



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific																						
Country (ies):	Bangladesh																						
Project Title:	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh																						
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/BGD/055/LDF																						
GEF ID:	5636																						
GEF Focal Area(s):	Reduce vulnerability to climate change, increase adaptation, Fisheries/ aquaculture																						
Project Executing Partners:	Department of Fisheries																						
Project Duration:	4 years																						
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p><i>This section should be completed by:</i> -Projects with 1st PIR -Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the PMU now has more updated coordinates</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">South West</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dumuria Upazila, Khulna 453 km²</td> <td>89.15'E-89.32'E 22.39'N-22.56'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dacope Upazila, Khulna 992 km²</td> <td>89.24'E-89.35'E 22.24'N-22.40'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bagerhat sadar Upazila, Bagerhat 273 km²</td> <td>89.38'E-89.53'E 22.35'N-22.50'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kachua Upazila, Bagerhat 131.0 km²</td> <td>89.49'E-89.56'E 22.34'N-22.45'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira 1,968 km²</td> <td>89.00'E-89.19'E 21.36'N-22.24'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">North East</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Sunamganj Upazila, Sunamganj 303.0 km²</td> <td>91.14'E-91.27'E 24.49'N-25.10'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jagannathpur Upazila, Sunamganj 368.0 km²</td> <td>91.26'E-91.41'E 24.49'N-25.10'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juri Upazila, Moulvibazar 238.44 km²</td> <td>92.01'E-92.13'E 24.22'N-24.41'N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nasirnagar Upazila, Brahmanbaria 311.66 km²</td> <td>91.02'E-91.20'E 24.05'N-24.16'N</td> </tr> </table>	South West		Dumuria Upazila, Khulna 453 km ²	89.15'E-89.32'E 22.39'N-22.56'N	Dacope Upazila, Khulna 992 km ²	89.24'E-89.35'E 22.24'N-22.40'N	Bagerhat sadar Upazila, Bagerhat 273 km ²	89.38'E-89.53'E 22.35'N-22.50'N	Kachua Upazila, Bagerhat 131.0 km ²	89.49'E-89.56'E 22.34'N-22.45'N	Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira 1,968 km ²	89.00'E-89.19'E 21.36'N-22.24'N	North East		South Sunamganj Upazila, Sunamganj 303.0 km ²	91.14'E-91.27'E 24.49'N-25.10'N	Jagannathpur Upazila, Sunamganj 368.0 km ²	91.26'E-91.41'E 24.49'N-25.10'N	Juri Upazila, Moulvibazar 238.44 km ²	92.01'E-92.13'E 24.22'N-24.41'N	Nasirnagar Upazila, Brahmanbaria 311.66 km ²	91.02'E-91.20'E 24.05'N-24.16'N
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Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	13 April 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 January 2019 ¹
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE²:	31 December 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ³	N/A
Actual Implementation End Date⁴:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5 425 114
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁵:	16 350 000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	899 492
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁶	Due to delayed project start-up, all previously identified co-financing opportunities have phased out. Now the Government is looking for other co-financing opportunities

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	N/A
Expected Mid-term Review date⁷:	1 st January 2021
Actual Mid-term review date:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁸:	Yes

¹ The project was signed on 10 March 2019

² As per FP

³ In case of a project extension.

⁴ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁵ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁶ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁷ The MTR should take place about half-point between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁸ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	N/A
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁹	Yes, mid-term after 2nd year and at the end after 4th year

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MS
Overall risk rating:	Substantial

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2 nd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Begum Nurun Naher, National Operations Officer, FAOBD	Begumnurun.naher@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Resources Officer, FAORAP	Simon.FungeSmith@fao.org
Budget Holder	Robert D Simpson, FAO Representative in Bangladesh, FAOBD	Robert.Simpson@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Chhakchhuak Lianchawii, GEF Program Specialist, FLO	lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

⁹ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ¹⁰	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹²
Objective (s) Building climate change (CC) adaptive capacity of vulnerable fisheries and aquaculture communities in Bangladesh	Number of people (disaggregated by gender) with reduced vulnerability to climate change	Almost all fishers and fish farmers' communities are vulnerable to climate change implications.	160,000 people with reduced vulnerability to CC, (40% women)	400,000 people (22% of total population of the project sites) with reduced vulnerability to CC, (40% women)	Project activities just starting. Impact not possible to estimate at this stage of implementation.	MU
	Area of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems under climate resilient plans and management practices.	Coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems are not under exact climate resilient plans and management practices; sporadic attempts exist on ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture management.	2,395 km ² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the target fisheries and aquaculture communities are under climate resilient plans and management practices	4,790 km ² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the targeted fisheries and aquaculture communities are under initial climate resilient plans and management practices	Yet not started; ecosystems management plans to be formulated after climate resilience vulnerability analysis (CRVA) and selection of communities. CRVA study expected to start in July 2021.	S

