



Investing in rural people

People's Republic of Bangladesh

HILIP supervision and CALIP MTR report

HILIP Annual Supervision – CALIP Mid-term Review 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
CBRM	Community Resource-Based Management
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

A. Introduction¹

1. The Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project/Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (HILIP-CALIP) is funded by a total financing of USD 133 million, with a 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 an amount of USD 32 million equivalent by the Government of Bangladesh.

2. The Project's goal is 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. The project investments and interventions were designed for a duration of eight years under five technical components, which are namely: (i) Communication Infrastructure, (ii) Community Infrastructure, (iii) Community Resources Management, (iv) Livelihood Protection and (v) Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience (CALIP) The HILIP/CALIP project is implemented by LGED. The Financing Agreement of HILIP was signed on July 2012 and CALIP entered into effectiveness on Sept. 2014. The project completion date is 30 Sept. 2020, and the financing closing date 31 March 2021.

3. The sixth IFAD direct supervision mission for the Project was conducted during 06 – 19 May 2017 in Bangladesh, preceded by a focused implementation support in January 2017. The objective of this mission is to perform a supervision mission in accordance with the financing agreement and relevant IFAD procedures and requirements and an MTR exercise on CALIP. The mission will assess the project's progress and performance towards achieving its objectives, follow up on last mission's recommendations, report project outreach, and preliminary outcomes and impact, and generate lessons in order to make recommendations to enhance both project impact and sustainability. Possible adjustments will be considered as part of the MTR in order to optimize the project investments' effectiveness and efficiency. The mission undertook field visits in the project districts of Brahmanbaria, Habiganj and Sunamganj. Meetings and consultations were held with LGED, PMU, DMUs and UMUs, technical line agencies and stakeholders at national, district and Upzila levels, discussions with beneficiaries in the visited villages. A wrap-up meeting was conducted on 18 May 2017 in Dhaka to highlight the mission's findings and recommendations; an aide-mémoire was presented as joint agreement of the two parties on assessment of past performance, and related actions and follow-ups for further project implementation.

B. Overall assessment of HILIP-CALIP implementation

4. ***The project's overall assessment of implementation is rated satisfactory (5)***, which is granted in view of the balance between the observable signs of improved management efficiency and implementation efforts, and the slowed-down annual progress due to the severe flash flood in the project area. The HILIP-CALIP has been reaching its critical year of implementation for securing the expected effects and outcomes leading to the achievement of its development objectives. The recent flash flood in the HAOR Region not only reduced the productive assets of the beneficiaries, but also

¹ Mission composition: Ms. Sherina Tabassum, IFAD Country Programme Officer in Bangladesh, Ms. Wanaporn Yangyuentham, Gender, Targeting, M&E and KM Specialist, Mr. Shamsul Hoque, Infrastructure Specialist, Mr. Khairul Islam, Value Chain Specialist, Mr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Climate and Environment Specialist, Mr. Edilberto Angeles, Financial Management and Auditing Specialist, and Mr Peter Situ, Team Leader. The mission would like to record its appreciation to the Government of Bangladesh, LGED and other related ministries and departments, PMU and DMUs, and beneficiaries met for their cooperation and hospitalities extended to the mission.

hindered the implementation progress by the aftermath destroyed beneficiary livelihood means that the project built, and reduced transport efficiency. Overall project financial progress as of end March 2017 achieved a total of USD 62.4 million, or 46% of the all-project allocation. Physical progress was estimated at an average of 58%. Progress varies among the five technical components, except component 5 that recorded 25%, all others reported over 50% of achievement. All investments from CALIP under components 2, 4 and 5 combined, CALIP reached 24% of its total financial target, which is considered low. The mission estimated that the project would be able to achieve 67% of its current AWPB financial target, or about 53% of the total project allocations at the end of the fiscal year.

5. **Likelihood of achieving development objectives** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)* despite the suddenly reduced natural and physical assets of the beneficiaries by the flash flood. The project has significantly invested in building the social and human capitals of the target groups, which continued to help strengthen their resilience towards the climate change challenges. Food and nutrition security remains efficient thanks to the diversified coping strategy and continued support from the project. The Project achieved 62% of its outreach target by reaching 219,150 direct beneficiaries of which 39% are female. Considering the improved implementation efficiency and remaining time for operational implementation, the mission is cautiously optimistic in the project's likelihood of achieving the development objectives by project completion.

C. Outputs and outcomes

6. **Components.** The following paragraphs constitute an overview of the mission's assessment on the components and their key activities based on the PMU reports, field observations and consultations with related stakeholders and beneficiaries, especially regarding the output level. More details can be found in the annexed technical notes of the supervision report where applicable.

7. **Component 1: Communication infrastructure** *is rated satisfactory (5)* in view of the physical progress achieved with quality assured mostly. 75% of the project target were reached in Upazila and Union road construction, and further progress is anticipated during the remaining period as most of the contracts for the remaining works have already been awarded. In average the component implementation is on track in achieving the targets with an overall physical progress of approximately 56% as of March 2017. However, achievement for bridges and culverts is lagging behind the target; this is largely due to construction of more submersible roads which do not require cross drainage structures as for embankment roads.

8. **Compliance with Supervision recommendations.** The mission would like to commend the project management for its compliance with the last supervision mission in making a plan for completing all the works within the project period and catching up with delays, with at least 35% of targets met per year. Early flash flood of this year significantly affected the progress of work. The mission noted that the PMU followed up on the recommendations of the last supervision mission by completing all the preparatory procedures and documentations early enough to allow starting the work right after monsoon and award of major contracts were timely under the component.

9. **Implementation planning.** The progress of Bridge & Culvert, minor earthwork and boat landing platform is found to be not up to the level. It was explained that the targets of Bridge & Culvert, as set in the DPP, were made redundant by the construction of submersible roads and difficulties were reported in getting suitable boat landing sites. Those items should be merged with others needful items like additional road infrastructures. Preparation of AWPB should address the merged activities and finalize actions to complete remaining of updated target works by December 2018.

10. **Difficulties** were reported in following up with the recommendations related to the control of heavily loaded trucks due to the insufficient capacities and means of the related district administrations and community leaders. The mission reiterates that institutional initiatives should be continuously made to address the access control issue. The mission also took note that the issue was raised to the concerned ministry in search of possible solutions.

11. **Component 2: Community infrastructure** *is rated satisfactory (5)* based on overall good quality of the completed constructions but low physical achievement of the current fiscal year. The

current cumulative physical progress achieved 51% of the component total target. As of March 2017, the overall physical progress for community infrastructure development, particularly community road, village protection works and market development (85% of component work), achieved more than 69%, with the potential of 85% of fulfilment by December 2017.

12. *Possibility of merging some sub-projects.* So far only one market/community collection point (CCP) was completed basically due to difficulties in finding any suitable site for selection. The mission recommends merging this project with others that are more in demand, for example, with projects of village protection works and other infrastructures in demand.

13. The pace of market protection works and irrigation infrastructure is very slow i.e. 44.0% and 23% respectively, which needs to be expedited. Considering the difficulties associated with the availability of land for market protection works, community leader along with administrative efforts need to be engaged for speedy implementation of this sub-project. The need for CCP is declining and observing the effectiveness of Killa (raised platform) during the recent flash flood period, emphasis should be given to increase number of Killa for at least one in each Upazila, subject to the availability of Khash Land.

14. *Overall good quality of constructions.* The mission sampled a number of construction sites during its field visits and 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.

15. *Vetiver grasses* have found to be grown nicely and rendering intended purposes. For better mound protection, it is recommended that Vetiver should be planted along with Geo-Jute immediately after placing the CC blocks, and preferably in an early time such as in February to allow sufficient time to grow before high-wave season. It is also suggested that the land reclamation work need to be integrated with the mound protection work. Moreover, proper compaction of sub-surface fill materials needs to be ensured. Performance of edge confinement made of brick-wall has found to be better than that of concrete edge blocks. Edging with brick-wall has the potential to match with the varying depth at the shoulder margin. In village mound protection work, if there is stable toe-wall front apron land, stairs between toe-wall and apron should be provided to give comfortable access facilities to the villagers and a few ramps should be given in place of stairs to provide easy access for animals and carts. Mound protection embankments should not have any orthogonal turn/bend. Bend should be made curved to reduce vortex (whirlpool) induced erosion problems and widened to allow smooth flow of traffic.

16. **CALIP under component 2:** Steady progress is being made in the installation of the community infrastructure under CALIP with approximately 47% completed. During the field visits the beneficiaries attested to the improved access to basic services such as domestic water and sanitation as a result of the tube wells and latrines. The walkways provide more secure access to facilities and improved mobility for the elderly, school children and those requiring medical attention particularly during the monsoon period. The village protection ensures stability and security for the community livelihoods as well as reduces the costs of migration to temporary locations away from their land holdings.

17. *Internal services.* Till March 2017, 89% of the targeted villages have been provided with common village internal infrastructure, although the extent of provisioning for such services is found to be rather inadequate. Efforts have been made to cover as many villages as possible, however that yielded a thin spread of service provisioning. Efforts should have been made to analyze the minimum demand for each target village and plan around it before service provisioning. Moreover, the villages with wave protection infrastructure did not often receive support for internal services. The two sub-components should be implemented in conjunction in search of better synergy and resilience.

18. *Model villages and beel bank protection.* These activities continue to lag behind with only two out of five model village sites identified (Kishoreganj and Habiganj). The planning at these sites is on-going and works for common infrastructure are expected to commence soon. The already selected

households will thereafter be able to construct their houses. The identification of Khas land for the model villages continues to be a challenge and the PMU's efforts to overcome this must be sustained. It is recommended that the prioritised Kishoreganj site, which has strong support from local leaders, serve as a demonstration for leaders from neighbouring districts to visit. The beel bank protection activities using vetiver grass and swamp trees have been initiated with identification of 18 beels, which are yet to be demarcated. These activities need to be well planned and expedited particularly as they have a short window of time in which they can be undertaken. To expedite the beel bank protection activity matching with the short window of working period particularly in deep haor setting; the vetiver and swamp trees be sourced from the nurseries established under HILIP/CALIP.

19. *Killa and irrigation infrastructure.* The pilot testing of construction and subsequent protection of earthen mounds (i.e., killa) has been progressed satisfactorily (45% achieved by March 2017 with respect to overall target). During the early flood of 2017, such newly built killas have been proved to be extremely useful for the local villagers to quickly harvest their paddy in spite of the flash flood. In piloting Killa, the design should be revised by adopting proper elevation (preferably pre-monsoon HFL), and slope protection efforts need to be strengthened so that the newly built killas can be protected, even if the protection is based on vegetation. Similarly, the irrigation canal should be made to be access friendly for the head-loaded farmers during harvesting period by lowering the height and also by providing a few cross-slab on the canal.

20. *Daily compensation rate of LCS members.* Many of the physical works were achieved by the use of LCS groups. The project completed training to about 61% of the LCS Groups till March 2017. The relatively higher dropout rates involving LCS members during transplantation of paddy seedlings and paddy harvesting significantly reduced availability and full attention of LCS members. It is found that the daily rate of compensation for the labour of LCS members in Haor areas is much less than the market price, especially during the two periods mentioned above and also in comparison with daily wage provided in stone queries and in rice mills. Since such daily compensation rates are set for any LCS-related works irrespective of regional realities, the rate in Haor areas appears to be rather non-attractive, unless there is no such competitive work available in the neighbourhood. The LCS policies for Haor areas need to be adjusted by the LGED in order to make the provision more attractive for potential LCS members.

21. **Component 3: Community resource management** is rated moderately satisfactory (4) in view of the progress made in achieving physical targets in most areas and delays in other areas. Although the project was able to ensure improved access to beels, and enhanced production and biodiversity, uncertainty and fear of losing the beels was quite conspicuous in the beel user groups when the mission met with them. For FY 2016-17, physical targets under the component were achieved at an average of 66%, whereas, the cumulative achievement is recorded as 45%. While physical target achievement is on track, the project needs to pick up momentum to complete the work required to ensure sustainability of the very crucial and important work that it is doing for the development of the beels and the BUGs. This year's flash flood, early monsoon and tornadoes have not only damaged almost 100% of the crops in the area but also affected the fisheries sector. Fish was either washed away or died leaving BUG members feeling more vulnerable resulting in visible concerns for the future after project completion.

22. *Beel transfer and BUG dynamics.* So far the project has received 383 beels and expect to receive another 53 this FY. This is also the project's current AWPB target. However, the MoUs for these 53 beels are still in the final stage of review with the National Committee on Water Body Leasing as they were in December 2016. In spite of this lack of progress in processing those MoUs, the project is hopeful that all 53 beels will be transferred within this FY and target would be met. Cumulative achievements of targets remain at 77% of the total project target of 500 beels. The beels already transferred were leased for a three-year term and renewable at maturity provided that the BUGs are able to demonstrate sustainable management and production.

23. On the issue of continued and renewable three-year lease term for all beels under HILIP after project completion, the PMU is working closely with LGED, the Local Government Division (LGD) and

the Ministry of Land (MoL). The Chief Engineer and the LGD Secretary issued a letter to MoL and are now awaiting response.

24. *Institutionalization of BUG network.* The project has continued its commendable work on registering BUGs as production and marketing cooperatives under the Department of Cooperative Development. As of March 2017, 143 BUGs have been registered as cooperatives. The project is hopeful that a total of 278 BUGs will be registered by June 2018. This activity is crucial and indispensable as part of the exit strategy, in ensuring that the majority of BUGs will have been mainstreamed into the organizational form of cooperative before the project completion. The mission witnessed the election of the BMC federation and observed the need for more focused awareness building among the BUGs on benefits of such federated network.

25. *Partnership with WorldFish.* WorldFish continues to provide technical support to the project under component 3, primarily in the areas of fish catch and biodiversity monitoring, household enhancement activities and dissemination of research findings. As of March 2017, *WorldFish* concluded its second BUG livelihood assessment survey and shared the draft report with the project. Key survey findings include: i) increase in women's participation in BUGs from 6% in the baseline survey to 28.8%, therefore close to the total target of 30%, ii) continued borrowing from informal sources, such as, moneylenders, local groups and relatives, and iii) fishing standing as first income source or 39.1%. Recommendations include capturing more resources for poor families in BUGs, strengthening the BUG members' capacity to accumulate more savings, and more training as the people in the project area have limited opportunity to participate in capacity building activities.

26. *Mechanized excavation.* Beel excavation continues to be slow and challenging and targets achieved is still significantly low. Annual target fulfilled this year as of March 2017 is 3% and cumulative 5%. This is largely due to flash floods and heavy rain, and this year aggravated by early monsoon. Beel excavation is a major source of employment for the people in the communities in the project area. However, during the last mission it was discussed that mechanization would be considered to speed up excavation by shortening the time necessary for civil works. Per discussion in the last mission, the PMU estimated that 70% of the excavation work could be done mechanically and 30% by BUG members manually. The last supervision mission recommended undertaking a financial analysis to assess the impact of reduced employment and income due to mechanization and income generated from possible increased fish catch with the time gained. And this is yet to be fully followed up before more valuable time being lost.

