | | | | | | | |
| Climate change forecasting and participatory scenario development | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Assessment of the agriculture and fisheries sector and exposure to climate risk | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Analysis of the environment impacts of large scale expansion on pond fisheries and climate change affects | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Examine the dynamics of reforestation at large scale level and strengthening ecological resilience | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Value chain and ecological analysis on the commercialization of bamboo | No. | 1 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Capacity Building: | | | | | | | Page-4 |
| Technical assistance to BMD by IWFM | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Fast computer system for BMD | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Develop rainfall dissemination system for Hoar | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Downscaling GRF forecasting in/c. computer system and technical assistance to BMD by IWFM | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Develop FFEWS for haor region for IWFM | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Training and KM by IWFM | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Fist computer system for flood forecasting | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Performance evaluation of FFEWS model and management cost | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Funds for development of FFEWS by IWM | | | | | | | |
| Develop dissemination system of FFEWS for communities and institutions | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| International training of weather and FFW | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Knowledge Management: | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring the performance of village protection, model village, upazila road slope protection etc | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Pro-poor adoption pathways framework | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |
| Policy Dialogue: | | | | | | | |
| Workshop, seminars and International symposiums | No. | LS | 0 | 0% | LS | 0 | 0% |

[Remark: All planned activities under component-5 have under processed for implementation.]

Descriptive Progress of CALIP

From July – December 2014

| Activity | Progress Status |
|--|------------------|
| Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) of FY 2014-2015 | Approved by IFAD |

| | |
|---|---|
| Procurement Plan of FY 2014-2015 | Approved by IFAD |
| Project Implementation Manual (PIM) | Approved by IFAD |
| Terms of Reference (TOR) for the recruitment of Senior Climate Change Specialist (SCCS) and Senior Development Specialist (SDS) | Approved by IFAD |
| Recruitment of 2 specialists of CALIP | Under Process |
| Draft MoU between LGED and the Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM), BUET and BMD | The draft MOU has been sent to IFAD for concurrence |
| National Startup Workshop of CALIP | Completed in January 2015 [<i>Conducted 29-31 January 2015</i>] |
| Fund Release of CALIP | US\$ 1.5 million transferred. [<i>PMU received this fund on 19/01/2015</i>] |
| Activities of CALIP under Community Infrastructure (component-2) | List of activities have been sent to the field and have prepared estimates. |
| Activities of CALIP under Livelihood Protection (component-4) | Approval from PMU has been sent to project areas for compliance. Formation of groups have taken place in the project areas. |
| Meeting with IWFM, BMD BWDB and IWM | Regular meeting with the partner institutions is going on for expediting placement of activities. |

Name of Component: Project Management:

This component has been playing an important role for all incremental costs of Project Management incurred by LGED as well as the following elements related to project management: (i) equipment, vehicles and furniture; (ii) staff salaries and the cost for long, medium and short-term specialists and technical expertise; (iii) annual project planning and other related workshops; & (iv) monitoring & evaluation related studies and knowledge management. All staffs are trained in their particular field. RIMS and Baseline Survey already completed in June 2013. Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports are regularly made.

Appendix 5: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier

| Financier | Appraisal (USD '000) | Disbursements* (USD '000) | Per cent disbursed** |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| IFAD loan | 55 000 000 | 17 161 402 | 31% |
| IFAD grant | 1 000 000 | 197 850 | 20% |
| Spanish Trust Funds loan | 30 000 000 | 9 681 237 | 32% |
| ASAP trust grant | 15 000 000 | 1 500 000 | 10% |
| Government | 32 000 000 | 6 469 690 | 20% |
| Total | 133 000 000 | 35 010 179 | 26% |

* Disbursements (except Government) are per IFAD Historic Transaction reports, and include advances of funds.

** Differences in % disbursed between Table 5A and Tables 5C are due to foreign exchange difference (SDR vs. USD and EUR).

Table 5B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

| Component | IFAD loan | | | IFAD grant | | | Co-financier | | | Government | | | Domestic 1 | | | Total | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---|------------|--------|---|--------------|--------|---|------------|--------|---|------------|--------|---|-----------|--------|---|
| | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % | Appraisal | Actual | % |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: Table 5B could not be completed, as the expenditure data by component/by financier provided by the PMU (generated from its manual accounting systems) were not found to be reliable, and could not be corrected/verified due to lack of time.

Table 5C-1: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 05/05/15)

| DESCRIPTION | CAT # | Allocated | Disbursed | % | Available balance |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Civil works - Communication | 1A | 6 580 000 | 1 657 886 | 25% | 4 922 114 |
| Civil works - Community | 1B | 10 130 000 | 925 438 | 9% | 9 204 562 |
| Vehicles & equipment | 2 | 560 000 | 713 117 | 127% | -153 117 |
| Technical Assistance, Studies, training & workshops | 3 | 3 940 000 | 549 159 | 14% | 3 390 841 |
| Salaries & allowances | 4 | 8 270 000 | 1 263 301 | 15% | 7 006 699 |
| Operating expenses | 5 | 1 520 000 | 198 729 | 13% | 1 321 271 |
| Unallocated | | 3 450 000 | 0 | 0% | 3 450 000 |
| Advance to designated account | | 0 | 6 234 051 | - | -6 234 051 |
| TOTAL | | 34 450 000 | 11 541 682 | 34% | 22 908 318 |