¹⁰ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹¹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

Outcome 1: Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels.	National policy and strategies for fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened.	Fisheries and aquaculture policies and strategies are not updated, there is need review and revise to incorporate gender, climate change, blue economy, delta plan, SDG, DRR etc.	Review report highlighting gaps and suggestions for mainstreaming gender and climate change in existing fisheries policy and strategies	Reviewed national fisheries policy (1) and fisheries and aquaculture strategies (2).	Activities to review National Fisheries Policy (1998) to identify gaps and suggest areas to mainstream climate change, DRR and gender have started	<i>MS</i>
	Capacities to address climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened.	National capacities on climate change adaptation approaches are minimal.	Enhanced capacity and knowledge of GoB and partners personnel (100), lead farmers (24) and private entrepreneurs (14) on climate resilient inland capture fisheries and aquaculture (40% women).	Enhanced capacity and knowledge of GoB and partners personnel (100), lead farmers (24) and private entrepreneurs (14) on climate resilient inland capture fisheries and aquaculture (40% women).	36 DoF officials trained in climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. Development of training manual of climate change, adaptation options and early warning systems started.	<i>S</i>
Outcome 2: Local community organizations have institutionalized disaster risk management (DRM) in their local development plans and programmes, thus improving local CC related governance.	Number of local communities adopting development plans integrated with DRM considerations.	Low capacity to manage or adopt to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture among communities.	30 communities in 9 upazilas adopt development plans integrated with DRM considerations.	70 communities in 9 upazilas adopt development plans and integrate DRM considerations.	CRVA which will inform development of local community plans, has been delayed due to prevailing COVID-19. However the CRVA will start in July 2021	<i>MS</i>
	Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place.	Limited access to cc information by communities to adequately address DRM in fisheries and aquaculture		EWS in place in at least 50 communities.	Delayed due to COVID-19. Service provider to review and develop EWS has been identified	<i>MS</i>

Outcome 3: Communities with strengthened adaptive capacity, maximize their incomes and access to nutrition through adoption of CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood technologies/ approaches in targeted areas.	Number of targeted groups adopting CC adaptation technologies.	Adoption of climate resilient practices in fisheries and aquaculture communities is very low due to lack of knowledge, awareness and availability of potential technologies.	30 communities (CBOs/occupational groups/) are supported to adopt climate smart technologies.	100 communities (CBOs/occupational groups/) are supported to adopt climate smart technologies.	Delayed due to prevailing COVID-19 situation. However, beneficiary selection has started. Currently 9 CBOs have been identified to receive support to adopt climate resilient technologies.	<i>MS</i>
			10 farmer field schools for capacity building established.	25 farmer field schools for capacity building established.	Not yet started due to COVID-19 situation. The LOA with DOF to support the implementation of these activities has been signed and activities are expected to start soon in the field.	<i>MS</i>
	Improved income, food security and nutrition to communities that have adopted new technologies and approaches	Low productivity and due to low adoption of climate resilient practices in the fisheries and aquaculture.		15% increase in fisheries and aquaculture productivity in targeted HHs.	Project activities and beneficiary selection just started. Not possible to estimate impact.	<i>U</i>
				15% increase in income generation in targeted HHs.	Project activities and beneficiary selection just started. Not possible to estimate impact.	<i>U</i>

Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.	Knowledge base of adaptation technologies to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring for upscaling project results	Inadequate knowledge base on fisheries and aquaculture adaptation & M&E system.	Adaptive M&E based results generated and disseminated.	Strengthened project knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies, and livelihoods through M&E based systems.	M&E officer yet to be recruited to finalise M&E framework and development of database.	<i>MS</i>
		Inadequate mechanisms to disseminate best practices in fisheries and aquaculture.	Project communication strategy to disseminate project results developed	Strengthened project knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies through effective dissemination	Process to develop communication strategy has been initiated and expected to be completed by the end of 2021. Due to late start of project activities, dissemination of project best practices not yet started.	<i>MU</i>

