



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

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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
Initial project duration (years):	4 years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	13 April 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	01 January 2019 ¹
Project Implementation End Date/NTE²:	31 December 2023
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ³	31 December 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,425,114
Total Co-financing amount (USD)⁴:	16,350,000
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	3,363,091
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁵:	2,708,752
Total estimated co-financing materialized (USD) as of June 30, 2023⁶	4,000,000

¹ The project was signed on 10 March 2019

² As per FPMIS

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

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

⁵ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁶ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	13 June 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁷ :	1 January 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	15 January 2022 to 02 February 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁸ :	September 2024
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Abul Hasanat National Project Coordinator	Md.Hasanat@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Robert D Simpson, FAO Representative in Bangladesh, FAOBD	Robert.Simpson@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Dr. Farhina Ahmed Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	secretary@moe.gov.bd
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Resources Officer, FAORAP	Simon.FungeSmith@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	Chhakchhuak Lianhawii, GEF Program Specialist, FLO	lianhawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

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.

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 Mid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹¹ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	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)	Different capacity-building initiatives have successfully been undertaken which have enhanced the knowledge base of government stakeholders and local communities on climate change adaptation and best practices. Over 100 government officials (89 Male & 11 Women) have received training on climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture options, both within the country and abroad. Additionally, more than 19,000 individuals have been sensitized on the aspects of climate change and its impact on fisheries and aquaculture practices through the project's interventions. The project is actively working on strengthening community knowledge regarding climate change by providing	MS

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). Refer to Annex 1.

						<p>trainings and awareness programs on climate change adaptation, as well as providing coping strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on their livelihoods. The Department of Fisheries (DoF) is currently implementing a comprehensive training and awareness program that focuses on climate change and its effects on the vital sectors of fisheries and aquaculture. By offering this training, the DoF raised awareness among community members, enabling them to identify and adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. At the community level (both NE and SW regions), 14 climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture technologies are being implemented through the established 100 CBOs (2500 members). These initiatives enable communities to engage in climate-resilient livelihood practices, generating socio-economic benefits for both the environment and the local economy. These benefits include increased income, productivity, and food security.</p>	
		<p>Area of Coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems under climate resilient plans and management practices.</p>	<p>Coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems are not under exact climate resilient plans and management practices; sporadic attempts exist on ecosystem approach to fisheries and</p>	<p>2,395 km² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the target fisheries and aquaculture communities are under climate resilient plans and management practices</p>	<p>4,790 km² of coastal and inland aquatic ecosystems within the targeted fisheries and aquaculture communities are under initial climate resilient plans and management practices</p>	<p>The draft CRVA and nine (9) Upazilla level reports that were submitted to DoF already proposed different 'Climate resilience action plans' for both culture and capture fisheries. These will serve as a foundation towards coming up with approved management plans from DoF that will be rolled out to the targeted fisheries and aquaculture communities. The plans are expected to be developed before the end of this year.</p>	<p>S</p>

			aquaculture management.				
	<p>Outcome 1: Improved relevant national policies and strategies to facilitate climate resilient fisheries sector and development at all levels.</p>	<p>National policy and strategies for fisheries and aquaculture sector strengthened.</p>	<p>Fisheries and Aquaculture Policies and Strategies are old, need review and updating incorporating gender, CC considerations and possible adaptation actions; base year late 2015.</p>	<p>Review report highlighting gaps and suggestions for mainstreaming gender and climate change in existing fisheries policy and strategies.</p>	<p>Revised national fisheries policy (1) and fisheries and aquaculture strategies (2) including climate changes.</p>	<p>A comprehensive evaluation of the existing National Fisheries Policy (1998) and National Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategy (2006) has been conducted with the aim of identifying any gaps and making recommendations on how to incorporate climate change and gender considerations. The findings of this review have been circulated to the Department of Fisheries (DoF) for internal examination.</p> <p>On January 28, 2023, the Department of Fisheries held a meeting to discuss the next steps in the policy review process. During this meeting, it was decided to establish a working committee that would thoroughly review the policy. Initially, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) addressed the issues of climate change and gender in relation to the national fisheries and aquaculture policy. However, in response to the DoF's request for a comprehensive review of the entire policy and strategy, FAO recently hired a National Fisheries Policy and Strategy Analyst. This analyst is currently conducting a further assessment of the report and providing additional technical support to the Department of Fisheries throughout the policy review process.</p> <p>The Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) has been completed and report submitted to the DoF for review and finalization. The assessment comprises one national-level report, nine Upazila (sub-district) level reports, and a review report on</p>	<p>S</p>

						the early warning system—which also further highlights gaps and suggestions for mainstreaming gender and climate change in existing fisheries policy and strategies	
		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.	<p>A total of 100 (25 online, 75 offline) officials from the Department of Fisheries (DoF) have received training specifically focused on understanding the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p>In the Philippines, four government officials, consisting of two officers from the DoF and two from the Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI), received training on mud crab hatchery operations. Additionally, an international consultant was hired to provide training to government personnel in this field. In Cox's Bazar and Satkhira (Shyamnagar Upazila), Bangladesh, a total of 11 government officials and 20 participants (DoF officials, Crab hatchery and nursery operators, soft shell crab producers and crab fattening farmers) were respectively trained on mangrove mud crab hatchery and grow out operations in May 2023.</p> <p>A total of 20 government officials from Bangladesh participated in a training program on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and climate change adaptation approaches in Bogor, Indonesia. This strengthened their knowledge and skills towards implementation of EAFM and other climate change adaptation approaches by government officials who participated in the training.</p>	S