27. *Institutional marketing and communication.* The mission participated in a distribution of annual profit to BUG member. At this time of the year, receiving profit for people who have lost almost everything in the recent onslaught of natural disasters gave them renewed courage to restart. The event was also a testimony of how successfully the beel is being managed and fish is being produced and occasions such as this one can be used to eliminate doubts about effective and sustainable beel development and management. While a big scale event like this warrants the presence of a senior government representative such as minister, secretary, Chief Engineer, the mission observed the lack of institutional promotion and marketing for both the involved government agencies and the project itself, with poor presence of media. The mission recommends organizing the next profit sharing event in close consultation with the PMU and the IFAD Country Office.

28. **Component 4 - Livelihood Protection is rated as satisfactory (5).** The component interventions under HILIP targets three subsectors namely field crops and high-value horticulture, livestock and poultry, and pond fisheries; and under CALIP capacity building activities revolve around four thematic areas namely village forestry, pond fisheries, advanced skill training, and vocational training. The current AWPB financial progress of the HILIP component is 77% as of end March 2017, against a cumulative financial progress of 53%; CALIP component recorded 24% against a cumulative progress of only 5% for the same period. It is evident that in current fiscal year, the progress is higher compared to cumulative progress for both HILIP and CALIP.

29. **Physical progress:** The overall physical progress of HILIP component under AWPB 2016-17 until March is 71% against the cumulative progress of 64%. The same for CALIP component until

March under AWPB 2016-17 is 36% against cumulative progress of 19% only. Therefore, in both HILIP and CALIP the physical progress rate is higher compared to cumulative rate. Most activities under different subsectors of HILIP component are in line with achieving targets in current AWPB except a few such as exchange visit for crop and horticulture (33%), para-vet training for poultry and livestock ((29%), field days for fisheries (25%) etc. However, under CALIP component both cumulative and current year physical progress is very low, particularly under pond fishery (24% cumulative and only 7% in AWPB 2016-17) and vocational training (7% cumulative and 29% in AWPB 2016-17).

30. *Adherence to last agreed actions.* The project made commendable efforts to comply with all the agreed actions made during the supervision mission in December 2016. Household typology developed now provides a better understanding to target individual households for specific subsector based support and CIG formation. Improved linkages between agro-input retailers and farmers have created better access to inputs and services for the latter group. Training participants are now better recruited due to engagement of local leaders and promotion through different channels. One critical agreed action - developing successful business models need further refinement. HILIP activities revolve around three subsectors and follow demonstration based capacity building. Therefore, number of business models applied are limited from which successful models can be easily recorded and scaled up. The same applies for CALIP component.

31. *Positive changes observed on rural livelihoods.* The mission had the opportunity to observe a good cross-section of different livelihood activities under both HILIP and CALIP in different project locations. In general, positive changes were observed in terms of increased knowledge and income, and access to better services.

32. *Improved linkages with value chain/support service market actors.* Following the learnings from first phase, the project now engages local-level private sector actors in a higher degree to create sustainable service provisions beyond project period. At macro level, the project is preparing for national level workshop with private companies to influence them and extend their inputs delivery and service provisions further in the target area.

33. *Need for revision on CIG formation.* The mission observed that there is a need to strengthen CIG through focusing on 'common interest' and the relevance of subsectors. This is more acute where the economic activity is capital intensive at start-up level and/or at operation stage. The adoption of targeted economic activities following the demonstration and through the revolving funding cannot be effectively ensured. Besides, the selection criteria for a CIG member under any subsector clearly mentions that the member should have availability and accessibility to required resources for the activity to perform and have some prior experience. This is critical, as otherwise, most members because of not having sufficient interest may not learn from the demonstrations and take up the activity on their own.

34. *Recruitment and capacity building of CDFs.* All Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) were recruited and received some orientation/capacity building. Project Implementation Manual (PIM) clearly defines the job responsibility (JD) of the CDFs. The capacity building activities of the CDFs should reflect the JD. The capacity building activities of the CDFs should reflect the JD. One key responsibility for the CDFs is to identify and select potential CIG members and candidates for skills training under CALIP. Engaging local NGOs such as BRAC, FIVDB, ASA, CSRL etc. in parallel to ongoing efforts may make the process more effective and efficient.

35. **CALIP under Component 4:** The momentum achieved earlier in conducting capacity building training stumbled following the procedural difficulties in contracting subcontractors. While there has been significant progress in conducting training on village forestry and advanced skills, the progress remained low in pond fishery and vocational training. In the last supervision mission, it was agreed that PMU would subcontract to *WorldFish* Centre to carry out the training under pond fishery. However, this is yet to be materialized. As an environmental safeguard, the proponents of pond fisheries should also be provided with information/knowledge regarding the potential adverse implications of introduction of alien and invasive species (such as piranha and Thai-*magur*) on the overall haor fisheries production. The producers must be trained on not to commit to such

dangerous species so that, in case of an accidental release of such species in the vast haor waterbodies, no significant environmental and economic adverse effects are observed. Progress in vocational training remained sluggish since last year due to non-recruitment of private service providers in parallel to public sector providers.

36. *Capacity of public versus private service providers for vocational training.* The project is currently working with a few government-run vocational training institutions to provide skill trainings to target participants. However, there are some limitations with these current institutions as well as other public institution to increase coverage for which it is important to contract private providers as soon as possible to achieve targets in time. The limitations are – a) the public providers do not provide training on all the market demanded skills; b) Not all the public institutions have residential facilities; c) there is no job placement facilities; and d) they have their own priorities and training calendars. Private trainers are currently involved in training under Advanced Improved Training. In these cases, the trainers along with tools and equipment, move to a project-rented facility nearer to the participants for the training period. This model seemed to be effective as the trainers, in these cases, are also business people of the same trade/product and potential employers of the skilled trainees.

37. *Revisit of skills training based on market demand.* The project passed significant time and has exposure to learn and identify skills that have high demand in the market (for both wage- and self-employment) and interest among participants to capitalize on. Consequently, it has revised the list of skills that are to be promoted. Under village forestry, the project found there is little interest among people to produce murta, bamboo, vetiver commercially. Consequently, the project intends to reduce the training batch number which is justified. Hizol, Koroch are good land protection plants for households, river banks and so is vetiver. However, instead of growing them commercially, households may be potential users if they are aware of the benefits. One quick solution is to impart a very small session (half an hour) to every CIG formation meeting about the benefits and availability of saplings of such plants. On the other hand, planting fruit trees and medicinal plants etc. have good economic return. However, the target people may not be able to grow them in large commercial scale due to little or no available land but may grow a few at homestead areas if they have access to saplings. Therefore, a general observation is such that developing more nurseries (providing more training to more people including existing nurseries) may help create a demand for such plants through a 'push' effect. Under advanced improved training, the project has reduced the number of training for wood, cane and murta products due to low market demand and substitute products and added few market demanded skills. Similarly, under vocational skills it has revised the list based on market demand which is also justified. However, the total number of trainees will remain the same.

38. *Climate change and gender dimension.* Overall participation of women/adolescent girls was found significant in trainings under different thematic areas of CALIP, particularly in advanced improved trainings and partly in vocational trainings. However, the workshops planned at district level and targeting the participation of women to discuss the climate change issue and its implication in their livelihoods are yet to take place. The outputs of these workshops are likely to guide/improve the current interventions targeting women. The project conducted such workshop for its staff though.

39. *Improving general knowledge on climate change.* The mission identified that different training sessions do not integrate general information regarding the adverse impacts of climate change and possible mechanisms regarding safeguarding household and community assets and collective efforts towards reducing vulnerability of communities. Since CALIP deals with climate resilience and the people are indeed highly vulnerable to climate change, each training must have a brief but informative interactive session regarding awareness raising on climate change.

40. *Possibility to provide start-up capital support to potential trainees.* Following the recommendation of MTR mission in May 2016, the project explored the possibility of providing start-up capital support to potential candidates (through a selection criteria and disbursement process) for self-employment. Accordingly, an estimation shows that around 50% of the trainees may be qualified for such support and if they are supported with 50% of individual investment, the required amount of money may be obtained from the reduced number of training (less demanded) under village forestry. The business model needs to be elaborated and further reviewed.

41. **Component 5 – Capacity and knowledge for building resilience** is rated as *moderately satisfactory* (4). The component is fully supported by CALIP and it is centered in capacity building and knowledge management, with an aim to enable the target group to receive early warnings and advisories in the long run and safeguard their valuables and assets in any event of flash flood. Therefore, this component has high potential to contribute towards resilience building of the entire population of the Haor basin.

42. *Action Research*. No action research has been completed so far, though a few such as studies could have been undertaken during monsoon season. However, the project could not avail such opportunities and accomplish in this sub-component. The procurement process, which generally can work even during the monsoon period, should be expedited, as it has been recommended by the last supervision mission. Similarly, expected researches have not been conducted. Given the delay in those studies and researches, it is very questionable if the HILIP-CALIP can fully benefit from their results during its project duration. There is need to speed up the process and complete the studies that aim to help improve the services delivery for strengthening community resilience in the Haor areas by December 2017.

43. *Capacity Building for Weather and Flash Flood Forecasting*. The overall progress for the sub-component has been rather slow (32% achieved so far). The institutional bottleneck in the procurement of a fast computer system for a FFEWS partner, IWFM (in BUET), has just been resolved. It is expected that the procurement related problem will be solved and by the end of June 2017, the procurement of fast computer will be completed. However, a lot more is needed to be accomplished by the end of the project timeline.

44. The early flood of 2017 reminded all concerned parties with a harsh lesson that, had there been an early warning system for the Haor region, the farmers in some areas could have safeguarded their standing crops from eventual inundation. The absence of a flash flood warning, applicable at individual Haor level, has resulted in large scale crop loss that has been incurred by the local farmers. This also shows that the CALIP has the potential to safeguard crops, in cases of occurrence of early flash floods.

45. *Knowledge Management* has been crippled due to the absence of system (fast) computers, to be stationed at IWFM, FFWC (at BWDB). The current process must be expedited so that the relevant institutions can function properly and collaborate with each other towards the development of early warning system for flash floods and a locally-oriented dissemination mechanism.

46. *Pro-poor Climate Resilient Policy Dialogue*. The performance of this sub-component involving policy dialogue has been inadequate. The efforts towards searching for good lessons from the project activities have not been satisfactory. Without having a close look into good practices and experiences, it may be a futile exercise to inform policy makers on what needs to be integrated into national development frameworks and so on.

47. The last supervision mission recommended to conduct a study on performance of slope and village protection infrastructure, so that a lesson may be learnt and disseminated for policy integration. The process (involving PFP preparation, call for proposals, proposal evaluation and final procurement) needs to be expedited, which may also be done during the monsoon period.

48. The last supervision mission also recommended to identify roles of various stakeholders on selected policy themes. The PMU places the responsibility on its partner organizations (i.e., IWFM, BMD and FFWC). The PMU must receive written account of such roles and make a final workplan on this issue.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Com. 1		
Prepare AWPBs to ensure the completion of remaining works within the next one and half years	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Com. 2		
Make effort to integrate mound protection work with the land reclamation work; in case of deferred land filling case, ensure at least 3m wide mound back filling	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Make efforts for identification of model village and Killa sites and expedite construction; Emphasis should be given to increase Killa from 20 to 28 (i.e. at least one in each Upazila), subjected to the availability of Khash Land.	PMU/DMU	By 31 Dec. 2017
In piloting Killa, revise the proposed design by adopting proper elevation (preferably pre-monsoon HFL)	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Make the irrigation canal access friendly for the head-load farmers during harvesting period by lowering the height and also by providing a few cross-slab on the canal	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Make a proposal on adjustment of LCS members' compensation for LGED's consideration	LGED, PMU	By 30 September 2017
Com. 3		
Revise training modules to address BUG members' major concerns in a more understandable way, incl. practical details such as work for women, tender and lease value submission	BUGs, PMU, DMUs and UMUs	By 30 Sept. 2017
Organize training and focused awareness building among the BUGs on benefits of a federated network of BMCs	PMU/DMUs and UMUs	By Nov. 2017
Develop a calendar of significant events and share with PD and IFAD country office to identify opportunities to engage high-profile representation from both government and IFAD	PMU/DMUs	Starting from June 2017 and continuously
Follow up on comparative analysis of mechanized excavation	PMU	By 31 Dec. 2017
Com. 4		
Develop at least 10 successful business models for replication	PMU/DMU/UMU	By 30 September 2017
Revisit the CIG selection criteria and strengthen the CIGs' collective dynamics accordingly	PMU/DMU/UMU	By 30 September 2017
Finalize the contractual arrangement with WorldFish Centre to start the pond fishery training activities under CALIP	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Contract private service providers to start providing vocational trainings under CALIP	PMU	By 30 June 2017
Develop a brief but informative content on climate change issues and adaptive mechanism for each training event as a common session	PMU	By 31 August 2017
Com. 5		
Establish an agreement with BUET for performance study of slope and village protection infrastructure	PMU/BUET	October 2017
Complete the procurement process of 5 studies by September 2017 and complete at least 4 studies by June 2018	PMU and related partners	By 30 September 2017 and 31 June 2018 respectively
Formulate a knowledge management plan on climate resilience and prepare policy dialogues based on good practices and lessons learnt drawn from implementation	PMU	By 31 Dec. 2017

D. HILIP-CALIP implementation progress

49. **Quality of project management.** *is rated satisfactory (5)* in view of the strengthened PMU team, the improved management efficiency, and continued partnerships with relevant institutions that are involved either as implementer or supporter of implementation.

50. *Improved PMU functions.* The PMU leveraged the implementation support of last January and followed up accordingly in completing the PMU staffing through recruitment and contract renewal without creating any operational gaps. The key positions related to financial management and M&E and KM were filled and the previously missing Gender Adviser has been in place. The mission observed an improved efficiency of operational management and coordination and the PMU team

working showed signs of sound dynamics, reflected in the recent fulfillments of more consistent functions in financial management and M&E and KM. The PMU was able to produce and provide to the mission an up-to-date progress report and presenting both financial and physical progress in cumulated and incremental terms, with achieved effects and outcomes outlined. Regular team meetings were reported to maintain timely internal coordination on field operations, and proactive actions were taken during the flash flood period to provide guidance to the concerned DMUs in their immediate reactions to the losses caused by the flash flood.