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><i>Outcome 1:</i> Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise policy and strategy review in identifying gaps and making suggestions for mainstreaming climate change; • Finalise development of training manual on climate change impacts, adaptation options and early warning systems. • DoF as implementing partner and beneficiary of capacity building to identify training courses for its staff (foreign training) • Develop criteria to nominate the 24 lead farmers and 14 private entrepreneurs for training 	<p>Senior Technical Advisor, Project manager, Project Coordinator, Capacity Development and Training Expert in collaboration with Government counterpart</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy review to be finalised by October 2021. • Training manual on climate change impacts, adaptation options and early warning systems to be finalised by August 2021 • DoF identification of foreign country training programs to be done as soon as permissible in view of COVID-19 circumstances. • Development of criteria and nomination of lead farmers and private entrepreneurs to be done as soon as possible
<p><i>Outcome 2:</i> Local community organizations have institutionalized disaster risk management (DRM) in their local development plans and programmes, thus improving local CC related governance.</p>	<p>To achieve the development of local management plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start the climate risk vulnerability assessment, which forms the basis for development of local plans and review of existing EWS, that will enable development of community plans • Community mobilisation in 9 upazilas that will adopt 15 local development plans and integrate DRM considerations, will wait for the climate risk vulnerability assessment 	<p>Senior Technical Advisor, Project Manager, and National Climate Change and Risk Management Expert</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate vulnerability risk assessment to start as possible (July 2021). The service provider for climate risk vulnerable analysis has been identified and LoA has been signed. • Community mobilization in 9 upazilas that will adopt local development plans, will wait for Climate vulnerability risk assessment.

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><i>Outcome 3:</i> Communities with strengthened adaptive capacity, maximize their incomes and access to nutrition through adoption of CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture, and livelihood technologies in targeted areas.</p>	<p>To strengthen communities adaptive capacity through adoption of technologies and capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise beneficiary selection and form CBOs for adoption of technologies • Identify piloting site selection. • Identify and establish farmer field schools 	<p>Project Director (DOF), National Project Coordinator and Capacity Development and Training Expert</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary selection to be finalised by August 2021, but depends on when the COVID travel restrictions will be lifted • Identification of pilot sites to be finalised by September 2021
<p><i>Outcome 4:</i> Project implementation based on results based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.</p>	<p>To disseminate result based best practices and upscale project results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit M&E Specialist to refine and finalise the project M&E framework • Develop project information database • Finalize and implement the project and communication strategy 	<p>Senior Technical Advisor, Project Manager, National Project Coordinator, Project Director (DoF), M&E Specialist (communications focal point) and Operations Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Specialist to be recruited by August 2021, • M&E framework to be refined and finalised by September 2021 • Project communication strategy to be finalised by December 2021.

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁵					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁶ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1: Climate induced risks and vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture. sub-sectors at national level assessed with special focus on gender and climate sensitive areas.	Q2 Y4	Activities were not undertaken	A service provider has been selected to undertake assessment of climate induced risks and vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture with gender consideration. The LoA has been signed				20%	This activity has delayed due to delayed project approval process in 1 st year. The Service Provider LoA has been signed and CRVA assessment will start in July 2021.
Output 1.2: Relevant national policies and strategies reviewed (gaps analysed) and revised by incorporating fisheries and aquaculture adaptation to CC.	Q4 Y2	Activities were not undertaken	A policy expert has been recruited and the review process to identify gaps and suggestions for mainstreaming climate change into National Fisheries Policy and related strategies is underway				10%	The activity could have started in 1 st year but was affected due to late approval of the project by government.
Output 1.3: Capacity building including a capacity building-strategy for DoF, other relevant GoB agencies, private sector and community-based organizations	Q1 Yr3	Activities were not undertaken	A Training expert has been recruited to undertake capacity needs assessment of DoF, BFRI & other related GoB agencies and				15%	The activity delayed due to late approval of project document from government. Currently may delay further as part

¹³ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹⁴ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁵ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

developed to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector.			design of a capacity building strategy. Tools for CNA are being finalized					of CAN activity require physical meetings of stakeholders, especially for the local communities.
	Q3 Yr 3	Activities were not undertaken as was planned for year 3	Foreign training of DoF and BFRI personnel in mud crab hatchery techniques is expected to be undertaken after COVID situation improves				0%	This activity will be undertaken after restrictions of COVID 19 are lifted. Currently government is not arranging any foreign training for its staff
	Q3 Yr 3	Activities were not undertaken	With a mid-term target of 30, the project managed to training 36 DoF GoB personnel on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in-country. However, the training only covered the basics and a detailed one will be arranged later.				50%	This activity will continue after COVID 19 travel restrictions are lifted. The training covered basics and detailed trainings will be organized later.
	Q2 Yr 3	Activities were not undertaken	The activity to train 30 GoB (DoF and other partner organization's personnel to be trained) on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in neighbouring countries yet to be undertaken				0%	This activity will be undertaken after COVID 19 travel restrictions are lifted. Currently the government is not allowing foreign training for its staff
	Q4 Yr 2	Activities were not undertaken	The activity to train 24 advanced community lead farmers (40% female) to be trained on climate resilient management approaches yet to be undertaken (foreign training).				0%	This activity will be undertaken after COVID 19 travel restrictions are lifted. Currently the government cannot arrange foreign training.