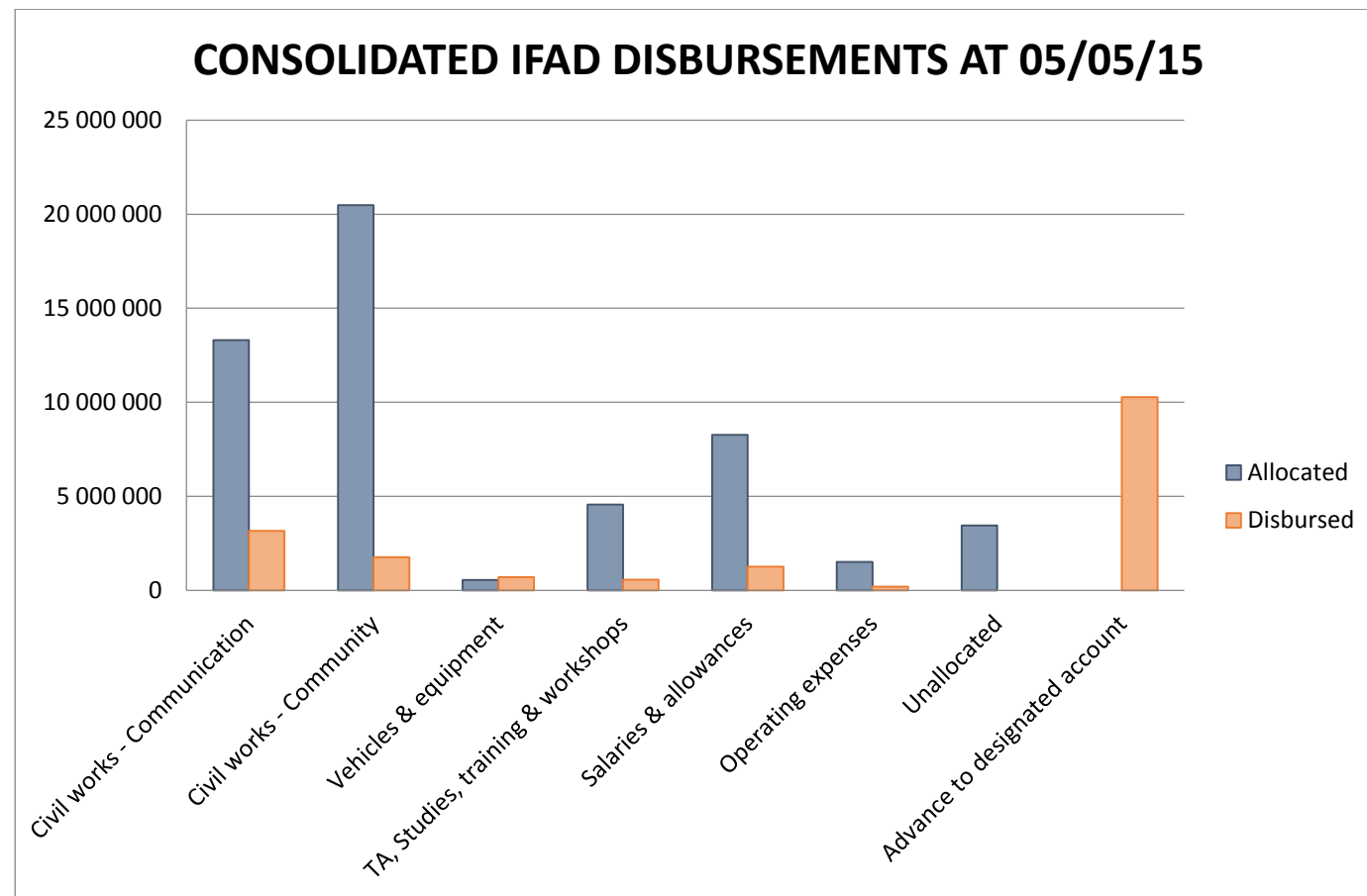
Table 5C-2: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 05/05/15)

| DESCRIPTION | CAT # | Allocated | Disbursed | % | Available balance |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Civil works - Communication | 1A | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Civil works - Community | 1B | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Vehicles & equipment | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Technical Assistance, Studies, training & workshops | 3 | 630 000 | 16 947 | 3% | 613 053 |
| Salaries & allowances | 4 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Operating expenses | 5 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Unallocated | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Advance to designated account | | 0 | 114 652 | - | -114 652 |
| TOTAL | | 630 000 | 131 598 | 21% | 498 402 |

Table 5C-3: Spanish Trust Fund loan disbursements (SDR, as at 05/05/15)

| DESCRIPTION | CAT # | Allocated | Disbursed | % | Available balance |
|---|-------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Civil works - Communication | 1A | 6 722 225 | 1 509 614 | 22% | 5 212 612 |
| Civil works - Community | 1B | 10 342 498 | 848 501 | 8% | 9 493 998 |
| Vehicles & equipment | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Technical Assistance, Studies, training & workshops | 3 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Salaries & allowances | 4 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Operating expenses | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Unallocated | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Advance to designated account | | 0 | 3 927 941 | - | -3 927 941 |
| TOTAL | | 17 064 724 | 6 286 055 | 37% | 10 778 669 |