	<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>	<p>Number of local communities adopting development plans integrated with DRM considerations.</p>	<p>Low capacity to manage or adopt to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture among communities.</p>	<p>30 communities in 9 Upazilas adopt development plans integrated with DRM considerations.</p>	<p>70 communities in 9 Upazilas adopt development plans and integrate DRM considerations.</p>	<p>Outcome 2, which relates to Upazila climate risk vulnerability assessment, Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the development of community management plans is also expected to be achieved within the project extended time frame (until December 2024). Currently, the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) reports for the 9 Upazilas are under review by DoF for endorsement and they are expected to be finalized soon.</p>	MS
		<p>Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place.</p>	<p>Limited access to cc information by communities to adequately address DRM in fisheries and aquaculture</p>		<p>EWS in place in at least 50 communities.</p>	<p>EWS community consultations were undertaken and the need for strengthening integration of EWS was identified from the consultations. Following the consultations, the LoA for integrating EWS climate information in Fisheries and Aquaculture (F&A) has already been signed with DoF for implementation. The DoF is finalizing their activity plan and will start the implementation of activities by August 2023.</p>	MS
	<p>Outcome 3: Communities with strengthened adaptive capacity, maximize their incomes and access to nutrition through adoption of CC resilient fisheries, aquaculture, and livelihood</p>	<p>Number of targeted groups adopting CC adaptation technologies.</p> <p>Number of communities (that have adopted new technologies and approaches) with improved income, food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>Adoption of climate resilient practices in fisheries and aquaculture communities is very low due to lack of knowledge, awareness, and availability of potential technologies.</p>	<p>30 communities (CBOs/occupational groups/) are supported to adopt climate smart technologies.</p>	<p>Improved income, food security and nutrition, income in 70 communities. 15% increase in productivity; 15% increase in income</p>	<p>On outcome 3, implementation of the pilot activities started late in January 2022. So far, about 100 CBOs have been selected for implementing pilot activities. 43 pilot activities were conducted during this reporting period. A total of 1,075 members received pilot activity and leadership development and gender trainings, among which 45 percent are female members.</p> <p>In June 2023, the project commenced an impact assessment survey which aims to assess the impact of the project, particularly in terms of improving income and food security. Once the survey report is completed, a comprehensive evaluation will</p>	S

	technologies/ approaches in targeted areas.					be conducted to gauge the project's effectiveness in enhancing income levels and food security. Survey report is expected to complete within August 2023.	
		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.	The farmer field schools have not yet been established. Discussions with DoF have already been initiated following completion of CBOs formation and it's been agreed that FAO experience on formation of farmer field schools should be explored moving forward. Discussions are yet to be held with FAO counterparts/projects that have worked on FFS for sharing experience and best practices which will then enable the project to proceed accordingly with the establishment of the FFS.	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.	<p>The project undertook several initiatives to address key issues and promote sustainable development. These activities included regional dialogues to raise awareness about gender-based violence prevention and its impact on strengthening knowledge base on climate resilient fisheries, with the participation of 150 individuals (85 female and 65 male) from community groups and government agencies.</p> <p>The project also supported an event/program in commemoration of the International Women's Day, highlighting women's contributions to rural economy development.</p> <p>During National Fisheries Week organized by the Department of Fisheries, the project actively engaged in rallies and showcased climate-resilient aquaculture and fisheries</p>	S

						<p>models, along with organizing a quiz competition for school children.</p> <p>A mid-term progress review meeting involving the Department of Fisheries had more than 80 participants to assess project advancements and planned future steps.</p> <p>The project also facilitated a national dialogue on artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, examining the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector.</p> <p>Additionally, a stakeholder consultation workshop on “provision of fish drying, plant installation, fish feed plating machine, insulated fish box with van and brood bank establishments” provided a platform for discussions on aquaculture inputs, fish quality maintenance, and establishing a brood bank.</p> <p>To promote gender mainstreaming, the project conducted training sessions on gender budgeting for government agencies and fisheries-related institutions. The project also organized an event in Dhaka in commemoration of the International Women's Day 2023, focusing on women's potential in driving transformation and achieving gender equality in fisheries and aquaculture, with an emphasis on digital access and empowerment.</p> <p>The project's seventh task force meeting was organized and recommended corrective actions, a no-cost extension, and emphasized the need for an impact evaluation. Lastly, FAO officials conducted a field visit in the</p>
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						Southwest region to monitor the progress and impact of climate-resilient pen fish farming activities, interacting with community members, and providing feedback.	
				Communication strategy developed	Communication and dissemination materials produced and distributed to beneficiaries	<p>The development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) database, which encompasses all aspects of the project, has been completed. Currently, an ongoing impact assessment is being conducted to evaluate the project's outcomes and measure its overall impact.</p> <p>As part of the project's communication efforts, two videos have been produced to showcase the pilot activities related to climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture. These videos serve as a means to highlight the project's achievements and demonstrate the successful implementation of initiatives in this field. The videos are undergoing final review and clearance from the FAO communication section before can be shared online.</p>	S

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

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 when the community climate risk vulnerability analysis reports are fully validated and endorsed by the Department of Fisheries 	Senior Technical Advisor and National Climate Change Expert in liaison with DOF	September 2023.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative Early Warning System (EWS) in place. 	Senior Technical Advisor and National Fisheries and Climate Change Expert in liaison with DOF	Activities on collaborative EWS will start in July 2023 and continue until December 2023. A letter of Agreement was signed with DoF on 1 March 2023 to undertake this activity. However, there has been over 3 months delay with the actual implementation of the LoA related activities by DoF. Recent discussions with DoF confirmed that actual implementation of activities will begin in July 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 established CBOs undertaking pilot activities. A plan for establishment of 10 FFS will be developed together with DoF by September 2023 	Senior Technical Advisor and the Community Experts in liaison with DOF	December 2023.