51. *Increased workload at PMU level.* The HILIP-CALIP has its unique complexity in terms of design and implementation environment; PMU workload has increased since the HILIP MTR last year and it is foreseen to significantly increase after this CALIP MTR, as both HILIP and CALIP will have to be geared to pursue on the one hand good disbursement rates, and on another achievement of outcomes leading to the project's expected impacts. It will be more demanding regarding the management functions in terms of horizontal coordination among different PMU technical units, and vertical operational guidance to the project districts. In addition, partnership strengthening and networking will be crucial in order to secure the project's institutional and technical sustainability. The mission learnt that the Project Deputy Director (PDD) has been appointed and expected to enter on duty by June 2017 to help harmonize the delegation of senior management functions. The related ToRs should be developed and shared with IFAD.

52. *PMU capacity building and teamwork focus.* Several PMU positions were filled and new staff entered on duty recently. There is need for focused and intensive training for the new staff in their specific technical fields to help shorten their integration period. Meanwhile, the PMU teamwork should give priority of timely synchronizing financial and physical progress, component and category-wise. Regular updates will be required between component coordinators, M&E and financial management units, which need to reconcile their respective periodic records before going for an all project consolidated synchronization.

53. Three of the five project DMUs have been staffed with one District Training Consultant in each. As focused capacity building will be crucial in the second half of the project implementation, the mission recommends District Training Specialists (DTS) to be recruited for the districts of Brahmanbaria and Netrakona.

54. *Priority of implementation guidance.* Field findings indicated that district-level coordination improved and continued follow-ups were provided to the beneficiaries. However, given the context of second half of the project term, the PMU should provide more substantive guidance in agribusiness management to DMUs and the implementing partners, or supporting the related beneficiaries to undertake their income generating activities as a business. To achieve this, partnerships with business-driven technical service providers is necessary in both training and technical coaching.

55. **Coherence Between AWPB and implementation is rated moderately unsatisfactory (3).** The AWPB 2016 – 2017 was prepared for a total equivalent to USD 26.6 million. Up to end March 2017, annual financial progress recorded USD 8.93 million, or 34% of achievement. Components 3 and 5 remain the lowest performing in financial term, reaching only 11% and 16% respectively. Note that the recent flash flood mainly caused the low execution rate of the AWPB 2016 – 2017, which will remain low at the end of fiscal year.

56. **Monitoring and Evaluation is rated as moderately satisfactory (4).** The project recently recruited the senior MEK Specialist and temporarily transferred a District M&E officer to PMU during the absence of this position between January and April 2017.

57. *Bottom-up reporting with the focus on output level.* At design, the aspect of M&E was incorporated, showing the roles of different actors in planning, monitoring and reporting. In practice; however, the project data reporting is inputted from upazila to district level but analyzed mainly at PMU. The recent Jan-Mar 2017 progress report contains the annual and accumulative physical progress by component and activity against the total target. The mission observed that it is yet to capture the achievement at outcome level as well as qualitative analysis in the areas of changes of livelihoods, income, productivity, employment, economic empowerment, success factors, lessons

learned, causes of implementation delay, follow-up results of trainings provided, bottom-up feedback to improve the future of the operation and gender analysis. DPCs and DMEOs can play a role of evidence-based assessment of process and outcome as per outlined in the project design.

58. *Strengthening M&E unit and better cooperation between project staff.* In order to make the M&E unit fully operational, the mission recommended the project to assign a full-time mid-level MEKM Specialist to support on data recording and reporting, and synchronization with the financial management unit.

59. *Compliance with last SM recommendations.* The project has made a concerted effort to comply most of last supervision's recommendations including the recruitment of M&E officer, the revision of RIMS first and second level indicators as per IFAD standard and the application of SIMES excel-based monitoring in order to transform it to M&E online database together with ongoing projects of IFAD country program. Nevertheless, mapping of project intervention is yet to carry out to be used as a monitoring tool for operational and strategic management decisions. The HILIP's Midterm Outcome study and CALIP's baseline study are still under the procurement process and expected to submit the draft reports to IFAD by September 2017.

60. **Gender and youth focus is rated as satisfactory (5).** After the seven-months absence of GA, the overall gender development is resumed under the responsibility of newly recruited Gender Advisor (GA). The project Gender Action Plan (GAP) was revisited to assess results, future steps and required adjustments to achieve the gender mainstreaming strategy. High participation of women in the development process was recorded; as of March 2017, overall women participation under HILIP and CALIP is about 40%. Field-level institutions are at the core of the delivery model of gender mainstreaming in this development project. Women actively participate in all activities and along the development process. It is worth mentioning that women represent 20-30% in leadership positions at Beel Management Committees, Market Management Committee and Infrastructure Management committee. The mission witnessed examples of positive changes in women socio-economic position at household and community levels, thanks to the project continued gender-sensitive support. Women have become active players of a number of on-farm and off-farm IGAs, with more business-oriented knowledge and practices.

61. *Gender staff presence.* The project gender mainstreaming approach should be addressed in all five components as well as at all the tiers of project levels: PMU, DPU and UPU. Nevertheless, it is currently lack of gender focal point at field level. The staff at district and upazila levels (DMEO, UPC, SO, LDF and LCS supervisors) could play this role with the support from technical staff and GA at PMU. Transportation facility should be also provided by project in particular to female staff.

62. *Climate Change Adaptability and Gender Equality workshops.* The project was recommended to conduct Climate and Gender workshops to local beneficiaries since the MTR mission in 2015. The Gender Advisor together with Climate Change Specialist will organize these workshops and enlist resource persons with the necessary expertise to support the delivery. Men and Women will be mobilized to transform the power towards empowerment given any kind of vulnerability against the effects of Climate Change calamities. In addition, the resource persons for the workshop should also provide knowledge product(s) and media on gender and climate change in the Haor region.

63. *Rural youth.* The mission was pleased to note that many young girls and boys involve in CALIP's vocational and advanced improve trainings. Girls are more interested in tailoring, block batik, jute production and bamboo handicraft; whereas boys enrol in motorbike/mobile repairing and house wiring. The mission witnessed successful cases of young men who evolved from free labour apprenticeship to shop owners.

64. **Poverty focus is rated as satisfactory (5).** Haor Basin is one of the poorest regions of Bangladesh. In general, socio-economic conditions in the project areas appear to be very poor regarding food insecurity with at least one hungry season a year. CALIP activities, in particular those relate to the Flash Flood Early Warning System (FFEWS) are highly relevant and direct benefit the poor households that suffer from extensive annual flooding. All direct beneficiaries belong to the category of the disadvantaged poor who live below the subsistence level, lacking adequate income

and access to basic infrastructure, natural resources and services. The project has invested in improved livelihoods of the poor and it is expected that the HILIP midterm study will present the project's positive effects on reducing malnutrition and rural poverty.

65. **Effectiveness of targeting approach** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The project has a thorough and effective targeting strategy based on needs and capacities of the rural poor and vulnerable people including smallholder farmers, small fishers, women and girls, indigenous community and small traders and intermediaries in local market. The project appraisal target aims at reaching 355,844 households under HILIP and CALIP by its completion; 219,150 direct households (62%) were recorded as of March 2017.

66. **Knowledge Management, Innovation and Learning's** performance is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. The project continues to generate and demonstrate a number of sound agricultural technologies and technical innovations in infrastructures, fisheries, CIG demonstration and practical trainings as well as CALIP capacity and knowledge building. The mission observed a need to improve the translation of data and information into knowledge in particular to impact and success stories as has been witnessed in the field with beneficiary groups who graduated from unemployed and/or labor wages to become self-employed or small entrepreneurs. The mission encouraged the project to actively produce and widely disseminate knowledge products through different platforms including LGED HILIP website, IFADAsia, IFAD Asia Facebook, workshop and national media.

67. **Climate and environment focus** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. The environmental management under the HILIP/CALIP is ensured through the training activities for the LCS members with regards to the infrastructure and also the CIG members with respect to crops, livestock and fisheries. The climate resilience building through CALIP activities such as livelihood diversification and use of vegetative slope protection contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the target beneficiaries in a more environmentally sustainable manner.

68. **Partnership** is rated as *satisfactory (5)* in view of the continued close collaboration between LGED and the Ministry of Lands in implementing the beel transfer to the BUGs , and the effective partnership with *WorldFish* leading to enhanced productivity of the target groups and the continued monitoring of fish catch and biodiversity.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Provide focused technical training to PMU new staff to ensure capacity of data synchronization between expenditures and activities	PMU	By 31 Sept. 2017
Provide guidance to guide income generation as a business as compared to implemented activity	PMU, DMUs and implementing partners	Sept. 2017 and continuously
Recruit DTS for the DMUs in Brahmanbaria and Netrakona	PMU	By August 2017
Mapping of project intervention	PMU	December 2017
Undertake the HILIP's Midterm Outcome study and CALIP's baseline study and submit reports to IFAD	PMU	September 2017
Update the SIMES excel spreadsheet including component analysis/graphs and submit to IFAD on a quarterly basis	PMU, MEK Specialist	Quarterly
Assign a mid-level MEKMS to support in PMU M&E unit	PMU	July 2017
Ensure gender focal point at field level	PMU, GA	August 2017
Climate sensitive and gender workshops to beneficiaries in all 5 districts	PMU, GA, CCS	December 2017
Showcase the project gender development in a workshop of national level with video production by national media (in both languages)	PMU, GA	May 2018
Better disseminate project learning and good practices for peer learning at the field level and for project recognition and visibility among another IFAD and LGED projects.	PMU and M&E/KM unit	Regularly

E. Fiduciary aspects

69. **Quality of financial management** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)*. The audit report for FY 2015-2016 provided Unqualified Opinion. All the 11 observations were responded by the PMU to FAPAD with adequate supporting documentation. The Project needs further support in the TOMPRO financial system and preparation of reports specially the Appendices 5a, 5b and 5c, WA and Special Accounts Reconciliations and inputs to the AWPB both annual and cumulative financial progress, budget monitoring, funds projects and fixed assets monitoring. The mission noted the improved capacity both at the PMU and DMU level in the maintenance and operations of the TOMPRO accounting system with the able guidance and training of finance staff by the Financial Management Specialist (FMS) whose contract was extended to 30 June 2019 after selection of from competitive recruitment process.

70. The mission provided guidance to the FMS, PMU and DMU finance staff regarding the proper maintenance of the system in terms of proper posting of financial transactions, adjusting LCS advances upon submission documentation such as the Materials Procurement Form and the Receiving and Inspection Report for materials procured by the LCS, preparing the schedule of advances to support monthly financial report, supporting fund demand requisition with details of cash forecast and monitoring of budget and daily back up of system.

71. The Design Report provides that manual books of accounts are to be maintained in the DMU and no books of accounts are maintained at the Upazilla Management Unit since all expenditure at the Upazilla level were paid from either the DMU or the XEN Office depending on the nature of the expenditure. In spite of this provision, the Project managed to install the TOMPRO accounting system at the PMU and the five districts and the finance staff have been trained and are now capable of operating and maintaining the system. The PMU and all DMU are able to produce Bank Reconciliation, contract register and contract payment monitoring from TOMPRO and the PMU could produce the SOE and Fixed Asset Register in TOMPRO. Additional training by the FMS to the Finance Assistant however is required at the five DMU for the preparation of schedule of advances with aging, producing cash book and SOE, printing of voucher, producing sources and application of funds by financier, audit trail from the GL to the original voucher entry, inputs of AWPB and fixed asset register

72. The mission advised the Finance Assistant of the five DMUs to review and revise their TORs to update their tasks including the maintenance of TOMPRO system and submit to the Executive Engineer (XEN) for endorsement to the PMU for possible retitling of the current title of Finance Assistant. In the Design Report, the Finance in charge of the DMU accounts is designated as Finance Officer.

73. There were two WA applications 25C for EUR3,0 million (USD3.38 million) covering expenditures for justification of against IFAD advance for the STF and 26c for EUR3.24 million (USD3.63 million) for additional 50% advance of the 2016 – 2017 AWPB pertaining to Spanish Trust Fund that has been submitted from December 2016. The SOE supporting the WA25c was generated from TOMPRO after rigorous checking and validation by the PMU FMS and Finance Assistant of financial data inputted in the system. The PMU is still in the process of validation of data output from TOMPRO for the other funds. The contracting of an internal auditor (tasks include the validation of financial data in the TOMPRO, as recommended in the previous supervision mission) is in process.

74. Review of the WA Application showed errors in the Special Account (SA) Reconciliation: The conversion rates used BDT to USD and EUR/SDR to USD for the funds received from IFAD, expenditures and advances are fixed rates for all the transactions rather than using the rate at the time of receipt of funds from IFAD based on the Historical Transactions as reconciled with the bank register and the rate at the time of USD fund transfer from Special Account to Project Account converted to BGD. This rate to be used is on First in First Out (FIFO) basis. All the line items in the latest WA 25c SA Reconciliation from TOTAL ADVANCED BY IFAD; TOTAL AMOUNT RECOVERED BY IFAD; BALANCE OF PROJECT ACCOUNTS; AMOUNT CLAIMED IN THE CURRENT WA, AMOUNTS OF EXPENDITURES TO BE CLAIMED (these were not provided in the WA25c SA Reconciliation) and ADVANCES to LCS (not also provided in WA25c SA Reconciliation) will have to

be recomputed using the rates based on FIFO method. The errors brought to substantial unreconciled amount of USD7.3 million between the Outstanding IFAD Advance and the Advance as Accounted. The errors have been sitting in every SA Reconciliation submitted to IFAD. The mission advised to submit a correct WA and SA reconciliation in the next WA submission.

75. The mission provided guidance to PMU Finance staff and the FMS on proceeding to correct the SA Reconciliation in the next submission of WA and also in the preparation of SOE, WA and Appendices 5a, 5b and 5c (Financial Performance). The mission suggested additional implementation support from IFAD to further strengthen the capacity of the all the finance staff both in PMU and the five DMUs and improve the reliability on financial data and reports specifically in preparation of Withdrawal Applications, Special Account Reconciliations, preparations of financial reports and maximising operations of the TOMPRO accounting system.

76. **Staffing:** The PMU assumes the overall responsibility for financial management, M&E and knowledge management, implementation and coordination. The PD is currently supported by senior experts the Financial Management Specialist, Planning Specialist and newly recruited Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist (MEKMS), a Senior Assistant Engineer (Sr. AE), Livelihood Training Specialist (LTS), Senior Development Specialist (SDS) and two part-time (on retainer basis) Procurement Specialist. A Project Deputy Director is expected to be on board by June 2017. Meantime, the PD is assisted by the Sr.AE to supervise the PMU staff. The recruitment of the District IMS and Middle level MEKMS is underway. The mission recommended the recruitment of a full-time Procurement Specialist since the two part time specialists could not fulfill the day to day tasks requirement involving the procurement process, especially in the preparation and update of procurement plan and guidance in the procurement process and documentation.