Figure 1: Consolidated IFAD loan/grant and Spanish Trust Fund disbursements, comparisons between original allocations and actual disbursement



N.B. An Excel workbook, available on //xdesk supervision site, (<https://xdesk.ifad.org/supervision/default.aspx>) is available to assist in preparing these tables, including graphical representation of loan disbursement

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

| Section | Covenant | Target/Action Due Date | Compliance Status/Date | Remarks |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Section B.8 | Borrower/Recipient to open three designated accounts in USD for the IFAD loan and grant, and in EUR for the Spanish Trust Fund loan | Conditions precedent withdrawal | Complied to | Accounts held at the Bangladesh Bank (central bank) |
| Section B.9 | Borrower/Recipient to open (i) a project account in BDT to receive and hold financing transferred from the 3 designated accounts and (ii) ten district project accounts (2 in each of the 5 Haor districts in the project area) | | Complied | Account held at Janata Bank, operated by the Project Director |
| Section B.10 | Borrower/Recipient to provide counterpart financing in the amount of USD 32 million | Continuous | On-going | Counterpart financing in the form of tax exemption and co-financing of category 1, 2 and 5 expenditure (see aide-memoire) |
| Schedule 1 – II.14 | Project Implementation Manual to be drafted and submitted to IFAD for approval | At start of project | Partially complied | Financial, administrative and accounting procedures manual to be finalized |
| GC Section 7.01(b) | AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments | 30 April 2015 | Not complied | Fiscal year 2015-16 AWPB not yet submitted (as of 20/05/15) as the project was awaiting for the result of current supervision mission in order to integrate into the AWPB |
| GC Section 7.08 | Insurance of goods and buildings financed from the financing proceeds in a manner consistent with sound commercial practice | Throughout project life | Not complied | Lack of insurance for project assets |
| GC Section 7.11 | Insurance of project personnel against health and accident risks | Throughout project life | Not complied | |
| GC Section 8.03(b) | A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower/Recipient and IFAD. | By 30/09/2016 | Not yet due | |
| GC Section 9.02 | Project financial statements submitted to IFAD | 30 October 2015 | Not yet due | FAPAD requires PFS by 15 August each year |
| GC Section 9.03 | Audit report submitted to IFAD | 31 December 2015 | Not yet due | |

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning: What has worked particularly well in this project during this period? What have been the reasons for this?

- CIG members including paravets who received the financial/input support from the project act as community resource persons in disseminating knowledge and providing training to other members.
 - Knowledge and technology transfer is shown. After receiving livelihood improvement trainings (pond fisheries, vegetable demonstration, duckling, poultry raising and etc.) and see first adapters' profitability's, many CIG members have adopted new technologies and methods by investing their own saving or getting loan from local NGOs.
 - LCS beneficiaries have invested their wage and profit saving in income generating activities (shop, duckling and vegetable gardening etc).
 - The project has successfully piloted an approach of combining infrastructure and livelihood improvement for poor farmer households.
 - Participatory development process through grassroots institutions (LCS, BUGs, CIGs) is found efficient and effective.
 - The project does not only target poor people in remote area, but also includes ethnic minorities, such as a Garo community in Netrokona district.
-

Learning: What has not worked so well? What have been the reasons?

- The mission found that the duration of infrastructure work under LCS taking too long (6 months for short distance road in some cases). The project could plan and organize more efficiently in order to complete before harvesting period and timely utilization.
-

Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision

- Considering this as a critical gender issue HILIP has made a provision for children's space (child care facility) in all of its construction sites.
 - HILIP has introduced a number of new agricultural technologies to the area, such as pheromone traps, hybrid varieties or crop specific cultivation methods. Furthermore, CALIP is planning to test renewable technologies and apply new adaptation interventions in the project.
-

Innovation: How might this be replicated by others, or up-scaled here?

- The participatory market-oriented approach with road linkage facilitation has been widely applied throughout the local management systems.
 - The idea of child care facilities along construction sites for women could be scaled up in LGED projects as well as other IFAD projects.
 - HILIP has prepared many case studies on replication of successful interventions of the SCBRMP throughout the haor basin and information on the profitability, livelihood improvement of LCS and CIG beneficiaries with a specific focus on gender. These documents are published on the project website and IFADAsia to be used for scaling up and facilitate replication by others.
-

Appendix 8: Progress Against Previous Mission Recommendations

Component 1: Communication Infrastructure

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date | Remarks |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Expedite implementation to complete construction as much as possible before monsoon. Implementation period may be extended up to a reasonable part to following working season. | PMU/DMU/UMU | As per actual construction progress | Implementation is being executed accordingly. |
| Plan higher quantities of work each year under this component to complete all works within the project period and make up for loss of time, especially plan such a way that at least 30% of project target is met by June 2015. | PMU | June 2014 | Done |
| Complete all procedures and documentation early enough to start work right after monsoon. | PMU/DMU/UMU | October every year | Done |
| Plant vetiver grass on road shoulders and slopes and slopes of approaching road of bridges as a critical step in infrastructure construction. Encourage poor families and LCS groups to produce vetiver near homestead. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start August 2014 | Started |
| Take initiative to control large heavily loaded trucks on haor submersible roads in collaboration with district administration, upazila and union Parishad. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Immediately | Discussed. Decision is yet to be finalized because district administration, upazila and union Parishad are unable to restrict the heavy loaded transport into villages for public interest. |
| Include Magan UP office to Mallikpur bazaar road (union road) in Mohanganj upazila in work plan and revise DPP accordingly. | PMU | AWPB of FY 2014-15 | Done |
| Estimate and report wage employment (man-days) created in upazila and union road construction. | DMU/UMU | Immediately | Done |