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.				
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. 	Confirmation of fisheries CC sensitive areas. 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.	Draft version of one national level report on EWS and 9 Upazila reports submitted to DoF for review and will be finalized soon (preferably before end of July 2023).	Ongoing final report expected in September 2023.

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.

<p>Output 1.2: Relevant national policies and strategies reviewed (gaps analyzed) and revised by incorporating fisheries and aquaculture adaptation to CC.</p>	<p>Number of revised policies and strategies incorporating fisheries and aquaculture. adaptation to CC.</p>	<p>Revised and updated review report of National fisheries policy of 1996 (1)</p>	<p>A consultant has been engaged by the FAO to complete the finalization of the draft review report of the National Fisheries Policy and strategy. The consultant is collaborating closely with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) to ensure the completion of the report.</p>	<p>Actual revision of Fisheries policy yet to be confirmed by DoF.</p>
		<p>Revised and updated inland capture fishery and aquaculture strategies (2)</p>		<p>DoF will facilitate revision of Strategy if so required.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>1 CNA report, including Capacity Strategy</p>	<p>Capacity Need Assessment report</p>	<p>1 CNA report, including Capacity Strategy has been prepared. Draft report is under review by consultant for finalization.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>
	<p>Training manual on Climate forecast application, DRM, CC mitigation & adaptation and EWS</p>	<p>1 Training manual on Climate forecast application, DRR management and adaptation, mitigation options, and EWS in fisheries and aquaculture</p>	<p>1 manual on climate resilience, EWS and DRR has been developed. Its undergoing further review and a validation workshop will be organized.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>
	<p>Number of people trained to climate resilient fisheries sector.</p>	<p>Two (02) DoF and 02 BFRI personnel to be trained on mud crab hatchery techniques</p>	<p>4 GoB personnel trained on mud crab hatchery and grow out operations from Philippines.</p>	<p>n.a.</p>
		<p>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.</p>	<p>100 (74 physical and 36 online training) government official from DoF, BFRI and BFDC attended the training.</p>	<p>More climate resilient training is ongoing.</p>
<p>30 GoB (DoF and other partner organization's personnel to be trained) in neighboring</p>	<p>20 GoB personnel trained on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management</p>	<p>In Prodoc the target was 30 GoB personnel but in the TAPP the Target was revised to 20</p>		

		country(ies) on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	(EAFM) and Climate Change Training in Indonesia.	GoB personnel). So, following the TAPP numbers, this has been 100 percent achieved. The remaining 10 officials to make it 30 per the project document will be trained upon discussions and agreement with government.
		24 advanced community leader/people (40% female) and partner GoB personnel to be trained in the Asia region in 2 batches on EAF and EAA as climate resilient management	Training participants are yet to be identified and arrangements done with government (DoF) to have the selected participants go for training.	
		14 Private entrepreneurs to be trained in-country on climate resilient adaptation and management approaches for the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	Trainings 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.				
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	Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at project sites.	Risk and vulnerability assessment completed among 70 communities in 9 Upazilas.	1 national CRVA report on F&A and nine Upazila reports have been drafted and submitted to DoF that is yet to establish a committee to finalize the review process.	
		70 communities adopt 15 local development plans and integrate DRM and EWS considerations.	After getting the final and validated national CRVA report, local development plans will be developed.	

<p>& DoF field officials at project sites.</p>					
<p>Output 2.2: Communities', awareness and capacity enhanced to understand, assess, plan, and implement fisheries, aquaculture, and livelihood adaptations to climate change risks</p>	<p>Number of fishers and fish farmer's communities with DRM and EWS mechanisms in place in SW and NE climate sensitive areas.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Community consultation held on EWS, Advisory Services and their needs.</p> <p>Assessment of existing EWS and advisory Services are underway. FAO and DoF formulated and signed an LoA for the latter to facilitate implementation of activities related to integrating EWS and Advisory Services in fisheries and aquaculture. One meeting was held in DoF to discuss on the exploration of how the LoA will be implemented. Status of the DoF in related activities was also explored and it was found that DoF is already doing a few activities related to the LoA. The challenges and opportunities of the LoA implementation were explored a bit. A detailed discussion was done on the formation of Climate Risk Advisory Services Cell – CRASC.</p>	<p>LoA signed with DoF to conduct this task on behalf of FAO.</p>	

	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.	3,270 households have so far received training on “Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture management”. Women participants were 44 percent.	The trainings are ongoing.
<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>				
<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 percent of the targeted at least 50 communities (40 percent 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"> 62 CBOs (1550 HHs) received training on 14 different climate smart technologies on fisheries and aquaculture, including CBOs leadership training. 	Activity is on-going, however floods in the NE region affected the implementation of pilot activities. In the mid of June 2022, a devastating flood struck the North East region, resulting in the complete destruction of our pilot activities. The floodwaters washed away all the progress we had made in that area, leading to a significant setback for our project. However, during the current reporting period, we have diligently worked towards re-establishing the activities in the affected area. Despite the challenges and time constraints, we have made concerted efforts to rebuild and reinstate the pilot activity in its original location.
	Feasibility report of mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) hatchery establishment	Feasibility survey and report of mud crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) hatchery establishment	Mud-Crab hatchery operation conducted. 8 Govt. officials and 2 farm	