		Activities were not undertaken	The development of training manual on climate forecast application, disaster risk management and adaptation, mitigation options, and EWS in fisheries and aquaculture is underway.				20%	This activity has been delayed due to late start of project activities. But planned to be finalised by September 2021.
Output 2.1. Risks and vulnerability of fisheries, aquaculture. & Livelihoods to the adverse impacts of CC, including knowledge gaps, assessed with the participation of relevant stakeholders & DoF field officials at project sites.	Q3 Yr3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	The service provider has been selected to undertake the Risk and vulnerability assessment in target areas				10%	The terms of references have been developed and Service provider identified. Assessment to start in July 2021
	Q4 Yr 3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	The service provider who will undertake the analysis of CRVA for 30 communities' (CBOs) to develop development plans which integrate DRM and EWS considerations.				5%	The activity to develop community management plans will wait for climate risk vulnerability analysis.
Output 2.2: Communities', awareness and capacity enhanced to understand, assess, plan and implement fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood adaptations to climate change risks	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	A training manual to be used for training 100 communities on DRR and EWS ¹⁷ mechanisms on fisheries and aquaculture is now being developed.				20%	This activity has been delayed due to late start of project activities.
	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Though project did not select beneficiaries yet, but through emergency support activities the project organized training for 900 women and 1100 farmers on climate variability and CC risks and on general climate resilient adaptation and management approaches.				40%	This activity has been delayed as selection of beneficiaries was affected due to COVID 19 travel restrictions.

¹⁷ EWS to be linked and also fed by the local environmental monitoring systems (see output 3.3).

Output 3.1: Site specific climate resilient and gender differentiated fisheries, and aquaculture technologies (e.g. fisheries information platform, innovative aquaculture systems, brood banks and satellite hatcheries, salt tolerant fish strains etc.) developed and adopted by the targeted communities.	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not done in 1 st year	9 CBOS out of 30 targeted in Yr2 have been selected for support to adopt climate smart technologies.				10%	Selection of beneficiaries was hindered by COVID restrictions. Implementation of adaptation technologies to start by August 2021.
	Q1 Yr 3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	ToRs for mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) hatcheries' improvement study and formulation of operational manual developed, and selection of expert in process.				10%	This activity is on schedule as planned
	Q1 Yr 3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	ToRs for golda hatcheries' efficiency improvement study and formulation of operational manual developed, and selection of expert in process				10%	This activity is on schedule as planned.
Output 3.2: Community-led and gender differentiated dissemination systems of adaptation technologies developed and adopted.	Q2 Yr3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Recruitment of Gender Expert, who will contribute to the development of gender differentiated ICT-based dissemination systems in project target areas is in final stages. SP to help design ICT based dissemination system identified.				5%	The recruitment of Gender and Socioeconomic Analyst is in final stages. SP to help design ICT based dissemination system identified.
	Q2 Yr 3	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Initiate Farmers Field School establishment.				0%	Delayed to due COVID 19travel restrictions. However, government will undertake site selection to establish FFS by August 2021.
Output 3.3: Innovative local environmental monitoring systems and information tools for the communities to obtain and exchange information to improve resiliency and increase production in the fisheries and	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	The activity on training of 20 DoF/community trainers on implementing local environmental monitoring systems (linked to the community EWS and DRR) has not yet started				0%	Delayed due to movement restriction under COVID 19

aquaculture systems developed and implemented.	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Training of 50 CBOs with a total number of 1250 beneficiaries with 40% women on implementing local environmental monitoring systems has not yet started				5%	Delayed to movement restriction under COVID 19. Formation of 09 CBOs has been completed and trainings will be conducted from October 2021 if COVID situation is under control.
Output 3.4: Manuals on climate resilient & gender differentiated fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood technologies/ approaches developed & adopted by the communities, DoF and other relevant government & NGO entities.	Q4 Yr 2	At first development of training manual activities were scheduled to finish in 4 th Year. Now rescheduled to start in 2 nd year	Development of 3 Training Manual produced on: 1) Fisheries Habitat Conservation-Management. 2) Community management and women empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture activities. 3) Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources and Climate Resilient Best Practices; will start in Q4 Yr2				0%	Activity rescheduled to year 2, so that training materials are available for use during project period.
Output 4.1: Lessons learned & best practices from the use of different CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood technologies/ approaches documented & communicated to relevant stakeholders & a wider audience.	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Development of project website to support dissemination of project results yet to be undertaken.				0%	Activity delayed because IT Specialist has not been recruited. However, recruitment process will begin soon and website is expected to be developed by December 2021;
	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Communication strategy to be finalised. A number of dissemination (on COVID-19 safety measures) materials produced and distributed.				20%	Activity is recurrent
	Q3 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Project organised 2 events: Celebration of International Women's Day 2021 involving women working in fisheries sector; Food Systems Summit an				50%	Activity is recurrent