77. Since the SrAE is involved in the supervision mostly of infrastructure projects and the other sections such as M&E, Knowledge Management, Livelihood, Gender, Planning of the PMU, the mission noted sometimes there were confusions in the discharge of the FMS functions such as in preparing the financial performance report under Appendices 5a, 5b and 5c and AWPB where the Finance should provide accurate actual expenditure inputs to the AWPB and monitor budgets utilization. Although the overall supervision of the PMU by SrAE helps the PD, the mission advised that the FMS be given some independence as far as the financial management and reporting functions are concerned since the FMS has the expertise in this area. As agreed in the previous implementation mission, the FMS has finalized the revision of the TOR of the finance staff reflecting segregation of responsibilities. The final TORs will be for the signature of the PD and copies will be provided to IFAD.

78. **Budget Monitoring and Administrative Tasks:** Expenditure authorization processes and documentation at the PMU and DMUs were found to be satisfactory. The mission followed up with the following:

- i) Submission of finalized Finance and Administrative manual to IFAD (to incorporate the TOMPRO system and other current practices and required documentation and process).
- ii) Inclusion in monthly financial reports by DMUs the schedule and aging of outstanding LCS advances.
- iii) Inclusion in the request for fund a detail summary of cash forecast showing the anticipated payments for signed contracts and perceived contracts based on the AWPB, list of anticipated trainings with values and other sub-project proposals.
- iv) Maintenance of Fixed Asset register in the DMUs and periodic physical inventory.
- v) Contracting of an accident/health insurance policy for all staff .

79. The mission noted that details of AWPB execution is manually prepared and advised the FMS to review with the PD and Sr. AE significant variances to instigate any required remedial action. The details of the AWPB 2016-2017 actual annual and cumulative expenditure were only partially completed and submitted to the mission. The FMS will provide training to input the AWPB budget in TOMPRO. The preparation of 2017-2018 AWPB is underway.

80. **Disbursement rate is satisfactory (5).** As of 31 March 2017, IFAD has disbursed equivalent of USD54.1 million of the USD101 million original allocation or 54% disbursement rate. The disbursements included advances with a balance of equivalent USD6.6 million, thus net justified expenditure amounted to USD47.57 million or 47% delivery rate. For the STF, fund disbursed was USD18.4 million or 62% of the equivalent USD30 million approved allocation. The STF disbursement will further improved with the submission of WA 25c for USD3.4 million and funds released accordingly, and delivery rate will shoot up to 72.6%. There is a total of unclaimed expenditure for IFAD Loan and Grant of about USD9.0 million to be submitted once the financial data in the TOMPRO system are validated.

81. *Submission of WA* slowed down since the Project is validating the financial data input in the TOMPRO accounting system. The Project has to liquidate outstanding advances for works (LCS/Contractors) amounting to more than USD4.0 million and correct the exchange rates applied to expenditures based on FIFO rate of each disbursement. The LCS has procured materials from the first advances provided by DMU and the invoices should have been considered already and submitted to the DMUs as partial liquidation of advances. The construction could not proceed as the 2nd advance could not be released unless the LCS justified 60% completion of actual construction works. The mission noted that the PMU has provided the district two forms the Material Purchase Form (MPF) and Receiving and Inspection Report (RIR). The invoices together with these accomplished forms as certified by the Upazila Engineer for materials procured will be submitted to PMU to justify the liquidation of advances and payment of the 2nd advance. The PMU will issue a memo to all the DMU XEN to implement this arrangement.

82. *Projection/Adjustment of DPP:* Based on the current foreign exchange rate of SDR to USD and EUR to USD, the mission noted PMU projection that the original allocation of equivalent USD101 million will be not be fully transferred to the Project until completion date but only at the reduced amount estimated at USD81 million or a shortfall of USD20 million.

83. The PMU has proposed to adjust the DPP with reallocation of funds between category of expenditure. Initial draft has been shown to the mission. The mission noted that the increases in some category are within or has reached the 30% maximum level of overspent allowed in any of the category in Schedule II of the Financing Agreement. The projections disclosed that the Project will be able to disburse fully the approved allocation and will request the Government for funding of the shortfall of funds. The mission agreed to the submission of the proposed DPP budget reallocation to the Government and provide a copy of the approved DPP budget reallocation to IFAD.

84. *Review of documents:* The mission reviewed the vouchers and supporting documents for the PMU and DMUs and found them supported with appropriate bills, certification and approvals, signed contract, performance security and in the file the tenders and documentation of the procurement evaluation process including IFAD letters for no objection for procurements beyond the threshold levels. The mission noted the following:

- a) Vouchers and supporting documents have yet to be stamped paid and the mission advised all Finance staff to stamp paid supporting documents of voucher once checks are issued.
- b) Vouchers payment description need clarity specially for advances.
- c) Description of tasks performed as reflected in the attendance sheet of the Procurement Consultants needs to be specific and more detailed since the contract provides report submission to support payment of fees.
- d) Funds advances were supported only with request for fund release and cash forecast by category line items. There were no detail projections such as list of approved contracts with projected payments, anticipated contracts with projected payments, projected trainings and operating cost details to support each forecast by line item. The mission advised to include the detailed projection for the succeeding fund request.

85. *Bank reconciliation statements* were reviewed against the cash book and bank statements and found them in order and up to date.

86. **Counterpart funds** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)*. The GoB contributes to project costs through duties/taxes exemption, co-financing of infrastructure (50% of communication infrastructure and 10% of community infrastructure) and operating expenses (30%). Payments under GoB and donor financing are simultaneously made and recorded in the HILIP-CALIP accounts in TOMPRO. According to the PMU records, cumulative expenditures funded by GoB as of 31 March, 2017, total an amount equivalent to USD 16.22 million; the amount represents 47.9% of the GoB USD 33.84 million commitment (as per the Financing Agreement for HILIP and CALIP). The disbursement rate of the GoB of 47.9% almost matched the disbursement rate of IFAD at 54%. The GoB is fully supportive and committed to the Project success as shown by the matching of funds contribution with IFAD.

87. **Compliance with loan/grant covenants** *is moderately satisfactory (4)*. The Project has yet to comply with the insurance for project personnel (currently working it out with the Government Insurance System), deliver timely to IFAD the detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the projects within four (4) months of the end of fiscal year and AWPB 60 days before the beginning of the fiscal year and the finalization of financial/administrative procedures manual.

88. **Compliance with procurement** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)*. Submission to IFAD of the Procurement Plan for 2016 – 2017 was late for two months. Compliance to the APP is difficult to assess as the mission noted that APP was not up to date in case of inputs of the actual dates of procurement process from the Request for Quotation/Proposal, Tender Advertisement, Opening of the Bid, Evaluation of the Bid, signing of contract and delivery dates. The Sr. AE tried to provide these inputs during the mission. Some procurement contracts and performance security need amendment for time extension since some contracts have expired or nearing expiry.

89. The mission reviewed the e-procurement process basically for works and noted the process in line with provisions on procurement in the Letter to the Borrower including submission for no objection of IFAD of procurement with a value for USD200,000 for works. The Electronic Government Procurement (EGP) system for procurement of works being used by the Project is developed, monitored and administered by Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) under the Planning Commission. The mission noted that one recommendation in the agreed actions during the MTR was to reduce the amount of threshold levels for prior No Objection by IFAD from above USD200,000 to USD100,000 for works and goods and from USD100,000 to USD30,000 for services. There is no amendment to the LTB up to this date and the mission recommended for IFAD to amend the LTB to reflect these thresholds.

90. The contract register and payment monitoring form are up to date in the TOMPRO accounting system. The fixed asset register is updated in TOMPRO at the PMU and manually in the five DMUs.

91. The mission also reviewed some procurement documents of the DMUs and PMU (observations provided in the disbursement section) and found them complete with the required documentation following the procurement process. Some contracts with corresponding performance security needs extension of expiry date since the contracts have expired before completion date or nearing expiration.

92. **Quality and timeliness of audits** *is rated moderately satisfactory (4)*. The mission noted that the audit report for FY2015-2016 due in December 2016 was completed and report submitted to IFAD on 17 January 2017. Prior Years 2014-2015 audit observations have 2 unsettled issues with financial amount of BDT1.6 million (USD20,500) or VAT and Income Tax. The 2015 – 2016 has provided unqualified opinion on Financial Statements, Special Account (DA), SOE and maintenance of fixed asset register. In the 2016-2017 audit TOR, the audit will include opinion on budget to actual comparison. There are 11 audit observations with financial amount of BDT29.74 million (USD0.38 million) such as outstanding advance payments, VAT and Income Tax, lack of documents and non-deduction of Liquidated Damages from contractor bills. The PMU have provided the necessary documentation to FAPAD to settle all these outstanding observations. The mission has reviewed these documents in details for the 11 observations and found them reasonable and adequate to settle the audit issues. The Project is waiting for the reply and confirmation from FAPAD for the closure of all the audit issues.

93. The mission noted that the usual exit meeting for any audit engagement has been missed in case of the audit of the Project. The mission recommended that in the TOR the exit meeting with FAPAD will take place in both PMU and all the five DMUs in order to discuss the audit observations.

94. *The Fiduciary Risk Assessment* was reviewed and showed some changes of improvement such as recruitment of the FMS, finalization of the finance staff TOR and the satisfactory audit report. The mission noted that the finance staff needs further training in TOMPRO accounting system for the other features of the system. AWPB needs to be submitted on time. SA reconciliation has to be prepared properly and the finance manual has yet to be finalized. AWPB has yet to be produced in TOMPRO.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Training by FMS of DMU Finance for the preparation of schedule of advances with aging, producing cash book and SOE, printing of voucher, producing sources and application of funds by financier, audit trail from the GL to the original voucher entry, inputs of AWPB and fixed asset register.	FMS	30 June 2017
Review and revision of TOR of DMU Finance Assistant with proper title designation	XEN, PD, FMS	30 June 2017
Stamp paid all supporting documents of vouchers	PMU and DMUs	Immediate and onwards
Inclusion of schedule of advances in monthly report and details of cash forecast in the periodic Fund Demand	PMU and DMU	30 June 2017 and onwards
Submit correct WA and SA reconciliation in the next WA	PMU	30 June 2017 and onwards
Implement liquidation of LCS advances with the submission of certified MPF and RIR	PMU and DMU	30 June 2017 and onwards
Amendment of LTB with regards to thresholds for procurement prior review by IFAD more than USD 100,000 for goods and works and USD30,000 for services	IFAD, PMU	30 June 2017
Provide in the audit TOR opinion on actual expenditure against budget and exit meeting with FAPAD	PMU and FAPAD	15 June 2017
Provide IFAD with copy of the Project letter to FAPAD and the responses for all the 11 audit observations/issues as translated in English; Provide also later a copy of letter response from FAPAD confirming closure of each of the 11 audit issues	PMU and FAPAD	31 May 2017

F. Sustainability

95. **Institution building** is rated *satisfactory (5)*. The HILIP-CALIP implementation relies on a close collaboration mechanism among a number of government technical agencies, and the strengthening of community-based and beneficiary-driven organizations. The project has involved the existing institutions and using them as entry point in project implementation, then incorporating the implemented projects as present or and future part of their scope of business. This has helped enhance the likelihood of institutional sustainability.

96. **Empowerment** is rated *as satisfactory (5)*. The project continues to empower the poor and the women through a number of interventions, helping improve access to different grassroots institutions and leadership and entrepreneurship. The project started to collect good examples of the disadvantaged poor and women who expressed fundamental changes in their livelihoods further to the project support, and their socio-economic status enjoyed improved recognition by family members and by the community.

97. **Responsiveness of service providers** is rated *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Despite the challenges of divers demands and geographic remoteness and disparities, *WorldFish*, paravets, DAE, DLS and DOF technical staff at district and Upazila levels achieved in supporting a more diversified income generation among the rural households in the Haor area. Challenges remain, mainly in bringing continued services to accompany the beneficiaries' on-farm and off-farm income generating activities to graduate into a growing agribusiness.

98. **Exit strategy** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. LGED and Union Parishads take responsibility for maintenance for Union and Upazila roads and village roads respectively. Community members and individual households take responsibility for village protection works, Market Management Committees for the management and upkeep of rural markets. The BUGs continue to proceed to register themselves as cooperatives and MoUs signed between Local Government Division (LGD) and Ministry of Lands ensure continued access of the BUGs to the water bodies through renewable and longer term leases even after the project completion. Private sector actors will take on the role for market linkages and sale of increased agriculture output from the project area, and other local service providers will provide a range of ancillary services required. The mission was able to witness the implementation efforts pursuing such exit strategy.

99. **Potential for scaling up and replication** is rated as *satisfactory (5)*. HILIP was built on the SCBRMP's lessons learned, and CALIP is further extending the HILIP's scope of intervention with a specific focus on the community and ecological resilience to climate change. The ongoing design project of Climate Resilience Community Development (CRCD) is replicating a number of HILIP-CALIP activities along river bank and river char areas.

G. Other

100. **Physical/financial assets** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Community social and productive infrastructures built under components 1, 2 and 3 have started to contribute to improved access to resources, opportunities and services for the target group. A number of physical and natural capitals were severely affected by the recent flash flood, at both household and community levels. The project is working on supporting the beneficiaries in recovering from the shock, and giving more emphasis on diversified coping strategy in order to strengthen the target groups' resilience to the increasing climate change challenges.

101. **Food security** is rated as *moderately satisfactory (4)*. Despite the lack of systematically analysed results by the mid-term and RIMS surveys, improved food and nutrition security was reported by the project and witnessed by the mission during its field visits. Increased income from diversified IGAs and continued access to water bodies helped secure the rural poor's food sufficiency and a more diversified and nutritive food structure.

102. **Quality of natural asset 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

103. Close to the end of its fifth year of implementation, the HILIP-CALIP continues to show observable signs of diversified livelihood coping strategy of the target population, despite the recent flash floods that severely affected the natural and physical assets of the beneficiaries and slowed down the annual implementation progress. Project management efficiency has improved and it was reflected in the reactivation of PMU key functions in M&E, knowledge management and financial management. Overall project financial progress as of end March 2017 achieved a total of USD 62.4 million, or 46% of the all-project allocation. Physical progress was estimated at an average of 58%. Achievement at output level varied among components, but primarily concentrated in communication and community infrastructures under components 1 and 2. Achievements at outcome level are yet to be systematically measured by mid-term and RIMS surveys. The Project achieved 63% of its outreach target by recording 219,150 direct beneficiaries, of which 39% are female. Good practices and lessons learnt were reported; gender sensibility and targeting focus were well maintained in line with the project objectives and strategy.

104. The mission noticed the need for continued strengthening of the project management's operational performance, primarily in the area of synchronization between operational coordination, M&E and knowledge management and financial management to timely reflect the implementation progress and performance and utilize the obtained results to assist the operational decision making.