Component 2: Community Infrastructure

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed date | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--|---------|
| Expedite implementation to complete construction as much as possible before monsoon. Implementation period may be extended up to a reasonable part to following working season. | PMU/DMU/UMU | As per actual construction progress | Done |
| Plan higher quantities of work each year under this component to complete all works within the project period and make up for loss of time, especially plan such a way that at least 30% of project target is met by June 2015. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Plan for FY2014-15 by June 2014 and continue | Done |
| Plant vetiver grass on road shoulder and slopes as a critical step in infrastructure construction. Encourage poor family families and LCS groups to produce vetiver near homestead. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start August 2014 | Started |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| Conduct 2 day training for LCS members instead of current one day training. | PMU | Starting next batches of LCS training | Done |
| Conduct a comparative study on RCC and block road as community road to be constructed by LCS groups. | PMU | December 2014 | Done |
| Reduce disparity of wage income and profit among LCS members as much as possible. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Starting FY2014-15 | Done |
| Estimate and report wage employment (man-days) created in community road and other infrastructure under this component. | DMU/UMU | Immediately | Done |
| Complete selection of markets for development, markets for protection work, village for protection work. | PMU/DMU/UMU | June 2014 | Done |

Component 3: Community Resources Management

| Agreed Action | Responsibility | Agreed date | Remarks |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---|
| Complete transfer of remaining 28 SCBRMP water bodies and formation of 28 BUGs. | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2014 | Partially completed as 16 water bodies will be transferred from time to time. |
| Complete transfer of 200 new water bodies from MoL to HILIP. | PMU/DMU/UMU/B UGs | June 2015 | Partially completed. 42 beels transferred and 6 are ready for MoU signing. Remaining will be transferred from time to time. |
| BUGs should stock nutrient-rich small fish mola (<i>A. mola</i>), and grass carp (<i>C. Idella</i>) and create microhabitats for fish using local materials, eg. Bamboo <i>chonga</i> . | PMU/DMU/UMU/B UGs | On going | Done |
| Continue fish catch monitoring in all 293 old and 200 new beels in collaboration with BUGs. Provide appropriate register to record all fish species and respective quantities. | DMU/UMU/BUG | On going | Partially completed. Done for old beels. Monitoring for new beels will be done from next monsoon. |
| Develop details of beel ecology, listing of biodiversity, digitized demarcation of beels, and management prescription for individual beel. | PMU/DMU/UMU | On going | Done |
| Conduct third party monitoring of fish and bido-diversity in collaboration with WorldFish | PMU | December 2014 | Done |
| Apply vetiver grass to cover all earth from beel re-excavation to stabilize earth so that it does not wash into the beel in next monsoon season. | PMU/DMU/UMU/B UGs | On going | Done |

Component 4: Livelihood Protection

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date | Remarks |
|--|----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Complete formation of target CIGs in all 14 upazilas. | PMU/DMU/UMU | December 2015 | Done |
| Develop local service providers such as trainers, extension agents (expert farmers), paravets etc from within the community and other actors in the value chain such as input sellers, | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately | Done |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| traders etc. | | | |
| Revise training modules for farmers training to reflect only required minimum information and description of contents. | PMU | June 2014 | Done |
| All training courses should be hands on and conducted at or near good farms. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately | Done |
| Hold meetings with trainers and potential trainers to orient them on training courses and method of delivery | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately | To be started from next month |
| Identify additional high value products and technologies such as –potato for demonstration and organize demonstration in clusters as much as possible. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediate | Done |
| Develop uniform policy regarding ceiling, number of CIG members in each round of demonstration, rotation and final use of demonstration grants and circulate it in all project offices. | PMU/DMU/UMU | June 2014 | Complied |
| Document profitability and other experience of all demonstrations and disseminate them to farmers on field visit. Also post the same on HILIP website | M&E/PMU/DMU/UMU | Start immediately | Ongoing |
| Develop implementation plan for FY2104-15 by sector and by upazila reflecting the value chain development strategy explained in the aide memoire. | PMU/DMU/UMU | June 2014 | Done |
| Develop quality seed suppliers, chick and duckling producers, nursery plant suppliers, fish nurseries in villages and local market places as appropriate. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Starting May 2014 | Done |
| Develop commercial vaccination and animal health service providers at the local level and develop reliable commercial vaccination and health services. Train paravets as per project plan. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Starting July 2014 | Done |
| Revise paravet training cost as per current market price and include it in AWPB of FY2014-15. | PMU | June 2014 | Done |
| Promote application of pheromone traps in all project upazilas for eggplants and cucurbits in association with CIGs and private companies. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Starting May 2014 | Done |
| Establish linkage of CIGs with local MFIs and branches of national MFI. | PMU/DMU/UMU | Starting August 2014 | Done |
| Train all field staff members of Component 3 and component 4 on enterprise development and value chain development. Include other PMU/DPMU/UMU staff members in such training courses. | PMU | August 2014 | Done |