			independent dialogue on the future and transformation of Aquatic Food System in Bangladesh					
Output 4.2: Project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome & output targets.	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not done in 1 st year	Project M&E indicators available but need to be refined.				60%	Activity delayed since the M&E Specialist has not been recruited.
	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	Project information database yet to be designed				0%	Activity delayed due to recruited of M&E specialist.
	All Qs	1 PIR and 1 PPR submitted	2nd PIR (end of 2 nd year) and 2nd PPR submitted with progress up to December 2020				90%	Activity is recurrent. 3 rd PPR submission due in July 2021
Output 4.3: Mid-term & terminal evaluations conducted.	Q4 Yr 2	Activity was not planned in 1 st year	ToRs and identification of consultants to undertake project Mid-term evaluation undertaken.				20%	Activity delayed

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

The following progress have been made during this fiscal year:

Outcome 1: Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels.

1) Selection of Service provider to undertake climate risk vulnerability assessment in selected project areas:

- Following a Request for proposal, the Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), was selected to undertake the climate risk vulnerability assessment (CRVA) for the project target areas. The assessment will guide the development of community management plans and also review of existing or design of new community early warning systems. The LoA for the CRVA is has been signed and the CRVA will start in July 2021.

2) Recruitment of Policy Expert and development of methodological approach on review of fisheries and aquaculture related policy and strategy with special focus in Gender and climate change :

- The project has recently recruited (May 2021) the Policy Expert to review the existing National Fisheries Policy (1198) and National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategy (2006) to identify gaps and provide suggestions on how to mainstreaming climate change. The review process is underway and expected to be finished in October 2021.

3) Recruitment of Capacity Development and Training expert to undertake capacity needs assessment and development of capacity strategy:

- The project has recently recruited (March 2021) a Capacity Development and Training Expert to undertaken capacity needs assessment (CNA) of DoF and other partners, including the community. The CNA is expected to be finalised in December 2021 and the following the CNA, the Capacity Strategy will be developed later.

4) Capacity building of DoF through trainings and workshops:

- The project organised a training on “Gender concepts” in July 2020. Two on-line sessions were conducted for the field level officials of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) working in the South-West and North-East regions of the Project. The objective of these sessions was to enhance understanding of the officials with respect to Gender Concepts.
- The project organised a training Tilapia culture, for DoF officials in August 2020. The training aimed at highlight new prospects in Tilapia farming with improved strains and expansion of culture areas for climate resilient aquaculture.
- A training on “Overview on Climate-change (Cc), impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture and adaptation to Climate-change” was organized for the field level officials of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) in the South-West and North-East regions of the project areas in August 2020. The objective was to enhance awareness and common understanding based on scientific evidence on the basics of climate change,

impacts on fisheries and aquaculture and adaptation approaches. The training sessions focused on science of climate change (basics); impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture, adaptation options.

5) Module formulation:

- A draft manual was developed on Climate forecast application, Disaster risk management and adaptation, mitigation options and early warning systems following series of zoom meetings between FAO project technical team and DOF Technical team. Final validation of this module will be done through further discussion among all stakeholders over a physical meeting.

Outcome 2: Local community organizations have institutionalized Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in their local development plans and programmes, thus improving local CC related governance.

- The main outputs of this outcome are development and implementation of community management plans, and the review of existing or design of new community based early warning systems. Both outputs awaits the results of the climate risk vulnerability assessment. So far as indicated the service provider for CRVA, CEGIS has been identified and is expected to start the assessment in July 2021:

Outcome 3: Communities with strengthened adaptive capacity, maximize their incomes and access to nutrition through adoption of CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture, and livelihood technologies/ approaches in targeted areas.

1) Verting of technologies for target areas:

- In order to promote suitable climate resilient technologies in different selected project areas, the inception workshop discussed suitability of different interventions and recommended which climate resilient technologies would be suitable for different areas.