105. In view of the above, the project's overall assessment of implementation is rated satisfactory (5).

106. The mission recommends a series of measures that can be highlighted as follows:

- a) Speed up implementation in the areas of natural resources management and income generating activities to further leverage the productive infrastructures that the project has invested,
- b) Provide capacity building to both project staff and beneficiaries to promote on-farm and off-farm IGAs as a market-driven and sustainable business,
- c) Reinforce the PMU structure in the areas of M&E, knowledge management, financial management and gender-sensitive targeting, and
- d) Complete the required researches, studies and survey to help further analyse the beneficiaries' needs, and systematically assess the project outcomes and impacts.

107. The mission concludes that the HILIP-CALIP needs to make its continued efforts in maintaining the management efficiency, plan and execute the implementation in a more responsive manner to both the beneficiary needs and to the uncertainty created by the climate change challenges in order to achieve not only the projected outputs, but also and especially the expected goal and objectives.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

Country	Bangladesh		Project ID	1585 [1100001585]	Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	1000004078, 1000004080, 1000004082
Project	Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project - Climate Adapation and Livelihood Protection				Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000000252
Date of Update	07-Jun-2017					
Supervising Inst.	IFAD					
No. of Supervisions	6	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	5			
Last Supervision	19-May-2017	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	21-Mar-2017			

USD million Disb. rate %

Approval	15-Sep-2011			Total financing	133.31	
Agreement	18-Jul-2012	Effectiveness lag	10.2	IFAD Total	71.14	
Entry into force	18-Jul-2012	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	55.05	59
First disbursement	29-Nov-2012			DSF grant		
MTR	27-May-2016	Last amendment		IFAD grant	1.04	49
Original completion	30-Sep-2020	Last audit	11-Jan-2017	ASAP grant	15.05	42
Current completion	30-Sep-2020			Domestic Total	32.42	
Current closing	31-Mar-2021			National Govern	32.42	47
No. of extensions	0			External Cofinancing Total	29.75	
				Spanish Fund	29.75	73

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	4	5
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	5	5	2. Performance of M&E	3	4
3. Counterpart funds	4	4	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	3	3
4. Compliance with financing covenants	4	4	4. Gender focus	5	5
5. Compliance with procurement	4	4	5. Poverty focus	6	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	4	4	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	5	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4
			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	4	4
4. Livelihood Protection	4	5	4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
5. Capacity and knowledge for building resilience	5	4	5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	5	5
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	5	5

B.5 Justification of ratings

The project was able to achieve 67% of its AWPB financial target despite the recent severe flash floods that not only destroyed a number of physical assets that the project built, but also slowed down the field operations due to poor access to the project areas. Quality of infrastructure work under components 1 and 2 took a good stand of the flash floods and little was reported in damage. Community resource management and livelihood protection under components 3 and 4 continued to progress in a more sustainable manner and playing greater role in supporting a diversified coping strategy to the climate change challenges for the beneficiaries. A number of actions research studies were still under the process of procurement and the potential of policy engagement for CALIP is yet to be explored. Management efficiency improved with all the key functions assured and the PMU M&E system was able to provide financial and progress updates; the installation of TOMPRO was completed and it generated automatic reports and supporting WAs that were submitted to IFAD.

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)	4	5

Rationale for implementation progress rating

The project has been moving from disbursement-driven with focus on infrastructure to more balanced development, with better potential of building mutual leverage between technical components through effective interlinkage. The PMU team is building its capacity of not only accompanying beneficiaries in success and improvements, but also dealing with losses and working on strengthening the resilience to external shocks in the context of climate change environment.

C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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Rationale for development objectives rating

Trends of improved livelihoods and better food and nutrition security continued to be observable and not stopped by the recent flash floods. Despite the sudden external shocks of flash floods and thunderstorms, community resilience to climate change remained steady and strengthened with social, human and productive assets built. The project reached more than 219,150 direct beneficiaries of which 39% are female. This is 62% of the total target. The outcome surveys that are still pending.

C.6 Risks Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	Speed up WAs and process DPP revision to support field implementation
Project implementation progress	Reinforce the PMU structure in the areas of M&E, knowledge management, financial management and gender-sensitive targeting
Outputs and outcomes	Provide capacity building to both project staff and beneficiaries in market-driven agri-business, and complete the required researches, studies and surveys to benefit the project implementation and operational decision making
Sustainability	No major risks at this stage

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Project management	Provide focused technical training to PMU new staff to ensure capacity of data synchronization between expenditures and activities	30 September 2017	
Project management	Recruit DTS for the DMUs in Brahmanbaria and Netrakona	30 June 17 and onwards	
Financial Management	Submit correct WA and SA reconciliation in the next WA	by August 2017	
M&E	Undertake HILIP Mid-term outcome study and CALIP baseline study	September 2017	
M&E	Assign mid-level MEKMS to support PMU M&E unit	July 2017	
Component Implementation	Climate-change adaptive training and awareness building on networking for beneficiaries	by November 2017	
	Complete the procurement process of action research studies and incorporate CALIP support in policy engagement	by end 2017	

Additional observations

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Data Sources	Achievement as of March-2017
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 (under 5-year old) malnutrition by gender. (RIMS) 	RIMS & MTR	
B. PROJECT OBJECTIVE			
The development objective of the project 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 HHs increase their income by at least 30 % by participating in the project. ➤ About 8,000 HHs would report reduction in losses and damages from flood waters, wave action and disease. ➤ About 35% drop in experiencing two hungry seasons (RIMS) 	RIMS & other study	
C. COMPONENT OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS			
COMPONENT 1: Communication Infrastructure			
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 HHs reporting benefit from project roads (RIMS). ➤ 90% of the project-constructed roads maintain under good conditions (RIMS). 		
Output: Upazila and union roads constructed. Bridges and culverts on project roads built.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 250 km of Upazila and Union roads completed; 	Field report	188 km

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Data Sources	Achievement as of March-2017
Boat landing ghats constructed. Employment created for project construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1750 m of bridges and culverts constructed on UZ & Union roads 		665 m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 boat landing ghats built. 		32 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.40 million labour employed for construction work 		1.32 million
COMPONENT 2: Community Infrastructure			
Outcome 2: Enhanced village mobility, increase in farm production and protection against extreme weather events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic volume for village roads increased by 100%. 90% of project-built markets well operational (RIMS). 100% of project-built markets with MMC 		
Output: Community roads, markets, protection works for villages and markets/informal market collection points constructed; Women and men employed for construction of project works (HILIP)Employment created for construction works (CALIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350 km road completed; 	Field report	223 km.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 villages protection works constructed; 		51 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78 markets developed; 		61 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection works for 52 village markets done; 		23 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection works for 90 informal market collection centers completed; 		1 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.253 million women and men employed for project construction works (HILIP) 		1.47 million
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 102780 daily labour employed (CALIP) 		0.25 million
COMPONENT 3: Community Resource Management			

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Data Sources	Achievement as of March-2017
<p>Outcome 3: Enhanced access of the poor men and women to sustainable water bodies with increased production capacity and biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Around 20,000 households with improved access to water sources (RIMS); ➤ 16,000 (about 80%) fishers increase their income by at least 50% from fish production; ➤ 80% of BUGs managed and operated well; ➤ Average fish catch per hectare increase. 	RIMS & MTR	
<p>Output: 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 BUGs formed, of which 200 are new, with combined membership of 20,000 by gender; • 200 beels improved; (305 – C report) • 100 km of canals excavated; • 1,530 people trained, by gender. 	Field report	<p>383 nos</p> <p>21 nos (reported by the component RDPP target is 305 nos)</p> <p>35.8 km</p> <p>267 batches trained. Each batch 25 person , total 6,675among 32% female</p>
COMPONENT 4: Livelihood Protection			
<p>Outcome 4: Enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock produce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20,000 HHs reporting production/yield increase by at least 30%; ➤ 60% of trainees adoption technologies recommended on cropping, by gender; ➤ 60% of trainees adoption technologies recommended on livestock, by gender. 	RIMS & other study	
<p>Output: Employment and enterprise opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 960 (1000 LF) employment & enterprise • 256 activities initiated to build awareness on social issues; 	Field report	<p>420 nos</p> <p>156 nos activities</p>

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Data Sources	Achievement as of March-2017
<p>created; activities building awareness on social issues initiated; and demonstrations on crop/horticulture, livestock and fisheries implemented.</p> <p>CALIP Livelihood diversification through new sub-sector value chain and vocations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3510 crop/horticulture demonstrations done; 		2121 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3692 demonstrations on livestock carried out; 		2113 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1092 fishery demonstrations concluded. 		656 nos
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,37,844 persons trained in various production technologies 		1298 batches & batches 25 persons; Total 25,960 persons (19%)
COMPONENT 5: Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience Livelihood Protection			
<p>Outcome 5: Enhanced capacity and knowledge to contend with climate change impacts.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <p>Weather and Flash Flood Forecasting operational Research findings of various technologies and systems are disseminated Policy briefs advocate research findings Climate sensitive policy dialogue leading to enhanced frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least equal number of villages adopted CALIP tested low-cost village protection system ➤ No. of policy options identified to support of climate adaptation in the Haor area 		
	No. of institutions reached by FFEWS		- FFEWS Model development is under progress. Policy option not yet identified.
	6 action research studies published		-Research doc will be published after completion of action research
	2 policy processes initiated on building community resilience		-Policy process will take place after the performance evaluation of climate resilience activities

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

Agreed action	Agreed date	Responsibility	Status
Com. 1			
Prepare AWPBs to ensure the completion of remaining works within the next one and half years	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Com. 2			
Make effort to integrate mound protection work with the land reclamation work; in case of deferred land filling case, ensure at least 3m wide mound back filling	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Make efforts for identification of model village and Killa sites and expedite construction; Emphasis should be given to increase Killa from 20 to 28 (i.e. at least one in each Upazila), subjected to the availability of Khash Land.	By 31 Dec. 2017	PMU/DMU	
In piloting Killa, revise the proposed design by adopting proper elevation (preferably pre-monsoon HFL)	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Make the irrigation canal access friendly for the head-load farmers during harvesting period by lowering the height and also by providing a few cross-slab on the canal	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Make a proposal on adjustment of LCS members' compensation for LGED's consideration	By 30 September 2017	LGED, PMU	
Com. 3			
Revise training modules to address BUG members' major concerns in a more understandable way, incl. practical details such as work for women, tender and lease value submission	By 30 Sept. 2017	BUGs, PMU, DMUs and UMUs	
Organize training and focused awareness building among the BUGs on benefits of a federated network of BMCs	By Nov. 2017	PMU/DMUs and UMUs	
Develop a calendar of significant events and share with PD and IFAD country office to identify opportunities to engage high-profile representation from both government and IFAD	Starting from June 2017 and continuously	PMU/DMUs	
Follow up on comparative analysis of mechanized excavation	By 31 Dec. 2017	PMU	
Com. 4			
Develop at least 10 successful business models for replication	By 30 September 2017	PMU/DMU/UMU	
Revisit the CIG selection criteria and strengthen the CIGs' collective dynamics accordingly	By 30 September 2017	PMU/DMU/UMU	
Finalize the contractual arrangement with WorldFish Centre to start the pond fishery training activities under CALIP	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Contract private service providers to start providing vocational trainings under CALIP	By 30 June 2017	PMU	
Develop a brief but informative content on climate change issues and adaptive mechanism for each training event as a common session	By 31 August 2017	PMU	

Agreed action	Agreed date	Responsibility	Status
Com. 5			
Establish an agreement with BUET for performance study of slope and village protection infrastructure	October 2017	PMU/BUET	
Complete the procurement process of 5 studies by September 2017 and complete at least 4 studies by June 2018	By 30 September 2017 and 31 June 2018 respectively	PMU and related partners	
Formulate a knowledge management plan on climate resilience and prepare policy dialogues based on good practices and lessons learnt drawn from implementation	By 31 Dec. 2017	PMU	
Implementation progress			
Provide focused technical training to PMU new staff to ensure capacity of data synchronization between expenditures and activities	By 31 Sept. 2017	PMU	
Provide guidance to guide income generation as a business as compared to implemented activity	Sept. 2017 and continuously	PMU, DMUs and implementing partners	
Recruit DTS for the DMUs in Brahmanbaria and Netrakona	By August 2017	PMU	
Mapping of project intervention	December 2017	PMU	
Undertake the HILIP's Midterm Outcome study and CALIP's baseline study and submit reports to IFAD	September 2017	PMU	
Update the SIMES excel spreadsheet including component analysis/graphs and submit to IFAD on a quarterly basis	Quarterly	PMU, MEK Specialist	
Assign a mid-level MEKMS to support in PMU M&E unit	July 2017	PMU	
Ensure gender focal point at field level	August 2017	PMU, GA	
Climate sensitive and gender workshops to beneficiaries in all 5 districts	December 2017	PMU, GA, CCS	
Showcase the project gender development in a workshop of national level with video production by national media (in both languages)	May 2018	PMU, GA	
Better disseminate project learning and good practices for peer learning at the field level and for project recognition and visibility among another IFAD and LGED projects.	Regularly	PMU and M&E/KM unit	

Agreed action	Agreed date	Responsibility	Status
Fiduciary aspects			
Training by FMS of DMU Finance for the preparation of schedule of advances with aging, producing cash book and SOE, printing of voucher, producing sources and application of funds by financier, audit trail from the GL to the original voucher entry, inputs of AWPB and fixed asset register.	30 June 2017	FMS	
Review and revision of TOR of DMU Finance Assistant with proper title designation	30 June 2017	XEN, PD, FMS	
Stamp paid all supporting documents of vouchers	Immediate and onwards	PMU and DMUs	
Inclusion of schedule of advances in monthly report and details of cash forecast in the periodic Fund Demand	30 June 2017 and onwards	PMU and DMU	
Submit correct WA and SA reconciliation in the next WA	30 June 2017 and onwards	PMU	
Implement liquidation of LCS advances with the submission of certified MPF and RIR	30 June 2017 and onwards	PMU and DMU	
Amendment of LTB with regards to thresholds for procurement prior review by IFAD more than USD 100,000 for goods and works and USD30,000 for services	30 June 2017	IFAD, PMU	
Provide in the audit TOR opinion on actual expenditure against budget and exit meeting with FAPAD	15 June 2017	PMU and FAPAD	
Provide IFAD with copy of the Project letter to FAPAD and the responses for all the 11 audit observations/issues as translated in English; Provide also later a copy of letter response from FAPAD confirming closure of each of the 11 audit issues	31 May 2017	PMU and FAPAD	

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B (as of March 2017)

HILIP-CALIP, IFAD-LGED project Physical Progress Report for Mission Achievements up to March 2017