Monitoring and evaluation and KM:

| Agreed action | Responsibility | Agreed date | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------|
| Revise M&E and KM action Plan and share with IFAD and adjust M&E and KM work accordingly | PMU | 30 June 2014 | Done |
| Increase work time of Gender Advisor from 4 to 6 months per year until mid-term review | PMU | 30 June 2014 | Done |

Fiduciary Aspects:

| Agreed actions | Responsibility | Agreed Date | Remarks |
|---|----------------|-------------|---|
| Computerize PMU/DMU/XEN accounting records and reports by customizing LGED accounting software. | PMU | 31 Dec 2014 | Attempts to design an accounting software not satisfactory (see Appendix 3) |
| Train finance staffs posting to the general ledgers, preparation of financial reports such as | PMU | 31 May 2014 | Done on UFMS (to be |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|
| SOEs and Bank Accounts Reconciliation, Report on Utilization of Funds Received taking into account cash bank balance, expenditure, interest income, bank charges and summary of unclear advances (supported with detailed individual advance balance as recorded in the advance register). | | | replaced with new software – See Appendix 3) |
| Revise general ledger to provide columns for advances and RPA (IFAD Loan, Grant and STF). | PMU | 20 May 2014 | Done |
| Submit to IFAD, the AWPB for Fiscal Year 2014-15 and Annual Procurement Plan. | PMU, XEN, DMU | June 2014 | Done |
| Provide in the measurement book a certification of percentage of completion for the communication infrastructure for every payment paid to the contractor. | LGED Engineer | 31 May onwards | Done |
| Submission of contract register monthly to the IFAD Country Officer, starting for the month of April 2014. | PMU | Monthly | Not done |

Appendix 9: Supervision Mission Schedule and Persons Met

| Dates | Activities | Place | People met |
|-----------|------------------------|---|--|
| 10-11 May | Team meeting with PMU | PMU Office | 1. Mr. Gopal Chandra Sarker, Project Director, 2. Mr. Kamrul Islam, Deputy Project Director 3. Mr. Al Emran, Senior Assistant Engineer, 4. Mr. Habibur Rahman, Project Planning and Implementation Specialist 5. Mr. Shamsul Arefin, Quality Control Engineer, 6. Mr. Birendra Lal Roy, Livelihood and Training Specialist, 7. Mr. Monzur Rahman, M & E and KM Specialist, 8. Ms. Rownok Jahan, Gender Adviser, 9. Mr. Anwarul Islam, Community Resource Management Specialist, 10. Mr. Ajit Kumar Das, Financial Consultant, 11. Mr. Monir Hossain, Sub-Assistant Engineer, 12. Mr. Abdul Hai Al Hadi, Sub-Assistant Engineer, 13. Mr. Shahidul Islam, Accounts Officer, 14. Ms. Tahmina Akter, Administrative Officer, 15. Mr. Bikash Chanda Roy, Finance Assistant, 16. Ms. Afruja Shirin, Finance Assistant |
| 12-15 May | Field visits | 3 districts (Netrokona, Brahmanbaria and Sunamganj) | Detail is in the table below. |
| 15 May | Meeting with WorldFish | WorldFish office in Sunamganj | A.K.M. Firoz Khan, Project Leader/PPL (Governance) |
| 20 May | Wrap up meeting | The Local Government Division | The Secretary of the Local Government Division LGED's Chef Engineer HILIP/CALIP PMU team HILIP/CALIP Mission members |

Field visit

District: -Netrokona

| Date | Visiting Activities | Person Met | Upazila |
|----------|--|--|------------|
| 12.05.15 | Broiler Farm | Lipi Rani Sarker | Kalmakanda |
| 12.05.15 | Broiler Farm | Purnima Rani | |
| 12.05.15 | Ducking Production | Ms. Rikta Khatun | |
| 12.05.15 | Communication Road | Abdul Kuddush (Contractor) | |
| 13.05.15 | Veterinary Pharmacy & Artificial Insemination Centre | Md. Ahasan Ullah | |
| 13.05.15 | Bitter Gourd | Md. Mostafa | |
| 13.05.15 | Cucumber | Md. Sabuj Mia | |
| 13.05.15 | Fingerling Nursery | 1. Md. Roni Talukdar 2. Mst. Sahana Aktar | |
| 13.05.15 | Gaglajur to Tunoi Nadi Par Community Road | 1. Md. Rokonzaman 2. Md. Khokon Mia 3. Md. Humaun Kabir | Mohanganj |
| 13.05.15 | Gaglajur to Mohabbathnagar | 1. Md. Mosarraf 2. Hossain Md. Humaun 3. Kabir Md. Malek Mia | |

