



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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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 (years):	4 years																							
Project coordinates:	<p><i>Guidance on how to record project coordinates will be provided separately</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">South West</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dumuria Upazila, Khulna 453 km²</td> <td>22.8083 89.4250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dacope Upazila, Khulna 992 km²</td> <td>22.5722 89.5111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bagerhat sadar Upazila, Bagerhat 273 km²</td> <td>22.6625 89.7917</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kachua Upazila, Bagerhat 131.0 km²</td> <td>22.6500 89.8833</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira 1,968 km²</td> <td>22.3372 89.1086</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">North East</th> </tr> <tr> <td>South Sunamganj/Shantiganj Upazila, Sunamganj 303.0 km²</td> <td>24.9150 91.4581</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jagannathpur Upazila, Sunamganj 368.0 km²</td> <td>24.7537 91.5596</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juri Upazila, Moulvibazar 238.44 km²</td> <td>24.5800 92.1646</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nasirnagar Upazila, Brahmanbaria 311.66 km²</td> <td>24.2000 91.2097</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		South West		Dumuria Upazila, Khulna 453 km ²	22.8083 89.4250	Dacope Upazila, Khulna 992 km ²	22.5722 89.5111	Bagerhat sadar Upazila, Bagerhat 273 km ²	22.6625 89.7917	Kachua Upazila, Bagerhat 131.0 km ²	22.6500 89.8833	Shyamnagar Upazila, Satkhira 1,968 km ²	22.3372 89.1086	North East		South Sunamganj/Shantiganj Upazila, Sunamganj 303.0 km ²	24.9150 91.4581	Jagannathpur Upazila, Sunamganj 368.0 km ²	24.7537 91.5596	Juri Upazila, Moulvibazar 238.44 km ²	24.5800 92.1646	Nasirnagar Upazila, Brahmanbaria 311.66 km ²	24.2000 91.2097
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Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	13 April 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 January 2019 ¹

¹ The project was signed on 10 March 2019

Project Implementation End Date/NTE²:	31 December 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ³	31 December 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,425,114
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	16 350 000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁵:	2,519,120
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁶	Due to delayed project start-up, most of the previously identified co-financing opportunities have phased out. Alternative co-financing sources have been identified by project team, and will be presented for endorsement in the next PSC in October 2022

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	12 June 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁷:	1 January 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	15 January 2022 to 02 February 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁸:	30 June 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes. Updated before MTR

Overall ratings

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

² As per FPMIS

³ If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁶ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁷ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁸ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Overall risk rating:	<i>High</i>
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ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 rd 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
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁹	Baseline	Mid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹¹ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹²
Objective (s) Building climate change (CC) adaptive capacity of vulnerable fisheries and aquaculture communities in Bangladesh.	Reduce proportion of vulnerable people and increased area under climate resilient plans	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)	14,100 people trained or benefiting from project. EWS integrating fisheries and aquaculture is being developed. End Evaluation survey to be undertaken to estimate impact at this stage.	S
		Area of Coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems under climate resilient plans and	Coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems are not under exact climate resilient plans and	2,395 km ² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the target fisheries	4,790 km ² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the targeted	Management plans will be developed later this year. Draft CRVA report submitted.	S

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

		management practices.	management practices; sporadic attempts exist on ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture management.	and aquaculture communities are under climate resilient plans and management practices	fisheries and aquaculture communities are under initial climate resilient plans and management practices		
	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 old, need review and updating incorporating gender, CC considerations and possible adaptation actions; base year late 2015.	Review report highlighting gaps and suggestions for mainstreaming gender and climate change in existing fisheries policy and strategies	Revised national fisheries policy (1) and fisheries and aquaculture strategies (2) including climate changes.	National Fisheries Policy is yet to be revised. However, recommendations for mainstreaming climate change and gender into fisheries has been made.	S
		Capacities to address CC in the fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened.	National capacities on CC adaptation approaches are minimal.	Enhanced capacity and knowledge of 100 GoB; 24 Lead farmers and 14 entrepreneurs on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture.	Enhanced capacity and knowledge of 100 GoB; 24 Lead farmers and 14 entrepreneurs on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture.	100 (74 physical and 36 online training) DoF officials trained in climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. Lead farmers and entrepreneurs training yet to be conducted.	S
	Outcome 2: Local community organizations have institutionalized disaster risk management (DRM) in their local	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.	Development of community resilient plans await finalisation of CVRA. CRVA draft report has been submitted.	MS