2) Beneficiary selection:

- Following series of consultation meeting in respective Upazilas, the project has started selection of beneficiaries in June 2021. The selection is being done through participatory process following an agreed selection criteria. After the selection, CBOs will be formed and trained in group dynamics before adopting a preferred intervention to build their resilience to climate change.

3) Fish farmer and fishermen capacity building and emergency support

As a part of the emergency support programme to support COVID19, flood and AMPHAN affected farmers in project areas, the project contributed to the following areas:

- Input distribution of 60,000kg of fish feed among 600 farmers in the Northeast region covering four upazilas – South Sunamganj, Jagannathpur, Juri and Nasirnagar. Each farmers received 100 kg of feed along with carrying cost to support with transportation.
- Distribution of 25,000 kg of golda feed and 20,000 kg of bagda feed was successfully covered among 250 and 200 farmers respectively in Dacope, Dumuria, Kachua, Bagerhat and Shyamnagar upazila of the South West region .
- 5,000 crab cages were distributed among fish farmer households in the Southwest region covering Shyamnagar (2500), Dacope (1500) and Dumuria (1000).

- Training on "Food, Nutrition and Health & safety in the context of COVID 19 in aquaculture" was organized for 900 women from fishers families in both Northeast and Southwest regions covering all 9 upazilas. This training programme also included a distribution of a package containing nutrition materials (i.e. dry fish, catfish, red lentil, eggs, milk, peanuts, fruits, vegetables etc.)
- 1,100 farmers in project areas were trained on "Climate resilient fish culture/shrimp culture/crab culture and mitigating measure for COVID 19".

Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.

1) Stakeholder awareness meetings

- In December 2020, the 1st Regional Project Orientation workshop was held to familiarize the key field officials and stakeholders (like DFOs, UNOs, chairpersons, beneficiary representative etc.) of the North-East region to the fundamental concepts of the project activities in this region and also to officially engage them to support the project to maximize delivery in the region.

2) Facilitation of public events in fisheries and aquaculture

- An Independent Dialogue, on "Transformation and Future of Aquatic Food Systems in Bangladesh" was held on 27 May 2021 in close collaboration with WorldFish. The dialogue is one of a series of dialogues held in preparation of the UN Food Systems Summit. Proceedings of the dialogue will contribute to national report on food systems summit and has been published at the Food Systems Summit webpage.
- International Womens Day 2021 commemoration was facilitated by the project to discuss successes, contributions and challenges faced by women in fisheries and aquaculture.

3) Project implementation Committee meeting

- 1st PIC meeting was held on 13 June 2021 chaired by the Director General of Department of Fisheries with representatives from MOFL, DOF, IMED and Planning Commission. The PIC made a number of recommendations including harmonization of project document and TAPP, revision of project workplan and no cost extension to the Project Steering Committee.

4) Inception workshop:

- Inception workshop was held on 17 June 2021 after long delays and postponement of previous arrangements due to COVID -19 pandemic. The inception workshop engaged relevant stakeholders for a shared understanding of the project objectives, roles and implementation arrangements, and ensure ownership of the project and make recommendations to enhance achievements on project intended results. 50 stakeholders from different organisations attended the Inception workshop physically The Lead Technical Officers from FAO Regional Office and Funding Liaison Officer from FAO Headquarters attended the event through zoom along with other nation participants.
- The inception workshop has come up with a number of recommendations to the Project Steering Committee. These include harmonization of project document and TAPP, revision of project workplan and budget, no cost extension considering the long delay of the project implementation.

5) Letters of Agreement (MS507):

- LOA for the implementation support to the project on Group formation, Capacity development, access and to build climate resilience of fishers communities and farmers has been signed between FAO and Department of Fisheries (DOF);
- LOA for a “Comprehensive Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment” has been signed between FAO and The Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS);

6) Procurements (MS502):

SL	Item Description	Status
1	Fish feed, shrimp feed and crab cages for emergency support (listed above under Emergency support);	Delivered
2	Procurement of 5 Laptops and 4 printers;	Delivered
3	Procurement of furniture (limited) for field offices in Khulna and South Sunamganj;	Delivered
4	Printing and distribution of Leaflet and Posters for COVID19 safety measures;	Delivered
5	Procurement of services for the designing of the project office at the DoF headquarters;	Ongoing service
6	Procurement of 15 Motorcycles for field facilitators and field coordinators;	Goods to be delivered

7) Recruitment:

- Recruitment of project staff has seen a progress of 75%;
- Successful recruitment of Senior Technical Advisor of the project effective from 16 February 2021;
- The recruitment of the National Gender and Socio-economic Analyst is almost towards the end of the recruitment process. An offer will soon be made to the most suitable candidate;
- The shortlisting of the following positions are currently in process:
 - i) International Climate Change Adaptation Expert
 - ii) International Monitoring and Evaluation Expert
 - iii) International Freshwater Giant Prawn/Golda Hatchery Expert;
- The project has identified:
 - i) a short-term consultant National Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to support the project with Mid-term review
 - ii) a short-term consultant to undertake analysis for improving performance of mud crab hatchery and development of hatchery operational manual

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Due to sudden spike in COVID19 cases in the country resulted to continuous countrywide lockdown and movement restriction and hence the implementation of field activities experienced a slower process and delayed results contributing to the outputs.