Component – 1 : Communications Infrastructure (HILIP)								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Upazila Roads	km	100	20	14	70%	75	75%
2	Union Roads	km	150	30	10	33%	113	75%
3	Bridges & Culverts on UZR	m	700	20	16	80%	237	34%
4	Bridges & Culverts on UNR	m	1050	93	72	77%	428	41%
5	Bridge & Culvert on CoR	m	1600	148	132	89%	525	33%
6	Bridge & Culverts in Sunamgonj	m	700	0	0	0%	700	100%
7	Boat Landing Ghats	no	50	13	3	23%	32	64%
8	Minor Earth Work/road alignment	km	250	5	2	40%	7	3%
9	Trg. Provided to contractors on PPR/ Construction Quality	no	40	10	10	100%	30	75%
10	Supervision & monitoring by IMC	no	1208	100	95	95%	670	55%
11	Infrastructure maintenance	Km	560	8	0	0%	0	0%
Total of Communication Infrastructure (HILIP)				68%				56%
Component – 2 : Community Infrastructure (HILIP):								
HILIP Part								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Community Road	km	350	80	58	73%	223	64%
2	Development of Village Market	no	78	25	6	24%	51	65%
3	Village Protection Works	no	78	23	9	39%	61	78%
4	Market Collection Center	no	90	4	1	25%	1	1%
5	Market Protection Works	no	52	10	8	80%	23	44%
6	Irrigation infrastructure	no	26	16	6	38%	6	23%
7	Pilot Innovative Infrastructure	LS.	15	0	0	0%	0	0%
8	Training Provided to LCS member	no	1970	200	146	73%	1356	69%
9	Supervision & monitoring by IMC	no	1115	100	70	70%	720	65%
10	Exchange visit for Union Parishad	no	147	25	21	84%	76	52%

Total of Community Infrastructure (HILIP)	56%	51%
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Component – 2 : Community Infrastructure (CALIP):								
CALIP Part:								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Village Protection Infrastructure	no	224	114	36	32%	87	39%
2	Village Internal Service	no	168	60	52	87%	89	53%
3	Model Village develop	no	5	2	0	0%	0	0%
4	Pilot Testing of beel bank protection	no	50	18	0	0%	0	0%
5	Pilot Testing of Killa protection	no	20	6	3	50%	9	45%
6	Pilot Testing of Upazila/ Union road slope protection	km	50	14	9,3	66%	17,30	35%
7	Training Provided to LCS	no	542	212	160	75%	333	61%
Total of Community Infrastructure (CALIP)				62%				47%

Component – 3 : Community Resource Management								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Beel transferred for development	no.	500	53	0	0%	383	77%
2	Beel developed (Excavation)	no.	305	58	2	3%	15	5%
3	Canal re-excavated	km	100	30	8,80	29%	35,80	36%
4	LCS group trained	no.	1,530	148	137	93%	267	17%
5	Swamp tree planted	no	213,500	30000	17000	57%	111,000	52%
6	Union brought under support services	no	168	15	10	67%	132	79%
7	BUG group formed	no.	500	39	39	100%	383	77%
8	BMC group trained	no.	100	25	16	64%	51	51%
9	Internal audit of BUG	no	975	50	45	90%	45	5%
10	Legal service assistance provided	no	20	5	3	60%	8	40%
11	Third party monitoring done	no	5	1	1	75%	3	60%
12	Dissemination workshop arranged	no	50	18	10	56%	30	60%
13	Promotional materials developed	no	8	1	1	100%	2	25%
Total of Community Resource Management				66%				45%

Component – 4 : Livelihood Protection (HILIP)								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		

CIG Formation								
1	CIG Formation (Crop & Horticulture)	Group	1680	378	384	102%	1224	73%
2	CIG Group Formation (Poultry & Livestock)	Group	1680	380	384	101%	1224	73%
3	CIG Group Formation (Fisheries)	Group	336	100	102	102%	270	80%
4	CIG Group Formation (Innovative Business Creation)	Group	84	17	17	100%	59	70%
Sub-Total (CIG Formation)			3780	875	887	101%	2777	73%
Demonstration								
1	Demonstration on Crop & Hort.	no.	924	140	105	75%	567	61%
2	Demonstration on Poultry & Livestock	no.	1256	196	114	58%	757	60%
3	Demonstration on Fisheries	no.	336	56	30	54%	198	59%
Sub - Total (Demonstration)			2516	392	249	64%	1522	60%
Demo based training (25/batch)								
1	Demo based Training on Crop & Horticulture	Batch	924	140	115	82%	577	62%
2	Demo based Training on Poultry and Livestock	Batch	1256	196	135	69%	887	71%
3	Demo based Training on Fisheries	Batch	336	56	50	89%	218	65%
Sub-Total (Demo based training)			2516	392	300	77%	1682	67%
IGA and Others Training (25/batch)								
1	IGA Training on Crop & Horticulture	Batch	1330	182	118	65%	804	60%
2	Others Training , IGA Training , Linkage development , Orientation Training	Batch	172	42	28	67%	35	20%
3	IGA Training / others training on Fisheries sector	Batch	84	14	9	64%	51	61%
Sub-Total (IGA and Others Training)			1586	238	155	65%	890	56%
Exchange Visit								
1	Exchange visit for crop and Horticulture sector farm	Batch	200	42	14	33%	89	45%
2	Exchange visit to Farm, Hachery	Batch	235	28	14	50%	182	77%
Sub-Total of Exchange Visit			435	70	28	40%	271	62%
Field Days								
1	Field Days Observation on Crop Demonstration	no.	132	20	14	70%	84	64%
2	Field Days Observation on Fisheries	no.	101	28	20	71%	20	20%
Sub-Total of Field Days			233	48	34	71%	104	45%
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Paravet training -30 persons per batch	Persons	840	210	60	10%	330	39%
2	Vaccination & De-Worming @ 500 cattle per event	Event	112	14	14	100%	70	63%

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3	Artificial Incrimination Program @ 100 cattle per event .	Event	56	7	5	71%	34	61%
Sub - Total (Animal Health care)						60%		54%
Livelihood Common Activities								
1	Innovative employment/business initiative to LCS Graduates Members @ 10 person per batch	Person	960	170	0	0%	420	44%
2	Build Awareness on Social issues	Event	256	42	28	67%	156	61%
3	Recognition Award on Best Practices	Person	546	113	0	0%	225	41%
1	CDF Support	no.	176	77	77	100%	176	100%
Sub-Total of Livelihood Common Activities						56%		62%
Total of Livelihood Protection Component (HILIP)						74%		62%
Component – 4 : Livelihood Protection (CALIP)								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
Village Forestry								
1	Bamboo production	Batch	1680	336	161	48%	411	24%
2	Murta production	Batch	1680	112	61	54%	259	15%
3	Hizol/Koroch production	Batch	252	70	27	39%	57	23%
4	Vetiver production	Batch	1680	112	63	56%	216	13%
5	Medicinal Plant production	Batch	420	112	50	45%	86	20%
6	TOT on village forestry	Batch	5	2	2	100%	5	100%
Sub-Total of Village Forestry			5717	744	364	49%	1034	18%
Pond Fisheries (CALIP)								
	Pond fisheries farmers	Batch	252	56	3	5%	90	36%
	Hatchery visit	Batch	126	28	2	7%	16	13%
	Farm visit	Batch	126	28	3	11%	15	12%
Sub-Total of Pond Fisheries			504	112	8	7%	121	24%
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
Component -4: Training on Improved wood/Bamboo/cane sector (CALIP)								
1	Wood products	Batch	42	5	1	20%	6	14%
2	Bamboo products	Batch	84	28	17	61%	35	42%
3	Cane products	Batch	70	5	1	20%	7	10%
4	Murta products	Batch	140	0	0	0%	0	0%
5	Jute/other products	Batch	84	56	36	64%	58	69%

			420	94	55	165%	106	25%
Sub-Total of Improved wood/bamboo/cane products			420	94	55	59%	106	25%
Component 4: Vocational Training (CALIP)								
1	Training on Diesel engine/pump repair	Batch	21	10	3	30%	5	24%
2	Training on motor cycle repair	Batch	21	10	2	20%	3	14%
3	Training on mobile phone/computer repair	Batch	21	10	1	10%	2	10%
4	Refrigerator repairing	Batch	30	5	2	40%	3	10%
5	House wiring/electrician	Batch	50	12	8	67%	13	26%
6	Plumbing	Batch	40	4	2	50%	3	8%
7	Welding	Batch	30	2	1	50%	3	10%
8	Tailoring	Batch	42	12	0	0%	4	10%
9	Mason/concrete	Batch	50	0	0	0%	0	0%
10	Carpenter	Batch	25	0	0	0%	0	0%
11	Tiles/mosaic	Batch	50	0	0	0%	0	0%
12	Cook	Batch	25	0	0	0%	0	0%
13	Other Training	Batch	145	5	1	20%	1	1%
Sub-Total of Vocational Training			550	70	20	29%	37	7%
Total of Livelihood Protection Component (CALIP)						36%		19%

Component –5 : Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience (CALIP)								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
1	Climate change forecasting and participatory scenario development And Assessment of the agriculture & fisheries sector and exposure to climate risk	No.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
2	Analysis of the environment impacts of large scale expansion of pond fisheries and climate change affects	No.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
3	Value chain and ecological analysis on the commercialization of bamboo	No.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
4	Examining the dynamics of reforestation at landscape level and strengthening ecological resilience	No.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
Sub-Total of Action Research						0%		0%
Weather and Flash flood warning system								
1	Technical assistance to BMD by IWFM	No.	LS (5)	1	1	100%	2	40%
2	Fast computer system for BMD	No.	1	1	0	0%	Completed all processes of procurement of Fast Computer that will be	0%

							installed within June 17	
3	Develop rainfall dissemination system for Hoar	No.	LS (1)	LS (1)	LS (0.25)	25%	0,25	25%
Sub-Total: Weather and Flash Flood Warning System			LS (7)	3	1,25	42%	2,25	32%
FFEWS and capacity building and KM by IWFMB								
1	Downscaling GFS forecasting in/c fast computer system and technical assistance to BMD by IWFMB	No.	LS (5)	LS (1)	0	0%	Completed all processes of procurement of Fast Computer that will be installed within June 17	0%
2	Develop FFEWS for haor region by IWFMB	No.	LS (1)	LS (1)	LS (0.75)	75%	0,35	35%
3	Training and KM by IWFMB	No.	LS (5)	LS (1)	1	100%	2	40%
Sub-Total: FFEWS and Capacity Building and KM by IWFMB			LS (11)	LS (3)	1,75	58%	2,35	21%
FFEWS and capacity building for FFWC, BWDB								
1	Fast computer system for flood forecasting	No.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
2	Performance evaluation of FFEWS models & management cost	No.	LS (3)	3	0	0%	0	0%
3	Funds for development of FFEWS by IWM	No.	LS (5)	1	1	100%	2	40%
Sub-Total: FFEWS and Capacity Building for FFWC, BWDB			LS (9)	5	1	20%	2	22%
Dissemination system for FFEWS by CALIP								
1	Develop dissemination system of FFEWS for communities and institutions	No.	LS (2)	LS (2)	0	0%	0	0%
2	International training of weather and FFW	No.	LS (2)	1	0	0%	0	0%
3	Monitoring the performance of village protection, model village, Upazila road slope protection	No.	LS (2)	1	0	0%	0	0%
4	Pro-poor adaption pathways framework	No.	LS (1)	LS (1)	0	0%	0	0%
5	Policy Dialogue, Workshops, seminars & international symposiums	No.	10	3	1	33%	4	40%
Sub-Total: Dissemination system for FFEWS by CALIP			17	8	1	38%	4	24%
Total of Capacity and Knowledge for Building Resilience						40%		25%

Component 6: Project management								
SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
Transport procured								
1	4WD jeeps procured	no.	3	1	0	0%	2	67%
2	Pickup procured	no.	10	3	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.	70	0	0	0%	70	100%
6	Bicycle	no.	100	0	0	0%	100	100%

			192	9	0	0%	181	94%
Computer and Office Furniture Procured								
1	PMU equipped with computers & furniture	no./ office	1	1	0	0%	1	100%
2	DMU equipped with computers & furniture	no./ office	5	0	0	0%	5	100%
3	UMU equipped with computers & furniture	no./ office	14	0	0	0%	14	100%
Sub-Total of computer and Office Furniture Procured			20	1	0	0%	20	100%
Petrol and Lubricant (HILIP)								
1	Motor Cycle (Resource Management)	no.	20	20	10	50%	15	75%
2	Motor Cycle (Livelihood)	no.	155	155	100	65%	140	90%
3	Vehicle 4-wheel drive	no	4	3	2	67%	3	75%
4	Pick-up	no	10	5	3	60%	7	70%
5	Motor Cycle	no	70	70	40	57%	60	86%
6	Speed boat	no	5	4	3	75%	4	80%
7	Country Boat	no	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sub-Total of Petrol and Lubricant (HILIP)			264	257	158	61%	229	87%
Petrol Lubricant (CALIP)								
1	Motorcycle (Resource Management)	no.	20	20	0	0%	0	0%
2	Motorcycle (livelihood)	no.	155	155	0	0%	0	0%
3	Vehicles 4 WD Jeep (class-2)	no.	4	3	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	3	0	0%	0	0%
7	Country Boat	no.	0	5	0	0%	0	0%
Sub-Total of Petrol Lubricant (CALIP)						0%		0%
Financial Management support								
1	Financial Management support	no.	1	1	1	100%	1	100%
1	MIS software support	LS	2	1	1	100%	2	100%
Surveys and studies undertaken (HILIP)								
1	Baseline survey	no.	1	0	0	0%	1	100%
2	RIMS survey	no.	2	1	0	0%	1	50%
3	Gender mainstreaming study	no.	3	1	0	0%	0	0%
4	Mid-term impact assessment	no.	1	1	0	0%	0	0%
5	Project completion impact assessment	no.	1	0	0	0%	0	0%
6	Environment & other studies and surveys conducted	no.	1	0	0	0%	1	100%
Sub-Total of Surveys and studies undertaken (HILIP)			9	3	0	0%	3	33%
Surveys and studies undertaken (CALLIP)								
1	Village & Slope protection/ Assessment of Climate Change Impact on Gender	LS	1	0	0	0%	0	0%
2	Model village development	LS	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
3	Value chain development/Market Analysis and Job Opportunity Study	LS	1	0	0	0%	0	0%
4	Integration & action research	LS	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
5	Project completion impact study conducted	LS	0	0	0	0%	0	0%