development plans and programmes, thus improving local CC related governance.	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.	1 Draft report on EWS for F&A is under review.	MS
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. Number of communities (that have adopted new technologies and approaches) with improved income, food security and nutrition.	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.	Improved income, food security and nutrition, income in 70 communities. 15% increase in productivity; 15% increase in income	A total of 48 community groups (CBO) formed with 45% women member. 31 CBOs started climate smart technologies. However, flooding 2022 has affected many pilot activities in NE region.	S
	Number of farmer field schools established	Low coverage of extension services and information to farmers	10 farmer field schools for capacity building established.	25 farmer field schools for capacity building established.	Not yet established. CBOs formed, 10 FFS planned to be established by December 2022.	MS
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 mechanisms to disseminate best practices in fisheries and aquaculture.	Adaptive results-based M&E.	Strengthened project knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies, and livelihoods.	M&E framework finalised.	S
			Communication strategy developed	Communication and dissemination materials	Process to develop communication strategy has been	MS

					produced and distributed to beneficiaries	initiated and expected to be completed by the end of 2022. Development of M&E database covering all aspects of project activity is ongoing	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings:

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 2: Local community organizations have institutionalized disaster risk management (DRM) in their local development plans and programmes, thus improving local CC related governance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community climate plans will be developed after finalisation of community climate risk vulnerability analysis. LoA will be developed for CEGIS, Service Provider to support communities in development of climate risk vulnerability plans 	Senior Technical Advisor and National Climate Change Expert in liaison with DOF	March 2023.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place. LoA has been developed with Department of Fisheries to undertake collaborative EWS in at least 50 CBOs 	Senior Technical Advisor and National Climate Change Expert in liaison with DOF	Activities on collaborative EWS will start in October 2022 and continue till September 2023
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmer field schools will be established within some of the CBOs undertaking pilot activities A plan for establishment of 10 FFS will be developed together with DoF by September 2022 	Senior Technical Advisor and the Community Experts in liaison with DOF	December 2022.
<p>Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Communication Strategy 	Senior Technical Advisor, FAO Communications team in liaison with DoF	October 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1: Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policy and strategies for fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened. 	Revised national fisheries policy (1) and fisheries and aquaculture strategies (2) including climate changes.	Recommendations for revision of National Policy on mainstreaming gender and climate change has been provided.	DoF has yet to start policy revision process.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities to address CC in the fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened. 	Enhanced capacity and knowledge of 100 GoB and partners personnel on climate resilient inland capture fisheries and aquaculture.	74 DoF officials trained in climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. Among them 14% were female participants.	On track
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National assessment of climate vulnerability and CC risks to fisheries and aquaculture. Sub-sectors. Number of fishery sector climate sensitive areas identified 	<p>Confirmation of fisheries CC sensitive areas.</p> <p>1 Report on Assessment of climate induced risks and vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture with due consideration to gender and with focus on climate sensitive areas targeted by the project.</p>	Report on Assessment of climate induced risks and vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture is under review.	Ongoing final report expected in September 2022.

¹³ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Output 1.2: Relevant national policies and strategies reviewed (gaps analysed) and revised by incorporating fisheries and aquaculture adaptation to CC.	Number of revised policies and strategies incorporating fisheries and aquaculture. adaptation to CC.	Revised and updated review report of National fisheries policy of 1996 (1)	Project reviewed the fisheries policy, and the review report was submitted to the DoF.	Actual revision of Fisheries policy yet to be confirmed by DoF.
		Revised and updated inland capture fishery and aquaculture strategies (2)	Project reviewed the fisheries strategy, and the draft review report was submitted to the DoF.	DoF will facilitate revision of Strategy if so required.
Output 1.3: Capacity building including a capacity building-strategy for DoF, other relevant GoB agencies, private sector and community-based organizations developed to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector.	1 CNA report, including Capacity Strategy	Capacity Need Assessment report	1 CNA report, including Capacity Strategy.	Draft CNA report submitted.
	Training manual on Climate forecast application, DRM, CC mitigation & adaptation and EWS	1 Training manual on Climate forecast application, DRR management and adaptation, mitigation options, and EWS in fisheries and aquaculture	1 manual on climate resilience, EWS and DRR has been developed.	Working manual developed. Manual will be refined as is used.
	Number of people trained to climate resilient fisheries sector	Two (02) DoF and 02 BFRI personnel to be trained on mud crab hatchery techniques	Training identified and expected to be held in August 2022.	Training planned in 2021 but delayed due to Covid-19
		100 DoF, BFRI and other GoB personnel to be trained in-country on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	74 government officials of which 7 women (14%) and 67 men from DoF, BFRI and BFDC attended the training.	Climate resilient training is ongoing.
		30 GoB (DoF and other partner organization's personnel to be trained) in neighbouring country(ies) on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	Training has been identified and arrangements to attend is under way.	Training planned in 2021 but delayed due to Covid-19 in 2022.
24 advanced community leader/people (40% female) and partner GoB personnel to		Training identified and arrangements to attend under way.	Training was planned in 2021	