Other than the challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown there were a number of other challenges faced by the project. For example: a revised workplan and results based framework was prepared by the Senior Technical advisor of the project which was submitted to DoF for an endorsement in order to make the project objectives much more concise and attainable. Considering that the TAPP was only approved in September 2020, the government recommended to proceed with the implementation of the project activities as planned in the original TAPP for at least a year and then make necessary changes.

In addition, the first Senior Technical Advisor resigned after a couple of months, this in addition to the COVID 19 restriction led to the delays in organizing the project Inception Workshop. After several months (4 months), the new Senior Technical Advisor, was recruited and joined the project team in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 15 February 2021.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁸	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁹	Comments/reasons²⁰ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	The project implementation delayed in 1 st year due to delayed approval of government and therefore field work was not initiated as FAO is unable to work remotely without the support of the government. In 2 nd year the progress has picked up but still affected by COVID-19 restrictions

¹⁸ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²⁰ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	MS	MS	The project has started slowly and almost lost 1 year due to the challenges faced drafting of national level project counterpart documents (TAPP) and its approval. However, with the decline of COVID-19 in the country by the end of 2020, government offices have resumed in-person work and we are optimistic that the project momentum, which had picked up in the beginning of 2021 would continue. Unfortunately, the country experienced a sudden spike of COVID-19 cases from March 2021 and COVID-19 travel restrictions have been reinstated.
GEF Operational Focal Point			This project has had significant delays in its execution. In the 1 st year the technical activities were minimal. In the 2 nd year the project is set to pick up and progress well. Hopefully the COVID 19 spikes will reduce and the government will remove the travel restrictions
Lead Technical Officer²¹	MS	MU	The project has substantially reviewed its workplan and results framework and this is now pending PSC approval. With these revisions, the project is expected to deliver most of its development objectives. There is still a risk that the project will be impacted by COVID19 restrictions and the project is building in mitigation actions to address these. The measures to be approved should place the project on a firmer footing to pursue activities, but this is based on the assumption of a no cost extension to compensate for the delayed start-up and limitations imposed by COVID-19.

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<p>Despite the late start, and the COVID-19 restrictions on travel, movement, meetings, etc. that led to significant delays in the initial years, the project is slowly gaining traction. With adjustments in the workplan, budget and overall results framework that now reflect a more realistic picture, the project is geared towards meeting its development objectives. On implementation progress, the project has made some headway with most of the team members on board this reporting period. Recruitment of experts, letters of agreements, beneficiary selection, training and capacity building of government staff and communities on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture, training manuals, etc have been initiated despite the difficult circumstances posed by COVID 19 and cyclone Amphan. Regular project task force meetings were conducted online to guide, support and monitor the progress. An MTR will be held in the third quarter of 2021 to assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project. This is critical as the project is part of the GEF5 cycle. Recommendations on mid-course correction as well as extension, if necessary, will be provided.</p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

*** This project environmental and social risk screening was conducted during the PPG phase and LTO certified the risk to be Low ***

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	No, even though there was no new assessment of the ESR, due to the impact of COVID-19 as well and tropical Cyclone Amphan over the south-west to the north-east and mid-north region of Bangladesh. There is a need for a new classification of the project and it is possibility now be classified as medium.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
N/A

²² **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</p>					

	Risk	Risk rating ²³	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁴	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Extreme weather events, global warming, poor infrastructure & livelihood opportunities	Low	Detailed in ProDoc	To be addressed with identified project interventions i.e. support for climate smart technologies	N/A
2	New risk evolved due to COVID-19 and tropical cyclone Amphan, after project formulation	Substantial	Some activities as relevant are undertaken virtually Proposals to revise project activities and timelines has been made	Proposals endorsed by PIC and IW	Review and endorse the suggested proposals on workplan and timeline revision

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Substantial	Substantial	Substantial risk rating of the project areas because of Global COVID-19 and Tropical Cyclone Amphan's impact in Bangladesh. The COVID 19 has greatly affected the implementation progress.