			<p>managers trained on mud crab hatchery operation in Cox's Bazar.</p> <p>20 participants (DoF officials, Crab hatchery and nursery operators, soft shell crab producers and crab fattening farmers attended a two day long training in Satkhira. Among the 20 Participants 5 were female and 15 were male.</p> <p>The consultant submitted the report of mud crab (Scylla Serrata) hatchery. efficiency improvement, in addition to the above trainings</p>	
	<p>Golda hatcheries' efficiency improvement report.</p>	<p>Golda Hatcheries' efficiency improvement report.</p>	<p>The assessment report on the status and operational problems of the existing Government and private Golda hatcheries was drafted. The report provides suggestions and recommendations to improve PL production.</p>	<p>FAO will be recruiting another Golda Hatchery Expert to review and validate the works undertaken so far. The consultant will also recommend suitable equipment for the government hatcheries, and the project will take efforts to avail such equipment to ensure that supervised PL production cycles are run, and appropriate suggestions/recommendations done to the DoF.</p>

	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.	Activity yet to be undertaken	This activity is still under discussion with DoF.
	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.	2 training manuals drafted. ("Climate change in fisheries and aquaculture", and "Community Management and Women Empowerment". Training manual on "Climate change in fisheries and aquaculture" has been used for training. One Project brief has also been developed.	
	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.	A total of 23 CBOs—14 (Dry fish 8, fridge 2, feed making 4) in NE region and 9 in the southwest—have been formed in a move to implement this post-harvest pilot activity. They are yet to start with the	

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.

			implementation of the activity.	
<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 was finalized and the Equipment distributed in southwest region. The training in using the distributed items for environmental monitoring will be conducted in the next quarter.</p>	<p>Delayed as could not start due to delays with the 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>LOA signed with DoF</p>
<p>Output 3.4: Manuals on climate resilient & gender differentiated fisheries, aquaculture and livelihood technologies/ approaches developed & adopted by the</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. The first draft of the “Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources and Climate Resilient Best practices” manual drafted following a workshop held in June 2023.</p>	<p>Manuals are expected to be finalized in September 2023</p>

<p>communities, DoF and other relevant government & NGO entities.</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>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.</p>	<p>Project website.</p>	<p>Project website functioning with links to DoF, FAOBD and related webs.</p>	<p>DoF is undertaking discussion of website possibility.</p>	<p>Awaiting advice from DoF on hosting of website.</p>
	<p>Number of project newsletters with lessons learnt (in English and Bangla).</p>	<p>Half-yearly Newsletters regularly published & circulated nationally; total 8 Newsletters produced.</p>	<p>Half yearly newsletter has been drafted.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>Awareness/ outreach events organized for local communities using audio visual materials. Types/kinds</p>	<p>Awareness events held to the public on sustainable fisheries.</p>	<p>The project has successfully organized several events including the celebration of International Women's Day, International Rural Women's Day, these events were aimed at recognizing and highlighting the significant contributions of women in various sectors and promoting awareness and support for rural women and the artisanal fisheries and aquaculture industries. A mid-term progress review meeting involving the Department of Fisheries had more than 80 participants to assess project advancements and plan future steps was organized.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

			The project also facilitated a national dialogue on artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, examining the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector.	
	Numbers of Communication and dissemination materials. (flyers/ booklets/ leaflets/ posters/ fact sheets; videos, news on web; promotional materials, desk calendar, notebook, 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.	
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 M&E framework	Draft refinement of result framework has been submitted.	Finalized
	Annual project implementation review (PIR) reports submitted to GEF Secretariat.	4 PIRs and monitoring reports (as per GEF-FAO guideline).	4th PIR (end of 3rd year) has been submitted with progress up to June 2023.	Ongoing
	Six monthly project progress reports.	Project progress reports	Six monthly PPR has been submitted with progress up to June 2023.	
	M&E database	Project M&E database	M&E database has been developed comprising all the indicators of the 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 The terminal evaluation is expected to be conducted in September 2024 (atleast 3 months to the end of no cost extension period [31 December 2024])	MTR Finalized and TE to be conducted 3 months to the end of the one year no cost extension period (until 31 December 2024)

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges, and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

The project has made significant contributions to reviewing the national fisheries and aquaculture policy and strategies. Over 100 government officials have received training on climate change impacts in fisheries and aquaculture, mud crab hatchery operations, and golda hatchery operations, both locally and internationally. A climate risk vulnerability assessment has been completed, and a national report and nine Upazilas reports have been shared with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) for final review and endorsement. Additionally, 3,270 households have received climate change training (44 percent women), enhancing their knowledge of climate resilience in fisheries and aquaculture. Pilot activities began in January 2022, with approximately 100 community-based organizations (CBOs) selected to implement these activities. During this reporting period, 66 pilot activities were conducted, benefiting a total of 1,075 members who received training in pilot activities, leadership development, and gender. Of these beneficiaries, 45 percent are female members. Currently, 38 CBOs with 950 members are trained and implementing 14 climate resilience fisheries and aquaculture options. The project has also developed two working manuals on climate change in fisheries and aquaculture, as well as community management and women empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture. To strengthen project monitoring activities, an online data collection system has been established. An ongoing assessment is being conducted to evaluate the project's impact at the community level. Furthermore, the project has observed two international days (International Women's Day and International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture) at the national level and organized regional awareness programmes in the community to raise more awareness about climate change issues and gender-based violence.