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6	Baseline survey conducted	no.	1	0	0	0%	0	0%
7	Survey for project mapping conducted	no.	1	0	0	0%	0	0%
Total Surveys and studies undertaken (CALIP)			4	0	0	0%	0	0%
Staff training and workshop undertaken								
1	Training conducted (batch)	no.	20	5	2	40%	15	75%
2	District gender workshop arranged (HILIP)	no.	10	0	0	0%	10	100%
3	National start-up/review workshop	no.	1	0	0	0%	1	100%
4	District start-up workshop arranged	no.	53	5	5	100%	40	75%
5	Overseas training/study tour	no.	80	30	2	7%	7	9%
Staff training and workshop undertaken			164	40	9	23%	73	45%

SL No.	Activities	Unit	RDPP Target	FY 2016 - 17			Cumulative Achieved up to March 2017	% against total target
				AWPB (FY2016-17)	Achieved Annual up to March-2017	% Achieved Annual		
Project orientation and Review workshop (CALIP)								
1	National Start-up Workshop	no.	1	0	0	0	1	100%
2	Start-up and District Orientation workshop	no.	5	0	0	0	5	100%
3	Staff orientation & Capacity Building	no.	5	5	2	40%	2	40%
4	Gender Workshop	no.	10	5	2	40%	2	20%
5	Annual review & Planning Workshop	no.	5	5	5	100%	5	100%
Project orientation and Review workshop (CALIP)			26	15	9	60%	15	58%
Project staff and TA recruited								
	GOB regular staff included in PMU	no.	7	8	6	75%	7	64%
	TA consultants recruited for PMU	no.	11	10	7	70%	10	91%
	GOB contract staff recruited for PMU	no.	9	9	9	100%	9	100%
	GOB contracted staff recruited in DMU	no.	73	71	71	100%	71	97%
	GOB contracted staff recruited for UMU	no.	160	160	160	100%	160	100%
	GOB regular staff included from XEN office	no.	25	15	15	100%	15	60%
	GOB regular staff included from UZ LGED office	no.	40	4	4	100%	4	10%
Total project staff and TA recruited			325	277	272	98%	276	85%
CALIP								
1	TA consultants recruited for PMU	no.	2	2	2	100%	2	100%
Staff travelling cost and allowances provided								
1	Travelling and other allowances provided to PMU	no.	8	8	4	50%	6	75%
2	Travelling and other allowances provided to DMU	no.	40	40	20	50%	30	75%
3	Travelling and other allowances provided to UMU	no.	112	112	75	67%	100	89%
Total staff travelling cost and allowances provided			160	160	99	62%	136	85%

LGED Implementation support		no.	5	1	1	100%	3	60%
Project office established & maintained								
1	PMU office established & maintained	no.	1	1	1	100%	1	100%
2	DMU office established & maintained	no.	5	5	5	100%	5	100%
3	UMU office established & maintained	no.	14	14	14	100%	14	100%
Total Project Office established & maintained			20	20	20	100%	20	100%
Vehicles maintained								
1	4WD Jeeps maintained	no.	4	3	2	60%	2	20%
2	Pickup maintained	no.	10	5	3	75%	3	60%
3	Speed boat maintained	no.	5	4	3	0%	3	60%
4	Country boat maintained	no.	5	0	0	0%	0	0%
5	Motorcycle maintained	no.	245	245	200	82%	200	82%
Total vehicle maintained			269	257	150	58%	208	77%
Total of Project Management						76%		77%
All components average (Annual & Cumulative)						62%		58%

RIMS first and second level reporting

HILIP/CALIP RIMS Report : January 2016 - December 2016

No	Project Indicators	FIRST LEVEL RESULTS							
		Unit	Appraisal (Jan-Dec 2016)	Actual	%	RDPP target	Cumulative as of December 2016	%	Remarks (Status as of RIMS Year: 2016: Jan-Dec 2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	Natural resources (land and water)								
1	1.1.2 Groups managing infrastructure formed and/or strengthened	Group	540	367	68	4042	1565	39	Labour Contracting Society (LCS)
2	1.1.3 People in groups managing infrastructure (*)	No.	13500	9175	68	101050	39125	39	Male= 5964 Female= 3211
3	1.1.4 Groups managing infrastructure with women in leadership positions	Group	81	55	68	650	238	37	Labour Contracting Society (LCS)
4	1.1.5 Land under irrigation schemes constructed or rehabilitated	hac	300	141	47	1200	390	33	Re-excavation of feeder canal for uplifting irrigation water for crop and vegetable production through project support
5	1.1.8 Fish ponds constructed or rehabilitated	No.	59	45	76	336	182	54	Fisheries demonstration
6	1.1.9 People trained in NRM (*)	No.	750	360	48	3000	990	33	Male= 270 Female= 90
7	1.1.10 Groups involved in NRM formed/strengthened	Group	58	17	30	500	344	69	
8	1.1.11 People in NRM groups (*)	No.	2300	680	30	20000	12109	61	Male= 496 Female= 184
9	1.1.12 NRM groups with women in leadership positions	Group	17	4	24	125	22	18	
10	1.1.14 Land under improved management practices (C)	hac	211	196	93	1683	842	50	Ongoing

11	1.1.15 New Households covered by new or improved climate information services ©	No.							Climate info is being done through Union Info Service Center (UISC). CALIP will be taking initiative to disseminate climate information with information through mobile phones.
12	1.1.16 Other productive infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	No.	203	174	86	1832	745	41	Bridges, Culverts, Vill. Protection, Vill. Internal Service
B	Agricultural technologies and production								
1	1.2.1 Staff of service providers trained	No.	23	18	78	276	199	72	Community Development Facilitator (CVDF) & Training of Trainer (TOT)
2	1.2.2 People trained in crop production practices and technologies	No.	2850	2775	97	23100	13225	57	Ongoing
3	1.2.3 People trained in livestock production practices and technologies	No.	6875	6225	91	31400	21575	69	Ongoing
4	1.2.4 People trained fish production practices and technologies	No.	1463	1113	76	8400	4550	54	Ongoing
5	1.2.5 People accessing facilitated advisory services	No.	7241	3823	53	18982	15285	81	Technical Assistance (TA), Extension Service & Business development services
6	1.2.6 Households receiving animals from distribution and /or restocking	No.	1375	1190	87	3750	2100	56	Ongoing
7	1.2.7 Households receiving facilitated animals health services	No.	3415	2795	82	8500	6950	82	Ongoing
8	1.2.8 Crop/livestock production groups formed/strengthened	No.	605	668	110	1680	1062	63	Ongoing
9	1.2.9 People in crop/livestock production groups	No.	15125	16700	110	42000	26550	63	Ongoing
10	1.2.10 Crop/Livestock production groups with women in leadership position	No.	175,5	191	109	272	178	65	
11	1.2.11 New Number of households in vulnerable areas with increased water availability for agricultural production and processing ©	No.	854	644	75	2550	1050	41	Ongoing
12	1.2.12 New Number of production/ processing facilities in vulnerable areas with increased water availability (C)	No.	488	316	65	2550	1352	53	Poultry farm, crop fields, rice mills

C Markets									
1	1.4.1 People trained in post-production, processing and marketing (*)	No.	1338	1043	78	7200	3150	44	Male =613 Female=430
2	1.4.2 Roads constructed/rehabilitated	km	113,5	65	57	600	330	55	Upazila Road (UZR), Union Road (UNR) Community Road (CR)
3	1.4.3 Market facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated	No.	19	18	97	78	45	58	Markets
4	1.4.4 Marketing groups formed and/or strengthened	Group	204	168	82	1080	580	54	Informal group formed among Common Interest Group (CIG)/Non-CIG members by developing linkages with sellers and buyers .
5	1.4.5 People in marketing groups (*)	No.	1021	840	82	5400	2900	54	Male = 672 Female=168
6	1.4.6 Marketing groups with women in leadership positions.	Group	23	16	69	112	58	52	
7	1.4.9 New Value of infrastructure protected from extreme weather events ©	BDT in Lakh	9817,145	5450,20	56	35202,61	17249,28	49	
D Enterprise development and employment									
1	1.5.1 People trained in Income Generating Activities (*)	No.	11858	10233	86	21720	13140	60	Male = 8850 Female= 1383
2	1.5.2 People receiving vocational training (*)	No.	830	370	45	11000	580	5	Male = 320 Female=50
3	1.5.3 People trained in business and entrepreneurship (*)	No.	236	131	55	960	420	44	Male = 2 Female= 129
4	1.5.4 Enterprises accessing facilitated non-financial services	Group	540	367	68	4042	1565	39	
E Policy and community programming									
1	1.6.1 Government officials/trained (*)	No.		71			71		Electronic Govt. Procurement (EGP), TOMPRO Accounting software, Quality Control/Public Procurement Regulations (PPR)

2	1.6.2 People trained in community management topics (*)	No.	26266	20315	77	220233	106132	48	Male= 14830 Female= 5485 Beel Management Committee (BMC), Infrastructure Management Committee (IMC), Market Management Committee (MMC), CIG, LCS.
3	1.6.3 Community workers and volunteers trained (*)	No.	88	0	0	176	0	0	CDF. Planned in April 2017.
4	1.6.4 Community groups formed/strengthened	Group	1035	881	85	8322	4296	52	BUG, LCS, CIG
5	1.6.5 People in community groups formed/strengthened (*)	No.	26738	22280	83	215156	110909	52	Male = 14259 Female= 8021
6	1.6.6 Community groups with women in leadership positions	Group	208	59	28	1755	892	51	
7	1.6.7 Village/Community plans formulated	No.	242	199	82	787	363	46	Vill. Road, Market, Market protection, Vill. Internal Service, Vill. Protection, Killa
8	1.6.8 People accessing development funds (*)	No.	58197	42746	73	217475	104875	48	Male = 27784 Female=14962 Demo & Training (BMC, CIG & LCS)
9	1.6.9 Apex organisations formed/ strengthened	Group	5	5	100	28	5	18	5 Apex organizations formed by 143 BUGs (on going)
10	1.6.10 New Number of individuals (*) involved in climate risk management, natural resources management (NRM) or disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities (C)	No.	5310	2990	56	30550	15259	50	Male = 1943 Female=1047 (Beel User Group (BUG) & LCS for Vill. & Slope Protectio, Killa)
11	1.6.11 New Number of groups involved in climate risk management, natural resources management (NRM) or disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities ©	Group	177	101	57	1018	508	50	(BUG & LCS for Vill. & Slope Protectio, Killa)
12	1.6.12 New Number of national and international policy processes on climate issues to which the project- is contributing ©	No.	0	0	0	2	0	0	
F	Social Infrastructure								
1	1.7.3 Drinking water systems constructed/rehabilitated	No.	122	190	155	504	216	43	Vill. Market, Vill. Internal Service & Market Collection Center
2	1.7.4 Other infrastructure/facilities constructed and/or rehabilitated	No.	62	31	50	1350	558	41	Bridges & Culverts

3	1.7.5 Groups managing social infrastructure formed and/or strengthened	Group	72	104	145	414	176	43	Vill. Market, Vill. Internal Service & Market Collection Center
4	1.7.6 People in groups managing social infrastructure (*)	No.	1430	2080	145	8280	3520	43	Male=1352 Female=728
5	1.7.7 Groups managing social infrastructure with women in leadership positions	Group	9	4	44	62	28	45	
G	Total Outreach								
1	1.8.1 Households receiving project services (*)	No.	62765	41755	67	215550	112590	52	Male HH= 40503 Female HH=1252
2	1.8.2 People/ Individuals/ household members receiving project services	No.	313825	208775	67	1077750	552980	51	Ongoing
3	1.8.3 Groups receiving project services	Group	2512	1671	67	8322	4296	52	BUG, LCS, CIG
4	1.8.4 Communities receiving project services	Group							The data are likely to be overlapping until the impact study is done
5	1.8.5 New Number of smallholder households supported in coping with the effects of climate change	No.	4600	4090	89	15350 (Revised-54737)	12500	23	Village Protection and Model village (Ongoing)
6	1.8.6 New Number of smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate	No.	23000	20600	90	76750 (Revised-240844)	64500	27	Ongoing

NB: Whereas the first-level results are reported in terms of numbers, the second-level results are reported using the ratings described in the table on page 53.

Legend:

(*)Indicators to be disaggregated by gender (male/female). Where relevant, a differentiation between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples should be introduced.

©Climate-related indicators which are especially relevant for projects that have climate risk management objectives (such as projects supported by ASAP, GEF, LDCF, SCCF, Adaptation Fund). For 1.1.14, 'Land under improved management practices', only the definition has been updated and the indicator should be reported by all projects with relevant activities, and not just projects with climate risk management objectives.

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by com. and disbursements by cat.

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier, as of 31 March 2017

Financier	Appraisal (USD'000)	Total Disbursements (USD'000)	Per Cent Disbursed
	USD	USD	
IFAD Loan	55,000.00	29,498.52	53.63
IFAD Grant	1,000.00	444.77	44.48
Spanish Trust Fund	30,000.00	18,465.42	61.55
ASAP TRUST GRANT (CALIP)	15,000.00	5,739.26	38.26
Sub-total IFAD STF	101,000.00	54,147.97	53.61
Government	33,840.00	16,120.84	47.64
Total:	134,840.00	70,268.81	52.11

Note: The IFAD loan, IFAD Grant , Spanish Trust Fund and ASAP Trust Grant included outstanding advances provided by the financiers.