District: - Brahmanbaria

Group-1(Infrastructure Team):

| Date & | Time | Dist. / | Visited Scheme Name & | Persons | IFAD Mission Members |
|--------|------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|
|--------|------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|

| day | | Upazila | Details | MetLCS/CIG Beneficiaries Name | & others |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| 14/05/2015 Thursday | 9:30AM-10.00 AM | Nabinagar | Improvement of Nabinagar - Bagdohar road. Road Length: 430m Road Type: Village Road by RCC | Nazu Mia, Sahina Begum, Abul Basar, Maleka Begum, Banu Begum, Mina Begum | 1. Prof. Shamsul Haqu, 2. Ms Paxina Chileshe, CCAS 3. Md. Kamrul Islam, DPD-HILIP, LGED 4. Md. Shamsul Arifin.QCE, 5. Md. Sakhawat Hossain, XEN-B.Baria 6. Mohammad Nurul Islam, UE, Nabinagar 7. Md. Arman Rashid, DPC-HILIP, 8. Md. Mahabub Khan, CIC-HILIP 9. Md. Shamimuzzaman SAE. HILIP. |
| | 10:00AM-10.30AM | | Improvement of Nabinagar - Bagdohar road Road Length: 1440m Road Type: Village Road by C.C. Block | Malaka Begum, Shahina Begum, Shipra Rani Pal, Putul Rani Pan/, Rajon Mia, Shahag Mia | |
| | 10:30AM-10.50AM | | Construction of Village Protection on Nabinagar Bagdohar Village Length: 500m Type of work: R.C.C. Wall with C.C. Block | Shohag Mia, Momana Begum, Joynal Abadin, Parvin Aktar | |
| | 10:50AM-11.00AM | | Discuss with LCS Member | | |
| | 11:00AM-11.10AM | | Innovation Employment Creation (Mina's Shop) visit and discuss with Mina | Mina Begum, Abu Tahar, | |
| | 11:10AM-11.30AM | | Improvement of Nabinagar - Bagdohar road Road Length: 1120m Road Type: Village Road by C.C. Block | Fazil Mia, Rajon Mia, Shajada Khatun, Kabir Hossain. | |
| | 11:30AM-12.00PM | | LCS Profit Distribution of Nabinagar - Bagdohar road (Ch. 4060-4490m). & ID-412854008, Road Length: 430m | Nazu Mia, Sahina Begum, Abul Basar, Maleka Begum, Banu Begum, Mina Begum | |
| | 12:00PM-02.00 PM | | Improvement of Karibari bazar(R&H)- Rasullbad UP road via kathalia bazar Road (Ch. 1300-2300m) Road Length: 1000m Road Type: Union Road by R.C.C. | | |
| | 02:00PM-03.45 PM | | Launch & Back To Brahmanbaria | | |

District: - Brahmanbaria

Group-2(Livelihood Team):

| Date & day | Time | Dist. / Upazila | Visited Scheme Name & Details | | Participant |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 14/05/2015 Thursday | 9:45AM-10.40 AM | Nabinagar | Sonali Chick Rearing Demonstration visit & Conversation with | Khadija Begum, Rokaya, Shanta, Sharmin | 1. Mr. Hubert Boirard, CPM 2. Mr. Nicolas |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Beneficiary | | Syed, CPO |
| | 10:40AM-11.30AM | | Poly culture Demo Visit, Conversation with Beneficiary and meeting with CIG members | Md. Mafizul Islam, Nulufa, Nurnahar, Manirul Islam | 3. Mr. Nazrul Islam, F&NRMS |
| | 11:30AM-12.00AM | | LCS Profit Distribution of Nabinagar - Bagdohar road (Ch. 4060-4490m). & ID-412854008, Road Length:430m | Nazu Mia, Sahina Begum, Abul Basar, Maleka Begum, Banu Begum, Mina Begum | 4. Ms. Wanaporn Yangyuentham, M&E and KM Specialist |
| | 12:00AM-12.30AM | | Knowledge sharing of RCC. & CC. Block road activities & Discuss with LCS Member | Nazu Mia, Sahina Begum, Abul Basar, Maleka Begum, Banu Begum, Mina Begum | 5. Mr. Gopal Chandra Sarker, PD-HILIP |
| | 12:30pm-1.00 pm | | Innovation Employment Creation (Mina's Shop) visit and discuss with Mina | Mina Begum, Abu Tahar, Salaha, Jobida, Fatama Begum | 6. Mr. Habibur Rahaman, Consultant |
| | 1:00pm-1.10 PM | | Construction of Village Protection on Nabinagar Bagdohar Village Length:500m Type of work: R.C.C. Wall with C.C. Block | Momina Begum, Shohag Mia, Jaynal Abadin, Parvin Aktar | 7. Mr. BL. Roy, Consultant |
| | 1:10PM-01.40 PM | | Latiraj Kachu(Colocasia) Demonstration visit Conversation with Beneficiary | Madu Mia, Karim Mia, | 8. Mr. Monzur Rahaman, Consultant |
| | 1:40PM-02.10 PM | | Duck Rearing Demonstration visit and Conversation with Beneficiary | Peara Begum, Khalada, Kalpana | 9. Mr. Anower, Consultant |
| | 02:10PM-03.45 PM | | Launch & Back To Brahmanbaria | | 10. Mr. Arman Rashid, DPC, HILIP |
| | | | | | 11. Mr. Mamun Khan, Sr.AE, LGED |
| | | | | | 12. Mr. Zakir Hossain, DLC-HILIP, |
| | | | | | 13. Mr. Harun-ur-Rashid, DM&EO-HILIP |
| | | | | | 14. Mr. Md. Omor Faruk, UPC-HILIP |