²³ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²⁴ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had an MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

This project has not yet had an MTR yet

MTR or supervision mission recommendations		Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:		
Recommendation 2:		
Recommendation 3:		
Recommendation 4:		

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators, or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs		
Project Indicators/Targets		

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation, or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: _____ Revised NTE: _____ Justification: _____

8. Stakeholders Engagement

<p>Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))</p>
<p>If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:</p> <p>The project has a detailed stakeholder engagement plan at CEO endorsement stage, and that is well specified in the ProDoc. Until now no new stakeholders have been identified/engaged. The PSC meeting may identify any new stakeholder involvement, if needed at all.</p> <p>Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved:</p> <p>Yes, private sector was well involved in the project formulation, including private input suppliers. The PSC meeting may identify any new stakeholder involvement, if needed at all.</p>

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

Yes, a socio-economic assessment was carried out during the formulation of the project and a brief gender action plan and socio-economic assessment was carried out by the Gender and socio-economic analyst on the impact of COVID 19 on women.

The impact of climate change is contingent on social and economic culture. Considering roles of both men and women, some of the key gender differences that may prevail in the project areas are given below:

- Gender gap in access to and control over natural resources;
- Women's mobility is restricted compared to men,
- Women are prone to feeling of insecurity (physical and mental) in shelters during recovery from disasters,
- Malnutrition seen more among women,
- Increased dropout rate for adolescent girls, and
- Informal work is an important component of the fisheries and aquaculture labour force and women are susceptible to increased wage discrimination compared to men.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

Yes, the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data. Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and indicators established in the project Results Framework. For capturing gender-based impacts mostly qualitative indicators will be used. It has been stated in the Results Framework that at least 40% of the total beneficiaries for each of the interventions of the Project, 40% will be women. Mostly, participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques will be followed.

Since the commencement of implementation of the project was delayed, tracking gender results and impacts could be presented in the next PIR. Project activities are yet to be rolled out at full swing in the field.

Does the project staff have gender expertise? **Yes**

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; **Yes**
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or **Yes**
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women **Yes**

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far. (Planned but not implemented yet)
 - Yes, the approved ProDoc has a well specified knowledge management strategy. Data will be collected and analysed and the list of relevant good practices will be shared from the project.
- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.
 - The communication strategy has not been completed yet. It is expected to be completed by December 2021.
- Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.
- As project activities are just starting, such stories would be shared in 3rd PIR
- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

<https://workspace.fao.org/pws/Lists/Publications/DispForm.aspx?ID=272756&Source=https://workspace.fao.org/pws>
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.
 - No, such position has not been created until now. The project management has decided to designate the M&E officer, once recruited to be the communication and knowledge management focal point.

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

<p>Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.</p>
<p>If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities</p>
<p>Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?</p>
<p>The project will potentially interact with several indigenous communities when implementing field activities. A limited number of indigenous people are expected to be involved in the SW coastal area (Mogh tribe) and in the NE wetland haor area (Tipra tribe). Their overall and gender aggregate percentage will be maintained in CBO formation and will require a visit for physical verification of their involvement. Accordingly, an FPIC will be initiated when the country is at lower risk with the COVID-19 pandemic and filed activities can be resumed.</p>

12. Innovative Approaches

<p>Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁵ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.</p>
<p>N/A</p>

²⁵ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.

All outcomes and outputs are still achievable, but will require extension of the project timeline as recommended by the PIC and the Inception workshop

Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

The timing of the MTR has been affected, however draft ToRs and identification of consultants has been made. After revision of ToRs, it is expected that the MTR will start in August 2021.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

The Government instituted lockdown for most part of 2020 and this restricted movement of project personnel and delayed selection of beneficiaries until June 2021. Currently due to spike in COVID 19 cases, the government has also put in place travel restrictions that may affect the finalisation of selecting beneficiaries and support to communities to adopt climate resilient technologies.

Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

The project has shifted a number of activities to be held in virtual format. These include development on training manuals, planning and output validation meetings. However, some activities to do with communities will have to wait for lifting of COVID restrictions.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁶	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Govt. of Bangladesh	Department of Fisheries	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	6,100,000 USD	Only in-kind investment. An estimate of \$1.5M from DoF staff commitment and office space	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	Department of Environment	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	250,000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	1,300,000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A

²⁶ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

International non-profit Organization	IUCN	In-kind and project investments of completed projects				
Development Partner	FAO of the UN	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	4,200,000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
International non-profit Organization	WorldFish Center	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	2,000,000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
Development Partner	IFAD	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	2,500,000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
		TOTAL	16,350,000 USD			

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Due to delayed project start-up, all previously identified co-financing opportunities have phased out. Now the Government is looking for other co-financing opportunities

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.