People's Republic of Bangladesh
HILIP supervision and CALIP MTR report
Supervision-MTR report - Mission dates: 06 – 19 May 2017
Appendix 5: Actual financial performance by financier, by component and disbursement by category

Table-5B: Financial Performance by Financier by Component , (USD'000) Up to 31 March, 2017

Component	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			Spanish Trust Fund			ASAP TRUST GRANT			SUB-TOTAL IFAD STF			Government			Total Funds		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1. Communication Infrastructure	12,000.00	5,306.04	44.22	-	-	-	12,000.00	6,467.34	53.89	-	-	-	24,000.00	11,773.38	49%	23,000.00	11,526.30	50.11	47,000.00	23,299.68	49.57
2. Community Infrastructure	16,000.00	12,285.39	76.78	-	-	-	15,000.00	9,552.87	63.69	8,600.00	3,683.99	42.84	39,600.00	25,522.24	64%	7,000.00	2,351.84	33.60	46,600.00	27,874.08	59.82
3. Community Resource Management	6,000.00	370.42	6.17	1000.00	326.81	32.68	3,000.00	152.52	5.08	-	-	-	10,000.00	849.75	8%	1,000.00	58.15	5.81	11,000.00	907.90	8.25
4. Livelihood Management	3,000.00	1,841.09	61.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300.00	197.73	4.60	7,300.00	2,038.82	28%	564.38	114.89	20.36	7,864.38	2,153.71	27.39
5. Capacity and Knowledge for building resilience	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700.00	853.64	50.21	1,700.00	853.64	50%	223.12	59.30	26.58	1,923.12	912.94	47.47
6. Project Management	18,000.00	6,497.62	36.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	36.55	9.14	18,400.00	6,534.17	36%	2,052.50	755.81	36.82	20,452.50	7,289.98	35.64
Sub-Total Expenditures	55,000.00	26,300.56	47.82	1,000.00	326.81	32.68	30,000.00	16,172.73	53.91	15,000.00	4,771.91	31.81	101,000.00	47,572.01	47%	33,840.00	14,866.28	43.93	134,840.00	62,438.29	46.31
7. Outstanding IFAD Advances	-	3,197.95	-	-	117.96	-	-	2,292.68	-	-	967.34	-	-	6,575.93	-	-	1,254.56	-	-	7,830.49	-
Total	55,000.00	29,498.51	53.63	1,000.00	444.77	44.48	30,000.00	18,465.41	61.55	15,000.00	5,739.25	38.26	101000.00	54,147.94	54%	33,840.00	16,120.84	47.64	134,840.00	70,268.78	52.11

Note: Figures represent total funds received from IFAD and the Government, with actual expenditure to date as of 31 March 2017 and reflecting balance of advances per financier

Table -5C: IFAD Actual Loan Disbursement SDR as of 31 March 2017 (IFAD Loan)

IFAD LOAN No. I-847-BD

Category	Category Description	Allocation (SDR)	Disbursement (SDR) 2012-13 To 2016-17	Per Cent Disbursed (%)	Available Balance (SDR)
	Advance to Designated Account	-	7,635,282.00		(7,635,282.00)
I-A	Civil Works (Communication Infrastructure)	6,580,000.00	3,418,422.20	51.95	3,161,577.80
I-B	Civil Works (Community Infrastructure)	10,130,000.00	4,497,680.79	44.40	5,632,319.21
II	Vehicle & Equipment	560,000.00	713,117.13	127.34	(153,117.13)
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training and Workshops	3,940,000.00	1,336,149.33	33.91	2,603,850.67
IV	Salaries & Allowance	8,270,000.00	2,521,420.45	30.49	5,748,579.55
V	Operating Expenses	1,520,000.00	352,005.28	23.16	1,167,994.72
	Unallocated	3,450,000.00	-	-	3,450,000.00
Total		34,450,000.00	20,474,077.18	59.43	13,975,922.82

Note: Figures taken from IFAD records status of funds, showing balance of advances and expenditures justified.

Table -5C: IFAD Actual Loan Disbursement SDR as of 31 March 2017 (IFAD Grant)

IFAD GRANT No. I-C-847-BD

Category	Category Description	Allocation (SDR)	Disbursement (SDR) 2012-13 To 2016-17	Per Cent Disbursed (%)	Available Balance (SDR)
	Advance to Designated Account	-	137,796.17		(137,796.17)
I-A	Civil Works (Communication Infrastructure)				-
I-B	Civil Works (Community Infrastructure)				-
II	Vehicle & Equipment				-
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training and Workshops	630,000.00	168,371.74	26.73	461,628.26
IV	Salaries & Allowance				-
V	Operating Expenses				-
	Unallocated		-	-	-
Total		630,000.00	306,167.91	48.60	323,832.09

Note: Figures taken from IFAD records status of funds, showing balance of advances and expenditures justified.

Table -5C: IFAD Actual Loan Disbursement SDR as of 31 March 2017 (STF)

TRUST LOAN No. E-3-BD

Category	Category Description	Allocation (SDR)	Disbursement (SDR) 2012-13 To 2016-17	Per Cent Disbursed (%)	Available Balance (SDR)
	Advance to Designated Account	-	6,145,467.57		(6,145,467.57)
I-A	Civil Works (Communication Infrastructure)	8,430,000.00	4,074,171.09	48.33	4,355,828.91
I-B	Civil Works (Community Infrastructure)	12,970,000.00	5,506,919.55	42.46	7,463,080.45
II	Vehicle & Equipment				-
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training and Workshops				-
IV	Salaries & Allowance				-
V	Operating Expenses				-
	Unallocated		-	-	-
Total		21,400,000.00	15,726,558.21	73.49	5,673,441.79

Note: Figures taken from IFAD records status of funds, showing balance of advances and expenditures justified.

Table -5C: IFAD Actual Loan Disbursement SDR as of 31 March/2017 (CALIP)

G-COFIN-ASP-847A-BD

Category	Category Description	Allocation (SDR)	Disbursement (SDR) 2013-134To 2016-17	Per Cent Disbursed (%)	Available Balance (SDR)
	Advance to Designated Account	-	3,095,845.92		(3,095,845.92)
I	Civil Works (Community Infrastructure)	4,700,000.00	608,236.15	12.94	4,091,763.85
II	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training and Workshops	3,900,000.00	401,386.21	10.29	3,498,613.79
III	Recurrent Cost (Salaries & operating Cost)	300,000.00	14,799.87	4.93	285,200.13
	Unallocated	1,000,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00
Total		9,900,000.00	4,120,268.15	41.62	5,779,731.85

Note: Figures taken from IFAD records status of funds, showing balance of advances and expenditures justified.

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B.8 Section B.3 CALIP	Borrower/Recipient to open four designated accounts in USD for the IFAD loan, IFAD grant, and ASAP grant, and in EUR for the Spanish Trust Fund (STF) loan		Complied	Accounts held at the Bangladesh Bank (central bank)
Section B.9 Section B.4 CALIP	Borrower/Recipient to open (i) 1 project account in BDT to receive and hold financing transferred from the 3 HILIP designated accounts, (ii) 1 project account in BDT to receive and hold financing transferred from the ASAP designated account and (iii) 10 district project accounts (2 in each of the <u>5 Haor districts in the project area</u>)	Conditions precedent to withdrawal	Complied	Single project account held at Janata Bank, operated by the Project Director (as is the practice in Bangladesh Government)
Section B.5 CALIP GC Section 11.01	Exemption from duties and taxes for all goods, works and <u>services financed from IFAD, STF or ASAP</u>	Continuous	Complied	
Section B.10	Borrower/Recipient to provide counterpart financing in the amount of USD 32 million	Continuous	On-going	Counterpart financing in the form of tax exemption and co-financing of expenditure in <u>categories 1, 2 and 5</u>
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 drafted, still being finalized
GC Section 7.01(b)	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments	30 April 2016	Complied (Lately submitted)	Fiscal year 2016-17 AWPB has been submitted on <u>July 27, 2016</u>
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	Partially complied	No insurance for project assets except for Vehicles
GC Section 7.11	Insurance of project personnel against health and accident risks	Throughout project life	Not complied	
GC Section 8.03(b)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower/Recipient and IFAD.	By 30/09/2016	Complied	MTR conducted from 12 to 27 May 2016
GC Section 9.02	Project financial statements (PFS) submitted to IFAD	Annual	Complied	
GC Section 9.03	Audit report submitted to IFAD	Annual		Audit Report for FY2015- 2016 submitted in January 2017

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning

- *Transition to the second phase of Livelihood Protection component.* According to the livelihood strategy, the project is currently moving its implementation to the next 14 upazilas. Better engagement with local value chain actors and service providers is well noted. The project will be able to develop at successful business models to replicate in the second phase.

- *Group Revolving Fund.* The mission observed that the revolving fund mechanism introduced to Common Interest Groups in livestock and fisheries allows learning and knowledge transmission from the experienced pilot groups to next groups.

- Climate resilience research as a building block to policy dialogue. Under CALIP support, climate change research and capacity building activities are designed to enable vulnerable poor in Haor receiving early warnings and advices in the long run and safeguard their productive assets, along with other means of coping with climate change. Although there is delay in conducting action research due to the procurement constraint, it is expected that the project will be able to complete all research by next year. It will contribute not only to the improvement of the services delivery for strengthening community resilience in the Haor areas but also national policy agenda for addressing Climate Change in Bangladesh.

Innovation:

A number of new agricultural technologies and technical innovations in infrastructures, fisheries, CIG demonstration and practical trainings as well as CALIP capacity and knowledge building. Some examples observed during the mission are following:

- *Vertical garden tower.* WorldFish has introduced the vegetable tower to some beneficiaries as a pilot basis. Vertical gardens are also proven successful in the Southern part of Bangladesh because soil salinity actually fluctuates. It is seen as a suitable innovation for Haor due to the limitation of cultivable land and heavy rainfall. This initiative does not require a lot of investment and can be easily taken care at household level. It is recommended to promote thoroughly in the project area.

- *Innovation business initiative for women.* The project has planned to introduce Charcoal Production Factory to female LCS graduates because of its economic value, profitability and high demand from whole sellers. It is suggested to carry a feasibility study to identify the group approach model with division of labour, detailed cost and benefit analysis, location, safety mitigation measures as well as to assess the interest and capacities of LCS members. Although this innovative business creation is promising, as other business nature entrepreneurs need to bear some risks because it requires at least basic business management skills and capital. It should be thus implemented as a pilot basis. When successful, it can be scaled up to reach wider LCS women. Moreover, participatory consultation with local women are yet to be conducted to identify other innovative business alternatives for women.

Knowledge Management Publication of HILIP/CALIP		
Publication of Training Module:		
Name of Publisher	Title	
Agrani Printing Press LGED, Dhaka-1207		
Grant: IFAD Grant		
Sl No.	Name of Module -34	
1	Winter Vegetable Cultivation	Crop & Horticulture
2	Homestead Gardening	
3	Sweet Potato Cultivation	
4	Pulse Crop Cultivation	
5	Mixed Fruit Garden	
6	Plant Nursery	
7	Progressive Farmers	
8	Summer Vegetable Cultivation	
9	Oil seed Crop Cultivation	
10	Sex Pheromone Trap	
11	Maize Cultivation	
12	Wheat Cultivation	
13	HYV Rice Cultivation	
14	Potato Cultivation	
15	Duck Rearing -	Poultry & Livestock
16	Sonali Chick Rearing	
17	Local Variety Chick Rearing	
18	Broiler Farming	
19	Sheep Rearing	
20	Cow Rearing	
21	Beef Fattening	
22	Fodder Cultivation	
23	Monosex Tilapia Cultivation	Fisheries
24	Fish Drying	
25	Cage Fish Culture	
26	Fish Fingerlings Production	
27	Pen Fish Culture	
28	Fish Processing & Marketing	
29	IMC Training Module	Infrastructure ; Comp-1
30	ICS Module	
31	Hat Bazar Management Workshop	
32	IMC Guide Lines	
33	LCS Operation Manual	Infrastructure ; Comp-2
34	LCS Training Module	
Video Film Published:		

Grant: IFAD Grant	Title	Date of Issue	Brief Introduction
Publisher			
WORKSHOP 3/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka	VIDEO HILIP.mov	December 2014	Activities of HILIP
CRATIVE House Banosree, Dhaka	HILIP-LGED.mp4	December 2015	Activities of HILIP & CALIP

Newsletter:			
Grant: IFAD	Title	Date of Issue	Brief Introduction
Publisher			
IFAD Asia and the Pacific Division, Rome, Italy	IFAD Proricroma (Bangla)	January 2013	Workshop on HILIP. (New Project in Bangladesh)
IFAD Gender Newsletter gender@ifad.org	Ensuring women's access to natural resources, Bangladesh	February 2015	Support women in accessing and managing natural resources. HILIP, LGED, BD
Grant: LGED			
Publisher			
LGED, Dhaka-1207	LGED News Bulletin Issue No. 116	(January – March 2015)	LGED and IFAD jointly organized National Start-Up Workshop on Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection
LGED, Dhaka-1207	LGED News Bulletin Issue No. 117	(July – September 2015)	HILIP is working for the development of infrastructure and quality of life in Haor areas (Bangladesh)
LGED, Dhaka-1207	Pani Sampad Barta ISSN: 1607-9841	January-March 2015	HILIP is for the improvement of poor of Haor areas.
Grant: No			
Relief Web International	UN agency aims to strengthen climate change resilience in Bangladesh	29 January, Dhaka	A new project designed to reduce the impact of climate change on rural women and men

Daily Newspaper:			
Publisher	Title	Date of Issue	Brief Introduction
The Daily Industry	LGED implements road network activities in Brahmanbaria	11 September 2015	LGED is making long two roads, bridge and culverts in Brahmanbaria through HILIP.
The Financial Express	Brahmanbaria, HILIP-LGED holds progressive exchange visit function	16 May Brahmanbaria	HILIP of LGED arranged a function of progressive exchange visit and knowledge sharing at Bogdohor village of Nabinagar Upazila, Brahmanbaria.
The Daily Industry	HILIP-LGED gaining momentum in Brahmanbaria.	26 May 2015	The development and progressive work of HILIP of LGED is gaining momentum
Business News 24 bd.com	National workshop on Climate Adaptation, Livelihood Protection held	1 February 2015	LGED and IFAD have jointly organized a national-start up workshop on climate adaptation and livelihood protection at LGED headquarter on Thursday 29 January 2015.
The Financial Express	LGED holds workshop on Climate Adaptation	30 January 2015	Workshop on on Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP)
The Daily Bhorerkagoj	Farmer of Haor areas will receive advance news,	30 January 2015	CALIP workshop, LGED. Dhaka, Bangladesh

	CALIP		
The daily Khobor (Bangla)	Two Projects are for the improvement of infrastructure of Haor areas, Bangladesh	5 October 2015	Two projects HILIP and CALIP are implementing activities in five Haor districts.
The daily Industry	HILIP-LGED gaining momentum in Sunamgonj	5 November 2015	The development and progressive work of HILIP
The Daily Ittefaq (Bangla)	Celebrated farmer's field day of HILIP at Kalmakanda, Netrakona	30 December 2015, Mymensingh	A farmer's field day was observed at Monkandia village of Kalmakanda, Netrakona, Bangladesh
Anarbill Shangbad	Knowledge Sharing Meeting at Kalmakanda, Netrakona	22 December 2014	Farmers of HILIP sharing experience in Kalmakanda, Netrakona, Bangladesh
The Daily INDUSTRY	Gender Workshop in Brahmanbaria, HILIP	27 April 2016	A gender workshop held on 26 April 2016 at LGED, Brahmanbaria, Bangladesh.

KM products under the Component 4 Livelihood Protection

1. Training Modules total -34 (Name in above)
2. Newly developed Training module on seed production, Processing and Preservation
3. Case study on vegetable cultivation in Haor area of Sunamganj District
4. Training participants selection Leaflets
5. Publication of Case studies in LGED News Letter
6. Publication of Case studies/News in Pani Sampod Barta , LGED
7. Publication of Case studies in Krishi Projuckti by Weekly News Paper.
8. Publication of Case studies of Brahmanbaria District in Folder
9. Data base of training for 1st Phase
10. Compilation of some important Case Studies for motivation in Training Class
11. Activity based Video (Eight)
12. Activity base based (Photography)
13. Leaflets on Vetiver and Bamboo cutting for propagation.
14. Compilation report of Advance Improved Training