District: - Sunamganj

| Date and Day | Upazila | Details | Group | Accompanied by (Apart from mission members) | Persons Met |
|---------------------|---------|---|-----------|--|--|
| 15.05.2015 (Friday) | Derai | Low-cost duckling hatchery and cluster based livestock demonstration visit at Dattagram | Group - 1 | PD, PPIS, LTS, CRMS, M&E and KM, DPC, LC, DTC, UPC (Derai), SO (Livestock, Derai), CDF and Mr. Firoz Khan from World Fish) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Mithu Ranjan Das (Owner of the duckling hatchery). Mrs. Geeta Rani (Duck rearing CIG member). Mrs. Srelekha (Duck rearing CIG member). |
| | | BMC election at Boro Medi Beel at Rajanagar | | PD, PPIS, LTS, CRMS, M&E and KM, DPC, CRMC UPC (Derai), SO (Fish, Derai), CDF and Mr. Firoz Khan from World Fish) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Humayun (Secretary, BUG) Mr. Nurul Haque (President, BUG) Mr. Mohammad Zaman (Cashier) Mrs. Anjuman Ara Begum (Member, BUG). |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------|--|---|
| | | | Group – 2 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Raj Bala (Member, BUG) • Mrs. Shefali Akter (Member, BUG) • Mr. Abu Sufiyan (Member, BUG) |
| | | Crop based extension site visit at Radhanagar | | PD, PPIS, LTS, CRMS, M&E and KM, DPC, LC, DTC, UPC (Derai), SO (Livestock, Derai), CDF and Mr. Firoz Khan from World Fish) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Aleya (Radhanagar Agriculture CIG member). • Mrs. Champa (Radhanagar Agriculture CIG member). • Mr. Dhon Mia (Radhanagar Agriculture CIG member). |
| | | Village Protection Wall at Masimpur | | DPD, XEN, UE (Derai), CIC, DMO, SAE (DMU), SAE (Derai), LCS organizer (Deari), WA (Derai) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Azizur Rahman (Chairman, LCS Group). • Mrs. Badol Bibi (Secretary, LCS Group). • Mr. Taher (Member, LCS Group) • Mrs. Asma (Member, LCS Group) • Mrs. Farida (Member, LCS Group) |
| | | Canal re-excavation and swamp tree plantation on the canal bank at Modhurapur | | DPD, XEN, UE (Derai), CIC, DMO, SAE (DMU), SAE (Derai), LCS organizer (Deari), WA (Derai) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Motiur Rahman (Chairman, LCS Group). • Mr. Ainul Haque (Secretary, LCS Group). • Mr. Anowar (Member, LCS Group) • Mr. Kashem (Member, LCS Group) • Mr. Jalil Noor (Member, LCS Group) • Mrs. Chobi (Member, LCS Group) |
| | | Market development work at Nowagaon | | DPD, XEN, UE (Derai), CIC, SAE (DMU), SAE (Derai), LCS organizer (Deari), WA (Derai) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Shohid Mia (Chairman, LCS Group). • Mr. Atakul Ali (Secretary, LCS Group). • Mr. Bulbul (Chairman, LCS Group) • Mrs. Motijan (Member, LCS Group) • Mrs. Parveen (Member, LCS Group) • Mrs. Nasima (Member, LCS Group) • Mr. Ahad (Member, LCS Group) • Mr. Roti Ranjan Das (Chairman, MMC) • Mr. Goni Mia (Member, MMC) |

| Date and Day | Upazila | Details | Group | Accompanied by (Apart from mission members) | Beneficiaries (Those who were interviewed by the IFAD Mission Members) |
|---------------------|---------|--|-----------|--|---|
| 15.05.2015 (Friday) | Sadar | Monosex Tilapia in small cages and application of Chonga Narayanpur at | Group - 1 | PD, PPIS, LTS, CRMS, M&E and KM, DPC, LC, CRMC, DTC, UPC (Derai), SO (Livestock, Derai), | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Islam Uddin (President, Narayanpur Dokkhinpara Fish CIG). • Mrs. Lutfa Begum (Secretary, Narayanpur Dokkhinpara Fish CIG). |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| | | | CDF and Mr. Firoz Khan from World Fish) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Ratna Begum (Member, Digha Beel BUG) • Mrs. Joymala (Member, Digha Beel BUG) • Mrs. Anowara (Member, Digha Beel BUG) • Mrs. Nurun Nahar (Member, Digha Beel BUG) |
| | | Fish sanctuary, swamp tree plantation and demarcation at Digha beel | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ali Noor (Secretary, BUG). • Mr. Mohibur Rahman (President, BUG) • Mr. Amir Hossain (Member, BUG) • Mrs. Anowara Begum (Member, BUG) |
| | South Sunamganj | Swamp tree nursery at Pagla | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Johur Mia (Cashier, Boishgaon BUG). • Mr. Faruque Mia (Member, Terajani-Balirdubi BUG) • Mr. Shomrat Mia (Member, Terajani-Balirdubi BUG) |
| | | BUG profit distribution program of Gujaoni and Tedala – Huglia – Chatol beel at Joy Kolosh Union Parishad | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Fatema Begum (Secretari, Gujaoni BUG). • Mr. Ajom Ali (Member, Tedala-Huglia-Chatol BUG). |