The project faced significant challenges due to a flash flood that occurred in June 2022 across the Sylhet Division, which hindered the project piloting activities for approximately 1-2 months. The flood caused disruptions in the availability of quality inputs. For instance, the collection of Golda PLs from Chattogram resulted in 100 percent mortality. Additionally, mono-sex tilapia, which was supposed to be collected from Mymensingh, was not available until 2-3 months after the flood, causing further delays. One of the key issues the project team encountered was aligning the implementation of field programmes with the procurement of materials and the seasonal contexts. The lack of synchronization in this aspect affected the timely execution of our activities.

Furthermore, the Aquaculture and Fisheries sector stakeholders were relatively unfamiliar with the challenges posed by climate change. This lack of awareness made it challenging to adapt and engage with relevant stakeholders such as DoF officials and community members. Addressing these challenges and building a collaborative understanding of climate change among stakeholders remains an ongoing and demanding task for the project.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2023 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 activities gained momentum in 2022 and 2023. DoF assigned a dedicated Project Director who has positively contributed to effective coordination between DoF and FAO as regards to implementation of the project activities. There is also good collaboration between government fisheries officers and FAO officers in the project areas which has also contributed to effective implementation of the project activities. However, there were challenges related to procurement of local materials, which are usually difficult to procure centrally.</i>
Budget Holder	MS	S	<i>Much progress has been achieved in 2022 and 2023, with most project outputs on track. The PSC recommended a one year no-cost extension of the project (until 31 December 2024) which will enable the project to successfully implement the remaining activities. .</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰	MS	S	<i>Second half of 2022 and first half 2023 have 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>Project has made better progress in delivering its anticipated outputs, but there are still gaps that may not be filled by the end of the project extension period. Climate change adaptation plans for communities have not yet been realized and</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 didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

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

			<p><i>will probably only be completed just before the end of the project, limiting any measurement of how they would be implemented or the impact. The limited range of “climate resilient aquaculture and fishery” models developed and piloted by the project means that most training has been rather theoretical, and monitoring does not indicate uptake or impact. Economic (cost-benefit) analysis of the approaches to take to assess actual viability has not been undertaken. Focussing on two rather commercial species (mud crab, and freshwater prawn has probably limited impact on rolling out practical or accessible models to farmers). The knowledge management and archiving of the project documentation seems unsettled as the project website or repository has not yet been settled.</i></p>
<p>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><i>Significant progress has been made during this reporting year. Most of the recommendations of the Mid-term Review have been followed up. Several training programmes on climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture were organised, an area where limited capacity exists amongst government and communities. There was pronounced progress on outreach and visibility initiatives in the project. Extreme weather events – heat wave and floods – (and will) significantly affect the progress made in the project so far. Consider engaging with other related baseline initiatives on DRM and EWS in Outcome 2 for a more comprehensive outcome. With project closure in Dec 2024, a number of activities currently under discussion with the government should be finalised, as also the FFS initiatives. These can be documented in the exit strategy.</i></p>

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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	The 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:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification
Low	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain. Climate change risks are extremely high. The project areas recently experienced a heatwave and some of the CBO pilots were inundated in NE region

²² **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

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.

There was no grievance reported

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 ²³	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 heat wave and floods	Substantial	Yes	Climate resilient practices as identified in ProDoc	Being implemented	Though practices are implemented the impact from floods have been damaging

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Substantial	Substantial	In 2023 there has been substantial negative impacts from the heat wave and inundation of some piloting activities by the project, especially in the NE region. The rating dropped from High in 2022 to substantial in 2023 because the impact of the floods on the project activities experienced in 2023 are not as severe as what was experienced in 2022.

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of 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 <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>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</p>	<p>PSC recently endorsed a no-cost extension of the project until 31 December 2024. The project team and DoF will soon revise the project work plan and budget to ensure activities are finalized by December 2024.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: FAO & DoF to ensure better coordination between them to enhance smooth implementation of project activities particularly at field level</p>	<p>There has been significant improvement in terms of coordination between FAO and DoF towards the effective implementation of the project activities. The two agencies are undertaking joint planning in advance of all activities. FAO and DoF project team now sits in the same office—following completion of office renovation activities at DoF—which enables the two teams to have regular interactions as regards implementation of activities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: FAO to ensure that exit strategy will be prepared in time, to ensure sustainability of project results</p>	<p>FAO recently hired a consultant who will work on the exit strategy in consultation with the Department of Fisheries. The strategy is hoped to be finalized by October 2023</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Recommendation 4 (<u>Financial management</u> and co-financing) 1. Revise budget lines to meet the expenditure during the extended period. Assess cost-effectiveness of pilot activities for replication beyond project tenure</p>	<p>The initial financial plan and budget up to 31 December 2023 was revised together with DoF. However, since the PSC recommended the extension of the project until December 2024, to align with the MTR recommendation, FAO and DoF will soon be undertaking other financial and budget reviews to meet the expenditures during the extended period.</p> <p>The assessment of effectiveness of different pilot activities is undergoing. Data continues to be collected on a rolling basis.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: Recommendation 5: (Awareness & Communication) 1. FAO to ensure that a methodological awareness raising strategy for the entire project is prepared and implemented.</p>	<p>Awareness activities are already being undertaken. Developed a Communication Plan which has been reference for all the communications recently undertaken by the project. The plan will be reviewed and updated to guide future communications.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>The project recently recruited a consultant (National Fisheries Policy and Strategy Analyst) who will, among others, draft the project exit strategy in consultation with the department of fisheries</p>
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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 Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and 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	Submitted to LTO for clearance and approval
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	A 1-year no-cost extension period (until 31 December 2024) has been endorsed by PSC	31 December 2024	Endorsed by PSC. GoB to submit official request to FAO
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