		be trained in the Asia region in 2 batches on EAF and EAA as climate resilient management		but delayed due to Covid-19 in 2021
		14 Private entrepreneurs to be trained in-country on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	Training manual for use available.	Training will be arranged after nomination of participants by DOF
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.	70 communities in 9 upazilas adopt development plans and integrate DRM considerations.	The Upazila CRVA is underway. After the assessment, communities will undertake participatory vulnerability analysis and development plans integrated with DRM	This activity will start after completion of Upazila CRVA
	Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place.	EWS in place in at least 50 communities.	1 draft report on EWS and Advisory Services for F&A is under review. Community consultation on EWS and advisory services has been undertaken. FAO and DoF are in process of formulating LoA to integrate implementation of EWS and Advisory Services.	Activity is underway. Delay is due to delayed start of project in first 2 years
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	Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at project sites.	Risk and vulnerability assessment completed among 70 communities in 9 upazilas.	1 national report on F&A CRVA report under review.	Upazila CRVA is under way.
		70 communities adopt 15 local development plans and integrate DRM and EWS considerations.	After getting final CRVA report, local development plans will be developed.	Delayed as could not start due to delay of activities in first 2 years.

stakeholders & DoF field officials at project sites.				
Output 2.2: Communities', awareness and capacity enhanced to understand, assess, plan, and implement fisheries, aquaculture, and livelihood adaptations to climate change risks	Number of fishers and fish farmer's communities with DRM and EWS mechanisms in place in SW and NE climate sensitive areas.	Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) and DRM in place [Community radio, Mobile SMS gateway & Training manuals/mass awareness materials, etc.] in at least 50 communities of the SW coastal and NE haor areas.	Community consultation held on EWS, Advisory Services and their needs. Assessment of existing EWS and advisory Services are underway. FAO and DoF formulating LoA for integrating EWS and Advisory Services.	Delayed as could not start due to delay of activities in first 2 years.
	Number of communities aware of climatic variability and climate change risks and main adaptation approaches and options.	At least 5,880 HHs trained on climate variability and CC risks general climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in country.	1920 households received training on "Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture management". 1920 HH covered under this training. Women participants were 42%.	The training is ongoing
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/ approaches in targeted areas.</i>	Number of targeted groups adopting CC adaptation technologies.	Improved income, food security and nutrition in 70 communities	A total of 48 community groups (CBO) were formed in north-east (26) and southwest (22) region with 25 people per group. Out of total 1200 members, 45% are female. 31 CBOs (775 HHs) received training on 10 different climate smart technologies with leadership training.	This activity is ongoing
	Number of communities (that have adopted new technologies and approaches) with improved income, food security and nutrition.	Improved income, food security and nutrition in 70 communities.	Pilot activity has been started in 2022. Need to complete all the activity to measure the impact.	Late start could not enable impact assessment

		Around 15% increase in fisheries and aquaculture productivity, 15% increase in income in targeted HHs.		
		25 farmer field schools for capacity building established.	Farmer Field Schools to be established from CBOs undertaking pilot activities.	Delayed as could not start due to delays of activities in first 2 years.
<p>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.</p>	Number of communities adopting 15 number of adaptation technologies/approaches, disaggregated by gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 70% of the targeted at least 50 communities (40% women) adopt 15 climate smart initiatives. 15 adaptation technologies adopted including gender differentiated technologies (homestead pond fish culture, mud crab fattening, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31 communities have been trained and supported to adopt 10 different adaptation technologies/approaches. A total of 775 beneficiaries trained on climate resilient technologies/approaches. Among them 47% were female beneficiaries. 9 exchange visits were organized where 205 (Male 118 & 87 female) beneficiaries attended. 	Activity is on-going, however floods in the NE region affected the implementation of pilot activities.
	Feasibility report of mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) hatchery establishment	Feasibility survey and report of mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) hatchery establishment	Draft report on assessment of DoF mud crab hatchery undertaken. Hands-on training conducted to 3 DoF officials.	This activity changed to support mud crab hatchery.
	Golda hatcheries' efficiency improvement report.	Golda hatcheries' efficiency improvement report.	Post was advertised but did not retain qualified candidates. Post has been re-advertised.	First advert did not retain qualified candidates. Short term consultant turned down the offer.