Appendix 10: Audit Log

| Name of the Project : Haor Infrastructure & Livelihood Improvement project (HILIP) | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|---------------|---------|-------------|
| Status of Audit Report | | | | | |
| FY-2013-2014 | | | | | |
| FY | Rara No. | Observation details | Amount | Settled | Outstanding |
| | | PART-A | | | |
| 2013-2014 | 1 | Contract awarded without proper publication of tender notice in daily newspaper as per PPR-2008. | 7 992 500.00 | Settled | |
| | 2 | Irregular expenditure incurred for repairing of vehicles. | 2 893 211.00 | | Outstanding |
| | | PART-B | | | |
| | 3 | Excess payment made due to non deduction of box culvert areas from RCC works. | 111 228.00 | | Outstanding |
| | 4 | Performance guarantee not encashed after the expiry of the validity period | 688 000.00 | | Outstanding |
| | 5 | Loss of project due to allow earth work to the contractors unjustifiably. | 106 989.00 | | Outstanding |
| | 6 | Bank interest was not deposited to Govt. account. | 805 374.00 | | Outstanding |
| | 7 | Contract awarded violating rule 27 of PPR-2008 and ITT clause 45 & 46. | - | | Outstanding |
| | 8 | Excess payment made to the contractor due to excess execution of work than the estimate | 539 392.00 | | Outstanding |
| | 9 | Advance not yet adjusted. | 787 060.00 | | Outstanding |
| | | Total : | 13 923 754.00 | | |

| Status of Audit Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------|--|
| FY-2012-2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of the Project : Haor Infrastructure & Livelihood Improvement project (HILIP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SL No. | Financial Year | Audit objections as per Audit Report | | | | | | Objections Settled | Outstanding Objection | | | | | | | | Remarks | |
| | | General | | Advance | | Total | | | General | | Advance | | DP | | Total | | | |
| | | Para | Value (BDT) | Par a | Value (BDT) | Par a | Value (BDT) | Par a | Value (BDT) | Par a | Value (BDT) | Par a | Value (BDT) | Par a | Valu e (BD T) | Par a | | Value (BDT) |
| 1 | 2012-13 | 5 | 15 265 965 | 1 | 2 985 694 | 6 | 18 251 659 | 6 | 18 251 659 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2 | 2013-14 | 7 | 3 038 043 | 2 | 10 885 711 | 9 | 13 923 754 | 1 | 7 992 500 | 7 | 3 038 043 | 1 | 2 893 211 | | | 8 | 5 931 254 | Proper reply submitted to FAPAD & all Outstanding will be settled very soon. |
| Total | | 12 | 18 304 008 | 3 | 13 871 405 | 15 | 32 175 413 | 7 | 26 244 159 | 7 | 3 038 043 | 1 | 2 893 211 | - | - | 8 | 5 931 254 | |

Appendix 11: Summary of implementation support provided by IFAD

| # | Time | Descriptions/topics | Agencies/persons |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 18-19 July 2012 | Start-up workshop Introduction into project logframe, AWPB and M&E | Mr. Thomas Rath, CPM, IFAD DR. Qibin HE, IFAD consultant Mr. Kajal Chakraborty FM Specialist, APR |
| 2 | 1-6 December 2012 | Revision of Logframe Results based AWPB Training on RIMS and M&E and related surveys | Dr Qibin HE, IFAD consultant |
| 3 | 8 Jan. – 11 Feb. 2013 | CALIP design mission | Mr. Dewan AQ.H. Alamgir, Team Leader Mr. Roshan Cooke, IFAD Regional Advisor Dr. Shamsul Hoque, Structure Engineer Ms. Sinora Chakma, Gender Specialist Mr. Gianluca Capaldo, Economist |
| 4 | 27 April – 13 May 2013 | Supervision Mission | Mr Peter Situ, Team Leader and M&E and Livelihood Protection Specialist Mr Md Abdul Ghani, Infrastructure Specialist, Mr GM Hashibul Alam, Country Programme Officer and Natural Resources Management Specialist, Ms Monica Romano, Gender and Institutions Specialist, Mr Edilberto C. Angeles, Financial Management Specialist, |
| 5 | 10-30 April 2014 | Financial Management Support | Mr Kajal Chakraborty |
| 6 | 23 April-9 May 2014 | Supervision Mission | Dewan A. H. Alamgir (Mission Leader) Edilberto C. Angeles (Financial Management Specialist), Dr. Md Abdul Ghani (Infrastructure Specialist), Sarah Hessel (M&E & KM Specialist and IFAD Programme Officer), Nicolas Syed (ACPO/IFAD) Dr Md Abdul Wahab (Fisheries and Natural Resources Management Specialist). |
| 7 | 9-12 April 2015 | Capacity building workshop | Boirard Hubert, Country Portfolio Manager Shankar Achutan Kutty, Procurement Specialist Virginia Cameron, Finance Officer & APR Team Leader, Controller's and Financial Services Division Nicolas Syed, Country Programme Officer |
| 8 | 9 - 20 May 2015 | Supervision Mission | Hubert Boirard, IFAD CPM and Mission Leader Virginia Cameron, IFAD Senior Finance Officer Anta Sow, Financial Management Specialist Sean Timings, Procurement Specialist Nicolas Syed, IFAD CPO for Bangladesh Wanaporn Yangyuentham, M&E, Gender and Targeting Specialist Paxina Chileshe, IFAD Climate Change Specialist Shamsul Hoque, Infrastructure Specialist Nazrul Islam, Fisheries and Natural Resources Management Specialist. |