²⁴ 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	Type of partnership	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 project. 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 of activities.	DoF is coordinating capacity building and implementation of pilot activities	NA
Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI)	The BFRI 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 slike pearl culture	NA
Department 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	NA

		contributed the materials to manuals.	
Private sector entities			
Centre for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS)	A public institution with extensive experience in CVRA	Provided support in undertaking the CRVA and review of existing EWS.	NA
Others²⁵			
Worldfish	WorldFish is supporting the GoB and implementing projects in the southwest coastal area of Bangladesh and is particularly experienced and have comparative advantage in identifying and developing best practices and innovations related to fisheries, brackish water shrimp culture, freshwater prawn culture, crab fattening and white fish culture in that area in the face of climate changes.	Worldfish has been particularly helpful in complementing the project with technical support towards implementation of activities. They actively shared lessons on Mud Crab hatchery management and golda hatchery management. They have also been actively providing support on National Fisheries Policy revision. Recently, the organisation committed USD 20000 towards recruitment of a Giant Prawn Expert to assist government on improving golda production. FAO is yet to agree with WorldFish operationalization of this engagement.	NA
New stakeholders identified			

²⁵ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed: The project developed a Gender Strategy and Action Plan, which is being followed in the implementation of the project. To monitor and evaluate implementation of the gender strategy and action plan, a set of indicators were developed and included in the plan. 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 enhance inclusivity and ensure equal participation and benefits for both women and men. One key recommendation is the scaling up of climate smart technologies. By adopting and promoting gender-responsive climate smart technologies, the fisheries sector can improve productivity while considering the different needs and roles of women and men. 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. Trainings conducted have ensured 45 percent women

		<p>participation. Time and sitting arrangement of the training selected considering convenient for women participation. 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 observance: For creating awareness in the communities on women empowerment, two events were organized as part of 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. Another event to mark the International Women's Day 2023 was held in Dhaka on 13 March 2023</p> <p>5. Gender Budgeting training The Gender Budgeting Training took place on April 12, 2023, at Nascent Gardenia in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The training was attended by 20 participants from various organizations, including the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation, Bangladesh Agriculture University, Sher-e-Bangla Agriculture University, and Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University. The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of government agencies and fisheries-related institutions in gender budgeting. Gender budgeting is an approach that aims to integrate gender considerations into the budgeting process, leading to the mainstreaming of gender in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.</p> <p>6. Campaign on the 16 days of activism against Gender-Based Violence 2022 As part of the 2022 campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, the project organized two regional-level dialogues in two project locations. The first dialogue took place on December 4, 2022, in Jagannathpur Sub-District of Sunamganj District, and the second dialogue was held on December 5, 2022, in Dumuria Sub-district of Khulna District. A total of 150 participants (85 female and 65 male) attended the dialogues, including representatives from community groups and government agencies. The aim of these events was to raise awareness among the participating communities and service providers about the available services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women and girls. This awareness-building effort contributes to creating an enabling environment for women's participation and leadership development, particularly within the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.</p> <p>7. Women empowerment at community level: The project has established 10 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), comprising solely of female members,</p>	
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		<p>showcasing a strong commitment to women's empowerment and engagement in the fisheries and aquaculture sector activities. These CBOs are diverse in their focus, with four dedicated to net making, one focusing on beel nursery management, two centered around Bagda-rice-fish activities, one involved in fish feed machine operations, one specializing in Golda rice fish, and one focused on fish bag making. This deliberate inclusion of women in various aspects of the fisheries sector highlights the project's dedication to promoting gender equality and economic empowerment. Through these pilot activities, women have gained confidence in income-generating activities and are playing a vital role in contributing to their family's income. By providing opportunities for women to engage in different roles within the fisheries sector, the project is fostering a sense of ownership, skills development, and economic independence among female participants. This not only enhances their individual well-being but also contributes to the overall social and economic progress of their families and communities.</p>	
<p>Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):</p>			
<p>a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project activity has empowered female members of the community by providing them with opportunities to utilize local ponds and water bodies for more than just fish farming. In addition to engaging in fish farming activities, these women can now utilize the banks of the water bodies for vegetable cultivation. This multi-purpose utilization of resources helps to address and close gender gaps in terms of access to and control over natural resources. By engaging in both fish farming and vegetable cultivation, the women are able to enhance their economic independence, improve food security for their families, and contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	
<p>b) improving women's participation and decision making</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project has made significant efforts to promote gender inclusivity by ensuring that over 40 percent of the established CBOs consist of women. Furthermore, at least one of the three key leadership positions within each CBO is held by a woman. These measures have been implemented with the aim of enhancing women's leadership and increasing their participation in decision-making processes within the fisheries and aquaculture sector. By actively involving women in CBOs and enabling them to hold leadership positions, the project seeks to improve the representation and influence of women in shaping policies and strategies related to fisheries and aquaculture. This increased participation of women in decision-making processes is crucial for addressing gender disparities and promoting gender equality within the sector.</p>	