	Establishment of PL/fingerling markets in Bagerhat-Dacope area.	PL/fingerling market established in Bagerhat-Dacope area.	Activity yet to be undertaken.	This activity is still under discussion with DoF.
Output 3.2: Community-led and gender differentiated dissemination systems of adaptation technologies developed and adopted.	Community led gender differentiated dissemination systems developed and adopted, including information communication technology (ICT) systems,	Gender differentiated ICT-based 16 dissemination systems in place in 9 upazilas and used by 60% of communities.	Activity yet to be undertaken.	This activity is still under discussion with DoF.
	Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) on fisheries and aquaculture established.	25 FFS established of which at least 75% is functional for diversification of livelihoods in 9 upazilas.	To be established from CBOs undertaking pilot activities.	Delayed as could not start due to delay in starting of activities in first 2 years.
	Types of user-friendly dissemination materials produced and distributed.	Around 10 types of user-friendly dissemination materials (training manuals/ flyers/ booklets/ leaflets/ posters/ fact sheets/ video clips, special issues in newspapers, etc.) produced and distributed among communities and stakeholders.	A number of dissemination materials developed during training and awareness sessions including manuals (3 draft) and flyers	Activity is on-going
	Promote alternative livelihoods option	Small capacity feed making machine distributed to 16 CBOs and trained, Insulated fish box on a rickshaw van distributed to 16 CBOs	Procurement of equipment for to be distributed to communities has been initiated.	Delayed as could not start due to delay in starting of activities in first 2 years.

¹⁶ Despite the poverty level of Bangladesh, the mobile phone use is quite high. Even rural people are well accustomed to mobile money transfer, information exchange, using social media. Besides, e-extension by the DoF and DAE is in operation in limited sphere, which needs improvement and make more user-friendly.

<p>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 aquaculture systems developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Number of communities trained on the implementation of local environmental monitoring systems</p>	<p>At least 100 communities (2,500 persons, 40% female) trained on implementing local environmental monitoring systems.</p>	<p>Procurement of equipment for environmental monitoring system has been initiated.</p>	<p>Delayed as could not start due to delayed start of activities in first 2 years.</p>
		<p>Environmental monitoring systems (well connected to the EWS and DRM) in place in 70 (70%) of the communities</p>	<p>Awaits start of community training on Environmental monitoring.</p>	<p>Delayed as could not start due to delayed start of activities in first 2 years.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Number of manuals developed on different topics.</p>	<p>03 training Manuals produced/in place and distributed to beneficiaries and all stakeholders. (Fisheries Habitat Conservation-Management; Community management and women empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture activities; and Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources and Climate Resilient Best Practices)</p>	<p>Manual on Community management and women empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture activities has been drafted; Modules on Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources and Climate Resilient Best practices have been drafted.</p>	<p>Manuals are expected to be finalised in December 2022</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.</p>	<p>Knowledge base of adaptation technologies to support adaptive results-based management and monitoring for upscaling project results</p>	<p>Strengthened project knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies, and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Process to develop communication strategy has been initiated and expected to be completed by the September 2022.</p>	<p>Expected to be finalised by September 2022</p>
		<p>Communication and dissemination materials produced and distributed to beneficiaries and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Awareness materials have been developed</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

		Adaptive results-based M&E.	Development of M&E database covering all aspects of project activity is ongoing. The refinement of M&E indicator has been done.	Ongoing, database expected to be finalised in July.
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.	Project website.	Project website functioning, with links to DoF, FAOBD and related webs.	DoF is undertaking discussion of website possibility.	Awaiting advice from DoF on hosting of website.
	Number of project newsletters with lessons learnt (in English and Bangla).	Half-yearly Newsletters regularly published & circulated nationally; total 8 Newsletters produced.	Half yearly newsletter has been drafted.	Ongoing
	Awareness/ outreach events organized for local communities using audio visual materials. Types/ kinds	Awareness events held to the general public on sustainable fisheries	Two events were organized on International Women's Day 2022 to raise awareness of community and local level service providing stakeholders.	Ongoing
	Numbers of Communication and dissemination materials. (flyers/ booklets/ leaflets/ posters/ fact sheets; videos, news on web; promotional materials, desk calendar, note book, year planner, caps, National Day special newspaper issues, etc.) produced and distributed.	Communication and dissemination materials (flyers/ booklets/ leaflets/ posters/ fact sheets; videos, news on web; promotional materials (desk calendar, notebook, year planner, caps, etc.) produced and distributed.	One issue has been written for National fish week souvenir.	Ongoing
Output 4.2: Project monitoring system operating providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome & output targets.	Baseline and targets for project indicators.	Refined ME framework	Draft refinement of result framework has been submitted.	Finalised
	Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat.	3 PIRs and monitoring reports (as per GEF-FAO guideline).	3rd PIR (end of 3rd year) has submitted with progress up to June 2022.	Ongoing
	Six monthly project progress	Project progress reports	Six monthly PPR has	

	reports.		submitted with progress up to December 2021.	
	M&E database	Project M&E database	M&E database has developed comprising all the indicators of result framework.	Update is continuous
Output 4.3: Mid-term & terminal evaluations conducted.	Mid-term & final evaluation reports.	Project's mid- and terminal evaluation Reports with recommendations and way forward.	Midterm review has been completed by consultant. Draft report has been shared with PSC members, GEF focal point and other stakeholders.	Finalised

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges, and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

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

a) Climate risk and vulnerability assessment:

The Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) at national level is ongoing, with a draft report submitted and being reviewed. The assessment, among others, will guide the development of community management plans and review and strengthening of existing community early warning systems to incorporate fisheries and aquaculture aspects. The final report is expected in September 2022.

The challenges in coordination with DoF and CEGIS is addressed with regular follow up, monitoring and technical support. The review, feedback, and validation by relevant stakeholders specifically DoF is ensured. To review the progress, challenges, and scope of cooperation for CRVA, two tripartite meetings have been held. In the first tri-partiate meeting, the impact chain was reviewed and validated by DoF and FAO. The draft national CRVA report was reviewed in the 2nd tripartite meeting.

b) Status of national policies and strategies review

A review of the existing National Fisheries Policy (1998) and National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategy (2006) was conducted to identify gaps and provide suggestions on how to mainstream climate change and gender aspects. The preliminary review results have been presented and discussed between FAO and DoF. DoF is planning to start revision of the National Fisheries Policy. FAO, through the Project, will support the revision of the policy based on further discussion with government.

c) Capacity needs assessment and capacity strategy developed:

The draft CNA report of DoF and other partners has been submitted. The project in collaboration with DoF has developed tools (questionnaires) for a Capacity Needs Assessment (CNA) of the DoF and other partners, including the community in climate change adaptation and mitigation programming, planning and implementation.

This CNA has been conducted aiming at identifying the capacity gaps of DoF, other stakeholders (BFRI, BFDC) in planning and implementation of gender responsive climate resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture development programs. The exercise will also develop a capacity development strategy of the institutions outlining their role for climate resilient and gender responsive program

implementation. The capacity needs assessment covered the institutional mandate and functions, institutional capacity including available technical human and financial resource in relation to mandate or functions, coordination among different institutions at national level, sub-national level and across different administrative tiers, Monitoring and Evaluation process and practices of institution and policy needs against actual programming and implementation.

d) Refine training manual in climate resilience (climate impacts and adaptation options), EWS and DRR in F&A:

A working manual on 'Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture' covering the overview of climate change impact, risk, vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk management, application of climate forecast, environmental monitoring and early warning, resilience plan, policy framework and institutional arrangement has been developed following series in consultation with DoF and other stakeholders. The working manual, which will be refined along the project timeframe is currently being used for training of Government officials and communities. The training manual was refined as per feedback, facilitation of session by experts during training. The 2nd version of the training manual is under review.

e) Training status of government officials in climate resilience (climate impacts and adaptation options), EWS and DRR in F&A (in country)

A total of 50 government officials of which 7 female and 43 males from DoF, BFRI and BFDC have been trained on F&A climate resilience in two batches. Additionally, from DoF, a session on climate resilience in fisheries and aquaculture was facilitated where a total of 24 district fisheries officials attended, of which 3 women and 21 men..

Outcome 2: Climate risk management institutionalized in Upazila and local community fisheries and aquaculture development plans

a) Early warning systems and advisory services needs assessment

A rapid assessment to understand the needs and capacity to improve the early warning and advisory services for flood vulnerable fisheries and aquaculture communities was undertaken by a collaborative team of FAO, DoF and FFWC. One of the focuses of the assessment was to understand women's need and capacity in strengthening access to EWS. A total of 120 stakeholders (71 men and 49 women) from project sites in Nasirnagor, Juri, Jagannathpur and Shantiganj of Northeast Haor region participated the assessment.

The findings suggested for capacity building of DoF and other relevant stakeholders for integration with the existing climate service products and disaster management framework to enhance access of vulnerable F&A communities. Accordingly, a LOA for "Development of Climate Hazard Early Warning System and Advisory Services to Fisheries and Aquaculture" with DoF is in progress.

b) Training on Climate Resilience Fisheries and Aquaculture Management

Training on Climate Resilience Fisheries and Aquaculture Management was conducted by the Senior Upazila Fisheries Officers (SUFOs) from the existing upazila or outside upazila who received ToT on this from the project. In SW region, a total of 42 batch trainings were

conducted where 1260 beneficiaries including 40% women received the training. In NE region, a total of 660 beneficiaries including 48% women received the training.

c) Training CBO organization development and leadership

Alongside the training on the pilot activities, the CBOs have received the training on organization development and leadership. In this training the participants received orientation on key aspects of developing CBO and role of CBO members. A total of 31 trainings were held in NE (13) and SW (18) region during the reporting year. The total participants were 775 including 47% female participants.

Outcome 3. Communities' adaptive capacity to adoption and implement CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood technologies/ approaches in targeted areas strengthened.

a) Vetting of fisheries climate resilient 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 for different areas. FAO and DoF assessed suitability of field technologies for the targeted regions and made recommendations on region-wise suitable technologies. According to the recommendations, community pilot activities have been adjusted.

b) Beneficiaries' selection:

The beneficiary's selection was done following a framework developed by the project. This framework has given particular focus to climate change induced risk and vulnerabilities for selecting the vulnerable communities of the project locations. The framework designed to climate change induced vulnerabilities of the specific locations and the vulnerable communities for the community-led pilot activities for building resilience to climate change. During design process of the project, a rapid assessment has decided some pilot activities suitable for different vulnerable locations and accordingly HHs were selected. This framework guided in selecting the Vulnerable Locations (VL), the Vulnerable Communities (VC) and validating the Pilot Activities (PA).

d) Training on pilot activity

Each of the CBOs require training on the respective activity selected for piloting by them. Therefore, 31 CBOs (775 beneficiaries including 47% female beneficiaries) in nine upazillas received training on respective pilot activities. The piloting activities which are under implementation include beel nursery, cage culture, *kua* culture, Golda rice culture, Bagda rice culture, pond aquaculture, pen culture, net making, fish sanctuary and mud-crab fattening.

e) Conduct farmer exchange visits for communities adapting climate resilience technologies

Exchange visits for communities had been organized in nine upazila (one per upazila). A total of 205 participants (118 male and 87 female) from nine upazila participated in nine exchange visits. Exchange visits enhanced participants knowledge on cage culture, mud crab fattening farming, fish sanctuary, pen culture, bagda (shrimp) fish farming technology. Upazila fisheries officers (SUFO/UFO) had attended the exchange visits. The project beneficiaries explored the climate resilience technology information and facts practically for adapting those technology in their context.

Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitate**a) Observance of International Women's Day 2022**

International Women's Day 2022 was observed in project sites in SW and NE regions. Two events were organized as part of the observance. There were 220 participants from project communities including 107 women attended the IWD events. The Day observation enhanced awareness among the communities and sensitization of service providing actors especially of DoF officials so that the extension services consider women's needs and priority as well as other minority groups.

b) Refinement of result framework

The program result framework has been refined and updated based on discussions from inception workshop, the PIC and PSC meetings. The refined framework will now guide tracking progress implementation.

c) Development of project monitoring system and database

Project monitoring system has been developed to collect systematic information on progress to meet project outcome & output targets. Project database is developing using kobo toolbox. The database will cover all activities related data as well as community data. Within the community data, it will cover individual CBO information with their demographic characteristics. Gender and disability indicators have been well covered by this system.

d) Mid-term review of the project

Project midterm review has been conducted. Draft report has been presented to FAO PTF and PSC committee. The draft report was also shared with wider stakeholders for input. FAO with DoF will consider implementing the suggested recommendations.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	S	<i>The implementation of the project gained pace in 2022. However challenges included procurement processes of local materials, which are usually difficult to procure centrally. In June, CBOs pilot activities in the NE region have been washed away by floods. This presents the greatest drawback faced. DoF and FAO will design way forward.</i>
Budget Holder	MS	S	<i>Much progress has been achieved in 2021 and 2022, with most project outputs getting on track. However the flood in NE region has affected pilot CBOs activities and will have consideration negative effect on project objectives.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰	MS	S	<i>Second half of 2021 and first half 2022 has been progressed satisfactory. With endorsement of project extension by the Project Steering Committee, the project has chance to achieve most of the components.</i>
Lead Technical Officer²¹	MS	S	<i>Fist 2 years had relatively no substantial activity implementation. Since 2021 project gained pace despite Covid-19. However, the wash away of project activities due to floods in NE has a huge effect. FAO and DoF should plan way forward and seek endorsement from PSC on what can feasibly de done in the project.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	S	<i>The project MTR has revealed areas to be strengthened for project implementation. These includes quick finalisation of communication strategy and rapid implementation of pilot activities. This will ensure that progress for 2022 contribute more to the project objectives.</i>

¹⁷ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

²⁰ In case the GEF OFP did not provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

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

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management N/A				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats N/A				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture N/A				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture N/A				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management N/A				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement N/A				
ESS 7: Decent Work N/A				
ESS 8: Gender Equality N/A . Project is ensuring gender equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage N/A				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY: Continued impact from Climate Change (not new risks)				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid ²³
<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>	
There was no grievance reported.	

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

²³ Note: Climate change risks are extremely high, with most CBO pilots washed away in NE region.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁴	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Extreme weather events especially floods	High	Yes	Climate resilient practices as identified in ProDoc	Being implemented	Though practices are implemented the impact from floods have been extremely damaging

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Substantial	High	In 2021 there was high risk from Covid 19 and cyclone. In 2022 there has been high negative impacts from floods in NE region.

²⁴ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1: The MTR recommends an extension of the project for two years up to December 2024 in order to make it possible for the project team and the executing partners to satisfactorily achieve the project outputs and outcomes	PSC has endorsed extension to December 2023. Project team and DoF have already revised project workplan and budget to ensure activities are finalised by December 2023.
Recommendation 2: FAO & DoF to ensure better coordination between them to enhance smooth implementation of project activities particularly at field level	FAO and DoF are undertaking joint planning in advance of all activities. FAO and DoF have also agreed for joint quarterly review of progress.
Recommendation 3: FAO to ensure that exit strategy will be prepared in time, to ensure sustainability of project results	FAO will draft TORs for development of exit strategy
Recommendation 4 (<u>Financial management and co-financing</u>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise budget lines to meet the expenditure during the extended period • Assess cost-effectiveness of pilot activities for replication beyond project tenure 	Financial plan and budget have been revised together with DoF. Assessment of effectiveness of different pilot activities will be undertaken. Data is now being collected on rolling basis.
Recommendation 5: (Awareness & Communication) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO to ensure that a methodological awareness raising strategy for the entire project is prepared and implemented 	Awareness activities are already being undertaken. FAO will ensure development of Communication Plan for reference.
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	FAO will draft TORs for development of Exit Strategy

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁵. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. Provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	The M&E framework has been refined to ensure clear indicators	January 2022	To be submitted to LTO for clearance
Components and cost	5% increase towards CBOS activities	January 2022	This is yet to be submitted to PSC
Institutional and implementation arrangements	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Financial management	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Implementation schedule	A 1-year extension period has been endorsed by PSC	December 2022	Endorsed by PSC. GoB to submit official request to FAO
Executing Entity	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Executing Entity Category	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Minor project objective change	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Safeguards	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Risk analysis	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Co-financing	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Location of project activity	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same
Other	Remain the same	NA	Remain the same

²⁵ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) including CCU, BCCTF and BCCRF	The MoEF ensure that environmental concerns, including climate change issues are given due priority in this projects. Some projects being implemented by the BCCTF and BCCRF, the MoEF projects provide baseline co-financing for this project.	Been part of PIC and PSC meetings to offer guidance on implementation	NA
The Department of Fisheries (DoF)	Has overall responsibility for management of the project and implementation.	DoF is coordinating capacity building and implementation of pilot activities	NA
Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI)	The BFRI will support the project by prescribing best on-farm climate resilient aquaculture technologies for aquaculture affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. The BFRI could also collaborate in training on climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture practices.	Knowledge sharing in mud crab hatchery management, capacity needs assessment and training of beneficiaries in alternative livelihood option like pearl culture	NA
Depart of Water Development	Supporting on DRM and EWS for Communities	Participated actively in community consultations to design EWS especially from floods perspective; conducted session on EWS and advisory services in the training and contributed the materials to manuals.	NA
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
World fish	Has a number of projects which can be used for lesson sharing	Lessons sharing in Mud Crab hatchery management and golda hatchery management. Also shares lessons in EWS. Collaboration in supporting DoF on policy revision.	NA
CEGIS	A public institution with extensive experience in CVRA	Supporting DoF to undertake CRVA and review of existing EWS.	NA

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Gender in Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) of fisheries & aquaculture subsector: The assessment has incorporated gender issues in its conceptual framework and tools/checklist for the assessment. A separate impact chain framework also has been developed, which is called gender impact chain assessment. Through this assessment the risk and vulnerability from a gender perspective will be assessed and that will inform policy review and support gender responsive fisheries and aquaculture programme development.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>1. Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed: The project has developed a Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which is being followed in the implementation of the project. To monitor and evaluation of implementation of the gender strategy and action plan, a set of indicators were developed and included in the plan.</p> <p>2. Policy and strategy review from gender perspectives: Bangladesh Fisheries policy and national fisheries strategies have been reviewed in relation among others to the 8th Five Year Plan (2020-2025), Perspective Plan 2021-2041. Based on the review from gender lens, recommendations suggested on gender mainstreaming which aim to create opportunities for mainstreaming gender considerations, such as upscaling climate smart technologies, generation, and provision.</p> <p>3. Awareness among the participants/CBOs on Gender Training materials on gender, women leadership, and gender and climate resilience have been prepared. Training sessions on same provided to the CBO members as part of leadership training.</p> <p>Trainings conducted have ensured 45% women participation. Time and sitting arrangement of the training selected considering convenient for women participation.</p> <p>A Manual has been drafted on community management and women empowerment in fisheries and Aquaculture, which will specially focus on gender and women empowerment.</p> <p>4. International Women's Day 2022 observance: For creating awareness in the communities on women empowerment, two events were organized as part of</p>

		<p>International Women's Day 2022 observance. The events were held in two project regions, in Shantiganj of Sunamganj District in NE and Kachua Upazila of Bagerhat Districts in SW.</p> <p>5. Women empowerment at community: To promote gender equality and women empowerment at community level, one of three lead positions of each CBO executive committee is reserved for women.</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	N/A
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	The project has included more than 40% women in CBOs and at least one of key three leadership positions is women. It is expected that women leadership, participation in decision making in fisheries aquaculture will be improved.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Through project activities, improved women participation in CBOs, piloting activities, training would build their capacity and skill to be benefitted. Women participants are provided with support on pilot activities as well as alternative livelihoods options.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Project has well developed mechanism to collect gender disaggregated data from the field level.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Project has dedicated staff position to oversee all the gender related activity.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
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.	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 September 2022.
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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh/posts/pfbid0379RhH7dydYEdR87gKHYvRWDfqPEju2WZi3PEZHefCkhoGRYEXtBTcmgC3tfe5CPI</p> <p>"Now I do not buy biscuits or chips from the shop but provide nutritious food for my family. Because I know that what we eat and drink can affect our body's ability to fight, fight and cure various diseases including coronavirus," -----Lakshmi Rani, a resident of the Nasirnagar upazila of Brahmanbaria district. Following training on nutrition and health training during disasters like coronavirus epidemics and amphetamines under the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization's Climate Resilient Fisheries Project.</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>https://banglargazette.com/%e0%a6%a1%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%ae%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%b0%e0%a6%bf%e0%a7%9f%e0%a6%be%e0%a7%9f-%e0%a6%86%e0%a6%ae%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%a6%be%e0%a6%a8%e0%a7%87-%e0%a6%95%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%b7%e0%a6%a4%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%97/?fbclid=IwAR27T6Mnfc5d8DR53T0Gw4eYNA8upix6gB8K5c_c0wZk7gWhhUDHKRbQjB8</p>

	A six-day training workshop on climate-tolerant shrimp-carp fish production and COVID-19 awareness in Dumuria Upazila in June 21.
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Quarterly newsletter, messages on nutrition, article on project inception launch
Please indicate the communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Hena Baroi National Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Hena.Baroi@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.
N/A

13. 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 2022	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 and IUCN	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.

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: No changes, however the co-financing may change after PSC endorse the additional projects identified by the project team.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.