c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Through project activities, improved women participation in CBOs, piloting activities, training will continue to build their capacity and skill as regarding to strengthening their socio-economic livelihoods. Women participants have been 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 National Gender and Socioeconomic Analyst staff who oversees and ensure that gender aspects are considered during design and implementation of different project activities.
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	The Golda rice fish pilot activity is being successfully conducted by a women-led Community-Based Organization (CBO), which is truly commendable. The remarkable achievements of this CBO serve as a powerful testament that fish farming is not exclusively limited to men; rather, women can excel in this field as well. Their efforts and accomplishments highlight the vital role that women play in society. The exemplary performance of this women-led CBO not only demonstrates their competence in fish farming but also serves as an inspiration for other women. Witnessing the success and economic empowerment of these women encourages and motivates others to pursue similar activities. It breaks down gender stereotypes and promotes the belief that women are equally capable of contributing to and excelling in the fisheries sector. The impact of this women-led CBO extends beyond their individual success. It fosters a sense of empowerment among women in the community, inspiring them to explore new opportunities and participate in income-generating activities. As a result, these women contribute to the overall economic development of their families and communities.

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>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The project employs various methods to collect and document good practices. These include:</p> <p>Participatory approaches: The project actively engages with stakeholders, including community members, government agencies, and experts, through participatory processes. This allows for the identification and documentation of successful practices directly from those involved in the field.</p> <p>Case studies: The project conducts in-depth case studies to document and analyse specific examples of good practices. These case studies explore the context, processes, and outcomes of successful initiatives, providing valuable insights and lessons learned.</p> <p>Field visits and interviews: Project staff regularly conduct field visits to observe and interact with communities and individuals implementing successful practices. They conduct interviews with key stakeholders to gather information and perspectives on effective strategies and approaches.</p> <p>Workshops and knowledge-sharing events: The project organizes workshops, and knowledge-sharing events where stakeholders can exchange experiences and lessons learned. These events facilitate the documentation of good practices through presentations, discussions, and networking opportunities.</p> <p>Documentation and reporting: The project maintain a systematic documentation process, where good practices are recorded, analysed, and compiled into reports, guidelines, and manuals. These documents serve as valuable resources for dissemination and future reference.</p> <p>By employing these approaches, the project ensures the collection and documentation of good practices, enabling the sharing of knowledge, replication of successful models, and continuous improvement in project implementation.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Project has a well-defined communication plan. Produced one video documentary on project activities. The video is further being improved for publication via various FAO communication platforms/channels. To enhance visibility and reach a wider audience, the project utilized social media platforms, specifically Facebook, to showcase its activities, workshops, and events. For this reporting period, a total of 13 Facebook posts were created, highlighting the various activities organized by the project. These posts included relevant information, photographs, and key outcomes of the events, engaging followers and stakeholders online.</p>

	<p>In addition to social media, the project also received significant coverage in newspapers, both at the national and local levels. Six national newspapers featured the project's activities, providing a broader reach and raising awareness about its initiatives among a larger audience. Furthermore, five local newspapers specifically highlighted the project's work in the respective communities where events took place during the reporting period.</p> <p>By utilizing Facebook and garnering media coverage in newspapers, the project successfully disseminated information about its activities, workshops, and events to a wide range of audiences. This approach allowed for greater visibility, sharing of project achievements, and increased awareness about the project's efforts in addressing climate change, fisheries, and aquaculture-related issues.</p>
<p>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>	<p>"I had to rely on my husband's money and also give him explanations for every penny I spent on household and other purposes. He doesn't go fishing nowadays. So, whenever I got an opportunity to earn, I took up the challenge. Now I don't have to account to anyone. I can spend my income as I wish. And I can also save for our future."</p> <p>Kalpana Biswas, a woman from one of the marginalized communities from Dumuria Upazila in Khulna, talks about her new dream of ensuring food and livelihood security for her family. Such is the dream of 12 women of a fishing village who are going ahead with training in fish farming.</p> <p>Jele Para (a fishermen's village) is now only in name. Men here no longer go to sea or river to catch fish. They do not have fishing nets and other necessary equipment, while the debt does not decrease even when fishing with Dadan (money taken in advance from traders). Running a family is difficult now. As a result, they are now engaged in various daily wage jobs.</p> <p>On the other hand, the educated women of this fishing neighbourhood are now seeing the light of hope in fish farming in a group.</p> <p>Community-based fish farming has started in some areas of Dumuria under the initiative of the FAO and DoF funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), targeting underprivileged women. They have also been given the necessary training. Now these women are supporting their families to overcome economic hardship.</p> <p>Swapna Rani, a fish farmer, said: "There are more than a thousand shrimp enclosures in Sholgatiya area, but with the inspiration of the FAO and fisheries office, this is the first time that we, the women of the area, have built an enclosure. I feel very happy."</p> <p>Sumati Biswas said: "I can go out of the house a little for this fish farming. I am learning it with a lot of hope."</p>



Please provide links to related website, social media account

- <https://www.facebook.com/FAOBangladesh>
- <https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid0Vxi8qJ3rshdWdyg5nYyVkWecnoVXJEqKwKxL59agFVKnHbiyBT77LLu4ZfDmktvQl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ>
- <https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid02EGzJbrD48LxxffEJawaacS8PHo2tcDUXCidJcxt5wMr9mAG4KPda6WVnRwurvtAjl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ>
- <https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid0CeQyzo9VRs1vy185Ktvcy3BhvXP2sZjXeRhd7MKzxjm12sE2irmnM1zmGndMapLeI/?mibextid=r5uJeJ>
- <https://www.dhakatribune.com/nation/2022/10/03/fish-farming-brings-fortune-social-security-for-khulna-women>
- <https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid02XvPxs3q5spu3FmDQiY3sh2eXQbJ2xrnwxejm66b7972JbWR4BrNNntjpPGWaApXGI/?mibextid=r5uJeJ>
- <https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid02eweAn2smcGFnxJjbx21b1isvrTBeariLhgAiYx4kqGR4smLquWyQVg8tKo2VFwrYl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ>
- <https://khorosobor.com/%e0%a6%b8%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%b2%e0%a7%87%e0%a6%9f-%e0%a6%85%e0%a6%9e%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%9a%e0%a6%b2%e0%a7%87-%e0%a7%a9->

[%e0%a6%b9%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%9c%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%b0-%e0%a6%ae%e0%a7%8e%e0%a6%b8%e0%a7%8d/](#)

<https://khorosobor.com/3000-families-in-sylhet-region-got-help-from-fao/>

<https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid0RCdK6x5bxUgsLbDQS4JwMm8271AHmvcFY71rPJXGjCQwvRp5ZYq2dhXdA5vnAowZI/?mibextid=r5UJeJ>

<https://fb.watch/gZeBNR8JGm/>

<https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid02WVqKtqFU2d7m5wvvgj6guVqVc6VJBBeiCy8PXaGtDJt8MCVgVfaGiP61Rvju58ayl/?mibextid=r5UJeJ>

<https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid04Dv9H2aUzdQdopsXN5xhuUrpefySxFKggpuwJPygQ3oa4UFui8Di1eHeJuSBgZp4l/?mibextid=r5UJeJ>

<https://sylhetvoice.com/%e0%a6%9c%e0%a6%97%e0%a6%a8%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%a8%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%a5%e0%a6%aa%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%87-%e0%a6%a8%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%80-%e0%a6%a8%e0%a6%bf%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%af%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%a4/>


<https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid021wfPENhFJevFzAcZNGNyLZH5wcMYEEumTiXb7TAKXqhKdn6KSTeisXicTeogijal/?mibextid=r5UJeJ>

<http://sunamganjerkhorbor.com/%e0%a6%9c%e0%a6%97%e0%a6%a8%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%a8%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%a5%e0%a6%aa%e0%a7%81%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%87-%e0%a6%95%e0%a6%b0%e0%a7%8d%e0%a6%ae%e0%a6%b6%e0%a6%be%e0%a6%b2%e0%a6%be-%e0%a6%85%e0%a6%a8%e0%a7%81/>

<https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid0ktXb9HECq7uMJQ13bTeetsnXtcCFhHfwdJ8fbyuuZBXVGnkNV24wULEvEirL18NXl/?mibextid=r5UJeJ>

<https://www.thedailystar.net/business/economy/news/small-fishers-contribute-90-marine-capture-3193691?fbclid=IwAR2XMD007mccXQhYKgy8PqhgIczqmBKJkNAPHIny30dwjFjxj0H-Prf1X2pU#.Y5b3-VhVGq4.facebook>

<https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2022/12/11/discussion-on-impact-of-climate-on-fisheries-held>

	<p>https://www.prothomalo.com/lifestyle/cwq1kh6q3l https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid08UQQGT1pKaG4QzTdqxnF7ohxq3JXAteSywvrsTBKUn3pAAqkdKYmGRbYuRb5K4nfl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ</p> <p>https://bhorer-dak.com/details.php?id=213105</p> <p>https://fb.watch/iOmH27NvE9/?mibextid=2Rb1fB</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid0nZizQRJXEvBC7qpnqtaZx7hQFWDPrzUvw4CPP2ndXM2BvgoBDYHjnU1JKusKcPl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ</p> <p>https://skhobor.com/news/77659</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/104235261181987/posts/pfbid02f4Qs5N2hKyANmuEgg2aP2EgQ9xtunM863dnruhLAFs8ZPr4wjU3xpzWzXBKorl/?mibextid=r5uJeJ</p> <p>https://www.fao.org/bangladesh/news/detail-events/en/c/1634100/</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Video documentary based on pilot activity. https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/hena_baroi_fao_org/EIHIK7cjWjBjM_FDHH_TRr4BRaLZ3RkSi_o8UFitGGaI0Q?e=iaL3XU</p> <p>Case study https://unfao-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/hena_baroi_fao_org/EIHIK7cjWjBjM_FDHH_TRr4BRaLZ3RkSi_o8UFitGGaI0Q?e=iaL3XU</p> <p>FAO Website https://www.fao.org/bangladesh/news/detail-events/en/c/1634100/ FAO Bangladesh newsletter -issue May 2023</p> <p> PDF</p> <p>FAO Bangladesh Newsletter, May 2023</p> <p>North east region photo story FAO</p>

	South West region photo story FAO Bangladesh
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 ²⁷	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	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 \$4M from DoF staff commitment and office space	N/A	6.1M USD
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
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	4,000,000		6.1m USD

²⁶Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁷Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

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

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 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 will 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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate.