



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2020– Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	Bangladesh
Project Title:	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh
FAO Project Symbol:	GSP/BGD/060/GEF/635605
GEF ID:	9076
GEF Focal Area(s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
Project Executing Partners:	(i) Department of Environment (DoE), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) (ii) Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) (iii) Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (iv) Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL)
Project Duration:	3 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	Government Medical Sub-depot, Chittagong 22.321293, 91.808740 (22°19'16.8"N 91°48'31.4"E)

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	20 June 2019
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	20 June 2019
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	19 July, 2022 (3 years from the date of signing)
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	N/A
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	8,295.000
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¹As per FPMIS

²In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	33,743,050
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2020 (USD m):	435,083
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2020⁵	42,038,050

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	N/A
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	N/A
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2020 – June 2021).	N/A
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	N/A
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	N/A

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	10% (Approx.)	
Overall implementation progress rating:	6%	
Overall risk rating:	Low	

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

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

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

Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Nur Khondaker, Assistant FAO Representative (Programme), FAOBD	Nur.Khondaker@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Mr. Sridhar Dharmapuri, Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	Sridhar.Dharmapuri@fao.org
Budget Holder	Robert D Simpson, FAO Representative in Bangladesh, FAOBD	Robert.Simpson@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak	lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (Cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2020	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s): To reduce the risk to human and animal health and the environment through the environmentally sound elimination of 1000 tonnes (approx.) of POPs pesticides including DDT and through the reduction of exposure to POPs pesticides, Highly Hazardous Pesticides and other toxic chemicals achieved through a better management of empty pesticide containers, better food preservation and agricultural practices, and an improved legislation on chemical management.						
Outcome 1.1: Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh	Number of technical staff capacitated for environmentally sound disposal options for POPs pesticides including DDT	There is no national technical staff trained on POPs management and disposal in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty technical staffs at national level capacitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixty technical staffs at national level capacitated 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	<i>MU</i>
	Quantity of POPs pesticides including DDT destroyed in an environmentally sound way	The DDT stored in the MSD stockpile, consists of 1 000 (approx.) tonnes of DDT waste to be eliminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected process for the shipment and disposal of POPs pesticides, including contract for the disposal services, in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 000 tonnes (approx.) of POPs pesticides incl. DDT destroyed in an environmentally sound way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tender process, ground assessment of bidders and tender evaluation completed</i> <i>Correspondence with government agencies completed for verification of the existence of other</i> 	<i>S</i>

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reassessment and verification of the existence of other obsolete pesticide stockpiles • ESIA and other relevant assessments carried out 		<i>obsolete pesticide stockpiles</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ESIA not yet started due to prevailing COVID-19 pandemic</i> 	
	National inventory conducted and validated by DoE and DAE	Inaccurate and outdated information on POPs pesticides available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory methodology agreed by all key government stakeholders. • One database containing data from three surveys of POPs pesticides completed. Survey reports validated by DoE and DAE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed standard operation procedure (SOP) • Accessible database on POPs pesticides 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Quantity of POPs pesticides identified, packaged and centralized in preparation for destruction	The DDT stored in the MSD stockpile, consists of 1 000 tonnes (approx.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary office space and storage for MSD/DGHS identified • ESIA is undertaken to the ESM of DDT stockpile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 000 tons, the exact amount will be better specified upon completion of the POPs inventory (output 1.1.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tasks are underway</i> 	MS

	Availability of approved Social Management plan, Emergency preparedness plan, Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA)	Absence of documents for prevention and preparedness, ESIA and ESM documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency prevention and preparedness plan developed Report on ESIA findings completed 	All the 3 documents finalized and approved by FAO and ESUN: 1) Social Management Plan, 2) Emergency Preparedness Plan, and 3) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prevention and preparedness plan	<i>Not yet started due to prevailing COVID-19 pandemic.</i>	MU
	Availability of a functional hazardous waste (HW) Manifest system	No system is currently established	Contract for disposal services, HW manifest system, safeguarding training, packaging and transportation completed	One Manifest system is established	<i>Not yet started due to prevailing COVID-19 pandemic.</i>	MU
	Quantity of POPs pesticides shipped for environmentally sound destruction to a facility compliant with the Stockholm convention	Absence of facilities for POPs pesticides disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable facility compliant with the Stockholm Convention Guidelines on BAT and BEP identified Shipment of the DDT stockpile to the identified facility Issuance of contract for shipment and destruction 	Approximately 1 000 tons. The exact amount will be better specified upon completion of the POPs inventory (output 1.1.1)	<i>Work processes have started and in good progress</i>	S

Outcome 1.2: Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites	Number of Government technical staff trained on the characterization and risk assessment for POPs pesticides contaminated sites	Government and academic institutions have limited capacity and knowledge on characterizing and assessing the risk from POPs pesticides contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials on characterizing and assessing the risk from POPs pesticides contaminated sites developed • At least one training event completed • 30 participants trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 government technical staff from DAE, DoE, DGHS, PTAC and sub-PIC, academic institutions are trained • Two training sessions carried out • Full package of training materials developed 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
Outcome 1.3: Management options for empty pesticide containers developed	Quantity of empty pesticides containers recycled in environmentally sound way	Empty pesticide containers are re-used, buried or burnt, not recycled. Each year, around 860 tonnes of plastic container and around 1 250 tonnes of glass pesticide containers are generated	Nationwide Survey of pesticide containers and other agricultural plastics is undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process and incentives for the recycling of empty containers, including incentive mechanism, implemented in at least one region, with at least 100 tonnes of empty pesticide container recycled in an environmentally sound way through recycling programme developed by the project • Recommendations of environmentally sound options for managing the pesticide waste 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

				developed and approved by the GoB		
	Number of staff from DAE, BCPA and policy makers trained on preferred option on plastic recycling	No staff is trained in plastic recycling	40 staff from DAE, BCPA and policy makers trained on plastic recycling	80 staff from DAE, BCPA and other stakeholders trained on plastic recycling	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Availability of at least one survey on empty pesticides containers and agricultural plastic	No Official data available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey design completed and approved by FAO Survey results dissemination plan developed 	At least one survey completed and the results are disseminated	<i>Not yet started; prevailing COVID-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Availability of a guideline for the implementation of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985	Absence of guidelines	Output to start after midterm	One draft guideline for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985 is completed	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of trainees trained on the FAO guidelines on ESM of Empty Containers	Absence of trainees trained on the FAO guidelines on ESM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials developed Participants identified 	80 trainees including DAE field officers, BCPA, other stakeholders trained	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Quantity of empty pesticide containers collected and stored in preparation for recycle	Baseline data not available	Identification of recycling options	100 tonnes of empty pesticide containers collected	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Level of awareness of farmer on triple rinsing as measured	No awareness campaign available on triple rinsing.	One awareness-raising campaign on triple rinsing	One awareness-raising campaign on triple rinsing and proper	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not</i>	MU

	by questionnaire survey before and after the implementation of the awareness raising campaign		and proper management of empty pesticide containers designed	management of empty pesticide containers implemented	<i>allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	
	Number of farmers enrolled in the plastic recycling compensation scheme (disaggregated by gender)	No recycling compensation scheme available	Financial analysis and design of a compensation scheme developed	A pilot compensation scheme implemented	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale	Availability of official evidence that all POPs pesticides have been de-registered	Pesticides are registered or banned as brand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative taken by the appropriate authority to ban POP pesticides which are not yet banned. Active ingredients in POPs pesticides declared in Stockholm Convention submitted to the GoB 	Recommendation regarding the cancellation of active ingredients is expected to be implemented within the Pesticide (Amendment) Rules 2010	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Evidence that an additional clause addressing has been recommended to GoB	The regulations on pesticides was updated in 2010 but it doesn't include the provisions of the Stockholm Convention	Gap analysis of the current legislation completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing regulation improved by adding the list of new POPs pesticides in all of the relevant regulations 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

		regarding the POPs pesticides Bangladesh's regulations require further review in order to identify loopholes and shortcomings in view of the ratification of the new amendments of the Stockholm Convention		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regulation on the pesticide registration is amended to ensure consideration of active ingredients in all the registration and de-registration steps. 		
	Evidence that the PRT is properly installed and functional. Evidence that registration / cancellation is routinely carried out by means of the PRT	Absence of an electronic toolkit to facilitate the registration of pesticides	Procurement and installation of the PRT software completed PRT software installed and training carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the people in charge of pesticide registration have been trained on the use of PRT PRT integrated as a day to day tool for the registration / cancellation of pesticides 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of individuals (disaggregated by gender and age) trained on the use of PRT	No trained personnel on use of PRT	Training materials on the use of PRT developed	20 participants on using PRT trained	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of training conducted for PPW and customs inspectors and Lab staffs on verification of pesticides import related document and analytical procedure for detection and	No record available	Needs assessment completed and training document preparation	40 custom and PPW staff and 20 laboratory staff technicians from 10 entry ports trained on analytical procedures for the detection and identification of POPs pesticides	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

	identification of POPs pesticides					
	Number of DAE inspectors trained on pesticides inspection modalities	DAE staff not sufficiently trained in the modality of pesticide inspection	Training materials developed	40 DAE inspectors trained	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of assisted inspections carried out by DAE	None	Identification of inspection sites and preparation of inspection schedule	At least eight assisted inspections carried out at key entry ports and 20 inspections at pesticide formulators and at least 10 inspections at farmers' field per year after the first year of implementation by DAE.	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of assisted inspections at chemical production sites carried out by DoE on environmental aspects	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of inspection sites and preparation of inspection schedule • Training materials developed • 20 DAE & 20 DoE inspectors trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least eight inspections at chemical production sites to verify whether the production of chemicals are compliant with Bangladesh regulation on pollution control and waste management by DoE • 40 DAE & 40 DoE inspectors trained 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
Outcome 3.1: Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional	Availability of updated monitoring data on dry fish and other food items	No official data available	A research including analysis of trace of pesticides in food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one report on the use of DDT in dry fish production and at least one 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating</i>	MU

exposures to POPs pesticides addressed			with particular reference to dry fish is designed	report on DDT contamination around DDT factories has been completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One research including analysis of trace pesticides in food with particular reference to dry fish is completed 	<i>project work at ground.</i>	
	Number of surveys, questionnaires, interviews based on dry fish production areas developed and implemented	No report is available	Surveys, questionnaires, interviews designed	Three Surveys (one on dry fish producers, one POP contents in dry fish and one consumer survey) implemented	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of test or samples analysed to identify the sources of POPs pesticides as a source of food contamination and analysis of food items	Baseline data not available	50 samples analysed. (the number will be determined in inception phase)	100 samples analysed. (the number will be determined in inception phase)	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Availability of a strategy for eliminating or reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides	No strategy is currently in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of best practices for reducing use or exposure to POPs Pesticides Revision of the existing regulations on chemical residues in fish processing 	At least one strategy developed and implemented	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines 			
Outcome 3.2: Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment	Number of areas monitored as per technical and financial plan for nationwide monitoring and reporting of POP pesticides residues in dry fish and environment	No nationwide plan available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoE Laboratory adequately equipped and staffed • Assessment of DOF FIQC Labs' capacity for a better implementation of a routine monitoring of pesticides in fish and dry fish • One financial planning for the nationwide and pilot designed 	At least in one division of the country, the POP pesticides residues in dry fish and environment are monitored as per the technical and financial plan	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number samples of different dry fish samples analysed	Sample Analysis Reports are not available	At least 50 samples of dry fish analysed	At least 100 samples analysed	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of financial plan designed for extended monitoring of quality of dry fish	N/A	Financial Plan designed and approved by DoF and the PMU	Target achieved in midterm milestone	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of technical staff from DoE, DAE, DoF, BFSA and other	Low level of technical and analytical skills.	Training materials prepared.	40 Government Officials trained on risk assessment	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not</i>	MU

	relevant organizations trained in risk assessment methodologies for tracing pesticides in environmental matrices		20 participants trained on risk assessment methodologies for traces of pesticide in environmental matrices (disaggregated by gender and age)	methodologies for traces of pesticide in environmental matrices	<i>allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	
	Number of samples of environmental matrices (soil crops, fish dry fish, air, water) analysed	Data not available	At least 50 samples analysed	At least 100 samples on environmental matrices (soil crops, fish dry fish, air, water) analysed and the report is produced	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of laboratories accredited with ISO/1EC/17025	No laboratory exists with international accreditation	Request for accreditation submitted	At least one laboratory submitted the request for ISO/1EC 17025 accreditation to undertake POPs pesticide monitoring in the environment	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	MU
	Number of districts/sub-districts where pesticide monitoring plan is being piloted	No district has pesticide monitoring plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and incidents surveillance plan designed Implementation of POPs and organic chemical incident surveillance Stakeholder workshop to discuss preliminary achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance centre established in one pilot division Stakeholder workshop to discuss final achievements under this output 	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	MU

	Availability of poisoning surveillance centre established by the project	No poisoning surveillance centre available	All the preparatory work for the establishment of the surveillance poisoning centre completed	Poisoning cases surveillance centre established and operational	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	<i>MU</i>
Outcome 3.3: Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health	Number of project beneficiaries who adopted alternative technologies for crops	Alternatives to the use of hazardous pesticide fish drying process and agriculture are already available however they are not fully demonstrated or implemented and there is still the risk that POPs pesticides including DDT are used in some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the available alternative technologies • Alternative technology is transferred to project beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 000 households received and use alternative technologies • At least 50 percent increase in the number of project beneficiaries using alternative technologies 	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	<i>MU</i>
	Number of project beneficiaries who adopted LLINs and IVM	TBD – Baseline not yet conducted	At least 20 percent beneficiaries households received LLINs and IVM (TBD)	At least 50 percent beneficiaries adopted LLINs IVM (TBD)	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	<i>MU</i>
	Number of alternatives technologies involving low hazard pest control demonstrated to farmers	TBD – some alternative technologies are present but not report is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the available alternatives in key agricultural crops in Bangladesh • Selection of the most promising alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of alternative low hazard pest control alternatives will be decided based on the alternative technology • The number of most promising alternatives tested 	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	<i>MU</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of farmers/or pilot areas for testing 	<p>will be based on the results from the alternative technology assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results and the methods disseminated 		
	Number of nationwide technical and financial plans to deploy the selected technology for fish drying process developed	No nationwide technical or financial plan available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of the identified technology for the safe fish drying • Pilot sites for the testing of alternatives to pesticides in the fish drying process selected 	One technical and financial plan for the deployment of the selected technology for safe fish drying countrywide developed	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of dry fish processors (equally represented by men and women) using alternative fish drying technology	No data available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of the technology held • At least 800 dry fish processors using safe fish drying technology 	2 000 dry fish processors using safe fish drying technology	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU
	Number of entrepreneurs using the fish drying technology	No official data available	20 entrepreneurs / operator using safe fish drying technology (equal share between male and female)	40 entrepreneurs / operator using safe fish drying technology (equal share between male and female)	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

	Number of DoF staff trained	Low capacity of DoF staff	Training materials	20 relevant DoF staff trained	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	<i>MU</i>
	Availability of official act stating the establishment of the network for the promotion of sustainable non POP Pesticide and public health. Number of meetings held by network participants	No existent network and the VM approach for mosquito borne disease need to be further strengthened and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate includes rules and requirements for the network and members developed • Identification of the most suitable network members • Design network communication mechanisms • First network conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network for the promotion of sustainable non POP Pesticide and public health established, and non-POPs malaria material eradication material distributed • Network communication mechanisms implemented 	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	<i>MU</i>
<i>Outcome 4.1:</i> Awareness of risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives, developed among farmers, extension staff, agricultural input traders and consumers	Number of people (segregated by farmers, extension officers, input traders and consumers) who demonstrated increased levels of awareness behaviour change at community level	The awareness level on POPs pesticide issue and in general risk associated to the use of hazardous substances is low among the general population and the farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary survey to assess awareness baseline level conducted among farmers, extension officers, traders and consumers • Design of the final survey to quantify the 	At least 50 percent of respondents of a final survey understands the risk associated with the use of POPs pesticides and willing to adopt alternative technologies	<i>Not yet started due to Covid-19 pandemic</i>	<i>MU</i>

			effectiveness of the communication activity			
	Number of target-specific communication strategy on POPs pesticides reduction	Target specific communication strategy does not exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One web-based platform developed • One target-specific communication strategy developed 	One specific communication programmes for each category of actors: farmers, extension officers, traders and retailers of chemicals, the general public, the consumers and women, implemented	<i>Not yet started; prevailing Covid-19 pandemic does not allow initiating project work at ground.</i>	MU

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1: Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop POPs pesticides inventory methodology and agreed by key stakeholders • Complete national inventory of POPs pesticides by DoE, DGHS and DAE • Develop survey-based POPs pesticides database • Arrange proper package of POPs pesticides for safe transportation • Preparation for environmentally sound destruction (EMP, ESIA) • Specify suitable facility compliant with the Stockholm Convention • Address guidelines on BAT (Best Available Techniques) and BEP (Best Environmental Procedures) • Provide protocol support for shipment of packaged POPs pesticides to the designated facility/area • Destroy obsolete POPs pesticides in the designated disposal facility 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, Capacity development and training expert, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Necessary correspondence and paper works are progressing; international tender process, ground assessment of bidders and tender evaluation completed; Once Covid-19 situation phases out or eases, the ground works will be expedited seriously.
Outcome 1.2: Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training materials on use of PPE in pesticide contaminated sites; use of sampling equipment for air, soil and groundwater; sampling design; certification and chain of custody; use of portable analytical tools; and fundamentals of pesticide analysis • Arrange two training sessions focusing risk assessment and demonstration of analytical tools with 30 participants in each session 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)
Outcome 1.3: Management options for empty pesticide containers developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare survey design for empty pesticide containers and agricultural plastics management • Conduct survey to assess empty pesticide containers and agricultural plastics • Disseminate survey results 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government	As soon as possible (ASAP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement an awareness campaign for farmers on triple rinsing and proper management of empty pesticide containers • Design and implement a compensation scheme for the farmers/participants who follow to pilot • Piloting of a collection of 100 tonnes of empty pesticide containers during the project lifetime • Identify and demonstrate empty container's recycling options • Develop draft guideline for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985 	implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the existing pesticide regulations (e.g. Pesticide Act 2009, Pesticide Rules 2010) for gap analysis of POPs pesticides registration • Recommend necessary amendments in pesticide regulations with the list of new POPs pesticides as per the Stockholm Convention • Prepare for de-registration of POP pesticides • Install Pesticide Regulation Toolkit (PRT) with data entry software in PPW of DAE to facilitate pesticide registration/cancellation process • Develop training materials on the use of PRT • Arrange training on PRT for PPW and DAE officials • Needs assessment for training of custom, PPW and DAE officials on analytical procedures for the detection and identification of POPs pesticides • Preparation of training documents and arrange necessary training sessions • Prepare training manual on national and international pesticides regulations and inspection modalities; arrange training sessions for DAE field officers • Support in updating DOE Inspection and Enforcement Manual and conduct training of 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)

	DoE inspectors on the environmental impact of pesticide manufacturing and the relevant national and international regulations including BAT and BEP		
Outcome 3.1: Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop capacity of DoF FIQC laboratory technicians for identifying POPs pesticides as a source of food contamination, including analysis of food items • Develop survey design with questionnaire and interview guidelines • Conduct survey in fish drying yards, dried fish markets and dried fish consumer households • Collection of samples for laboratory analysis to quantify the potential exposure to POPs pesticides • Assessment of best practices for fish drying process • Review existing regulations on chemical residue in fish processing • Develop a certification guideline and awareness raising activities for its effective implementation to ensure chemical-free fish processing 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)
Outcome 3.2: Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of DoF FIQC laboratory capacity and needs for routine monitoring of pesticides in fish and dried fish • Preparation of a monitoring and financial plan for quality of dried fish • Stakeholder consultation workshops to share the progress and mid-term evaluation, including pre- and post-assessment of the project interventions • Arrange training sessions for regulatory and technical officials on risk assessment methodologies for traces of pesticide in food • Selection of sampling and analytical methods for POPs in food and environmental matrices (e.g. air, water, soil and sediment) 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade DoE central laboratory as one key laboratory with necessary equipment to analyze POPs pesticides in food • Ensure technical assistance to DoE laboratory for ISO/IEC 17025 quality standard on the analysis of POPs pesticide in food • Design monitoring plan and incident surveillance for the pilot region/Upazila • Establish a Poison Surveillance Centre for the pilot region • Implement the monitoring plan for the survey of POPs pesticides in food and environment • Implement POPs pesticides and organic chemical incident surveillance • Conduct stakeholder workshops to discuss preliminary and final achievements 		
Outcome 3.3: Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of available alternatives including non-chemical and biological approaches in key agricultural crops in Bangladesh • Identify most promising alternatives through field test in one or more pilot areas • Development of a technical and financial plan for the deployment of selected technology in fish drying process • Technology demonstration for safe fish drying processes in one potential area to ensure one stop service of drying, packaging, value addition, and marketing • Capacity development of beneficiaries with organic pest-control measures, QC certification of dried fish for food safety and public health • Capacity development of relevant DoF officials • Formation a network for the promotion of non-POPs pesticides • Establish mandate of the network including rules and requirements for the network members 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify most suitable network members in the public and private areas • Design and implement communication mechanisms for the network and disseminate Integrated Vector Management (IVM) for malaria control • Organize first network conference to verify the status of the malaria control needs in the country • Conduct network activities and reporting for at least one year including procurement of non-POPs malaria eradication material 		
Outcome 4.1: Awareness of risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives, developed among farmers, extension staff, agricultural input traders and consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a preliminary survey to identify the level of understanding of the consumers, farmers and other groups on adverse effect of POPs pesticides use • Develop a target-specific communication strategy keeping four key constituencies in mind • Implement specific communication programmes for farmers, extension officers, chemical traders and retailers, and consumers 	Budget holder, Project manager, Chief Technical Advisor, Operations Specialist, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants in collaboration with the Government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	As soon as possible (ASAP)

Once COVID-19 pandemic phases out or eases;

- ☐ Speed up corresponding and document exchange with government implementing agencies (DOE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)
- ☐ Coordination between horizontal and vertical hierarchy (i.e. top-down and bottom-up integration) of implementing agencies
- ☐ Advance contracts with relevant experts/specialists for conducting research, piloting, training and dissemination materials preparation
- ☐ Smooth distribution of workload from field to policy desk staffs to ensure quality works
- ☐ Arrange parallel training programmes with different agencies/organizations in several venues
- ☐ Staffs counselling on working yesterday, today and tomorrow (work can accelerate to show real progress by next PIR)
- ☐ Ensure smooth ground operations through regular field visits, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Component 1: disposal of legacy stockpiles of POPs								
Outcome 1.1. Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh								
<i>Output 1.1.1:</i> Inventory of POPs pesticides in Bangladesh updated	Q2 Y1	Necessary correspondence and paper works are progressing						Ground operations of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Government internal approval process is expected to complete shortly and thus field level activities will be expedited regularly.
<i>Output 1.1.2:</i> All POPs pesticides identified, packaged and centralized in preparation for destruction.	Q3Y1	International tender process, ground assessment and tender evaluation completed.						Ground operations of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project log-frame or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Output 1.1.3: Environmentally Sound Destruction of all POPs obsolete pesticides particularly DDT identified.	Q4Y1	Necessary correspondence and paper works are progressing						Ground operations of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Outcome 1.2. Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites								
Output 1.2.1: Technical staffs from government agencies (e.g. DoE, DGHS, DAE, DoF) and academic institutions are trained	Q4Y1							Training programmes of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Recruitment of CTA/STA (Chief/Senior Technical Advisor) is in progress who is partially responsible for carrying the task. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Outcome 1.3. Management options for empty pesticide containers developed								
Output 1.3.1: Survey on empty containers and other agricultural plastics in Bangladesh	Q1Y2							Survey works of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Recruitment of CTA/STA (Chief/Senior Technical Advisor) is in progress who is partially responsible for carrying the task. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Output 1.3.2: Recommendations for recycling, energy recovery or environmentally sound disposal of	Q1Y2							Ground operations of the project are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Recruitment of CTA/STA (Chief/Senior Technical Advisor) is in progress who is partially responsible for

agricultural plastics are developed and one pilot in place								carrying the task. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Component 2: Governance and enforcement								
Outcome 2.1 Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale								
Output 2.1.1: Regulatory frameworks for pesticide registration reviewed and recommended	Q2Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Output 2.1.2: Pesticide Registration Toolkit deployed	Q2Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Output 2.1.3: Improved pesticide import control deployed at entry points	Q3Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Output 2.1.4: Post registration inspection and enforcement training manual developed and training delivered	Q3Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Component 3: POPs pesticides uses addressed								
Outcome 3.1 Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides addressed								
Output 3.1.1: Ongoing and illegal uses of POPs pesticides and sources of unintentional exposures to	Q3Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Recruitment of CTA/STA (Chief/Senior Technical Advisor) is in progress who is partially responsible for carrying the task. Hiring of experts (environment,

POPs pesticides identified								agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Output 3.1.2: Strategy for eliminating or reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides developed	Q4Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Outcome 3.2. Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment								
Output 3.2.1: Sources of POPs pesticide residues in food identified and addressed through regulatory and technical intervention	Q4Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Output 3.2.2: Capacity developed for POPs pesticide residues monitoring and reporting	Q4Y2							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Output 3.2.3: Environmental pesticide monitoring and incident reporting system established	Q1Y3							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.
Outcome 3.3 Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health								
Output 3.3.1: Alternatives to POPs pesticides	Q1Y3							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hiring of experts (environment,

in use proposed and tested								agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Output 3.3.2: Fish drying practices reviewed and low risk options deployed	Q2Y3							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Output 3.3.3: Network for promotion of sustainable non-POPs pesticide control measures in public health established	Q3Y3							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.
Component 4. Awareness and communication								
Outcome 4.1 Awareness of risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives, developed among farmers, extension staff, agricultural input traders and consumers								
Output 4.1.1: Communication strategy developed	Q4Y3							Project works are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Hiring of experts (environment, agriculture, health, fisheries) not yet initiated.

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

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):**Max 200 words:***The following progress have been made during this fiscal year:*

- Project field office established at DOE Building Chittagong with necessary renovation.
- Tender called for “Provision of Safeguarding, Transport, and Final Destruction of Pesticide Stockpile” on 31 March 2020. (Reference no. 2020/CSAPC/AGPMD/105116); ground assessment at MSD Chittagong by the bidders representative was completed on 25 August 2020; tender evaluation has completed at HQ and further processing is underway.
- Official letters requesting the information on the stocks piles of POPs/other obsolete pesticides throughout the country have sent to the implementing partners (DoE, DAE, DGHS & DoF)
- LoA preparation for DoE, DAE, DGHS & DoF is under process; Recruitment of CTA/STA is in progress who is partially responsible for carrying the task.
- Information collection and assessment on the existing pesticide analytical laboratories is underway at government implementing partners (DoE, DAE, DGHS & DoF) and BARI for improvement to ISO/IEC 17025 certificate of accreditation for POPs pesticides of one laboratory.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?**Max 200 words:**

Even though the project was approved and was supposed to come into force from 01 January 2019, the implementation was delayed due to Government protocols and delay in the preparation and approval of the Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP). Recruitments, procurements and field activities could not progress as the TAPP is still under review.

Another major challenge was the outbreak of Coronavirus that led to the countrywide lockdown and movement restriction from 16 March 2020. The implementation experienced a slower process and delayed results contributing to the outputs. Due to the suspension of road and air routes across the country during the lockdown, field travels to project areas were postponed and start-up activities have been severely hampered and delayed. The finalization and signing of the LoAs with the concerned agencies () has also been delayed as the private and public offices remained close throughout the lockdown period. However, the project team has had regular meetings with field officials through virtual platforms (e.g. zoom) and a lot of activities were still in place even though the progress was slow.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2020 Development Objective rating ¹⁵	FY2020 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator			<i>The progress have been slow as the Government approval process was delayed, Technical Project Proposal (GoB doc) is yet to be signed and therefore field work was not initiated as FAO is unable to work remotely without the support of the government. The prevailing Covid-19 situation delaying project implementation and working in the field due to lock down.</i>
Budget Holder	MU	MU	<i>Besides Prevailing Covid-19 situation delaying project implementation and working in the field due to lock down. A significant contract to manage the disposal of DDT is nearing signature and will increase delivery and the team is re-strategizing to increase activities now that Government is back in the office.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	MU	MU	<i>The prevailing COVID-19 situation is delaying project implementation and delivery of field activities. The project involves disposal of pesticides which needs careful planning and monitoring to minimize health and environmental risks. The pandemic is a major health crisis by itself. The project team will re-strategize and develop work arounds to enhance delivery as the pandemic is likely to continue to impact operations well into 2021.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point			<i>[Optional Ratings/comments] Besides Prevailing Covid-19 situation delaying project implementation and working in the field due to lock down.</i>

¹⁵**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MU	MU	<p>Post GEFSEC approval of the project document, this project met with further delays as the Technical Assistance Project Proforma, (a different version of the proposal) had to be prepared and approved by the Government of Bangladesh, a mandatory procedure for development projects in Bangladesh. The project finally started its execution, only to be significantly impacted by COVID-19 pandemic. The project implementation team will need to re-strategize to ensure that not only the uncertainties of COVID-19 impacts on the ground are considered in its future planning, but also work can be greatly accelerated to show real progress by next PIR. The project team could consider initiating activities that do not compromise the safety of the staff during the pandemic. These include online meetings and trainings; online interviews and/or recruitment of a) technical experts (environment, health, fisheries, agriculture) to support delivery under different outputs; b) experts to train technical and non-technical groups (farmers, academicians, government technical staff, etc) on pesticides management; and c) experts to prepare awareness/knowledge materials for different audiences.</p>
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5. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁸ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
High	Yes

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

¹⁸**Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
	Financial risks: more than 60 percent of project budget	High (outstanding financial risk)	Detailed in ProDoc	None yet	Prepare appropriate ToR and procurement bidding documents in good time; strict fulfilment of FAO and governmental rules on accounting, financial management and procurement.
	Management and regulatory risks: project implementation with coordination and consensus of all the stakeholders	High (limited participation in collective actions)	Detailed in ProDoc	None yet	Establish synergies between training, awareness raising and development of incentive schemes. Continuous communication with farmers and fisheries should be ensured to keep their commitment high.
	Environmental risks: positive benefits to the environment through the removal of obsolete pesticides together with the reduction in use of hazardous pesticides and the routine environmentally sound management of empty pesticide containers	High (contaminate environment)	Detailed in ProDoc	None yet	Follow FAO's Environmental Management Tool Kits (EMTK) for the assessment, safeguarding, transportation and disposal of obsolete pesticides.

¹⁹GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

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

FY2019 rating	FY2020 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2020 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
High	High	We foresee substantial changes in vulnerability rating of the project areas because of COVID-19 pandemic. We could be certain once the project proposed Risk & vulnerability assessment is done when the COVID-19 restriction eases.

6. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	N/A
Project Outputs	No	N/A

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<div>Original NTE: Revised NTE:</div> <div>Justification:</div>

²¹Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

7. Gender Mainstreaming

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

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

Women play important roles in Bangladeshi agriculture and food production. They launder clothing contaminated with pesticides and live and cook in homes where pesticides are often stored. Women are involved in fish drying operations and are known to apply pesticides to keep flies off drying fish. Women are also the primary carers, food providers and nurses in families and are therefore concerned with the adverse health impacts that pesticides may cause. Women will therefore be important targets and beneficiaries of project activities. Their involvement will be crucial for successful project outcomes. Based on these experiences and discussions with the stakeholders, appropriate activities and training needs for actively involving the women in each of four components of the project have been identified and assessed.

A specific communication plan for women will also be developed to communicate gender-specific risk and prevention, and to ensure that women and men have an equal right and access to opportunities and information generated by the project.

Assumptions:

- Both women and men have the same commitment in attending and impart training at project training events.
- Women are interested in applying for job position generated under the project.
- A good cooperation between risk assessment expert, gender mainstreaming experts and the institution/company in charge of developing the awareness raising initiative will be established.
- Women are interested in applying for job positions generated under the project related to management of pesticides.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts? **Not yet; but the M&E system will generate gender-disaggregated data for tracking gender results and impacts.**

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

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

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

8. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Bangladesh is home to more than 54 types of indigenous peoples speaking at least 35 languages, along with the majority Bengali population. Each of them have their own cultural heritage which is valuable to Bangladesh and the rest of the world. According to the 2011 census made by GoB, the country's indigenous population is approximately 1.6 million or 1.8 percent of the country's total population. The project would not envisage the building of infrastructures or any change in land use that may negatively impact indigenous people and their territory. Instead, the project will try to support indigenous people in the following way:

- by specifically dedicating a tailored awareness raising initiative to them, in order to inform them on the risk associated with the use of hazardous pesticides including DDT;
- by involving indigenous people which are or were living nearby in the safeguarding activities at the MSD site, if they want to do so.

9. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

The project has a detailed stakeholder engagement plan at CEO endorsement stage, and that is well specified in the ProDoc. Until now no new stakeholders have been identified/engaged. Inception and PSC meeting may identify any new stakeholder involvement, if needed at all.

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- Please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

Yes, Private sector was well involved in the project formulation. Again, Inception and PSC meeting may identify any new stakeholder involvement, if needed at all.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far. (Planned but not implemented yet)

---- Yes the approved ProDoc has a well specified knowledge management strategy. List of relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far, is not appropriate at this stage of implementation.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year. (2020)

---- Yes the approved ProDoc has a well specified communication strategy. Communication plan for 2020 developed with the help of International Communications Specialist who was also involved in preliminary assessment of the project locations in SW region Overview of the communications successes and challenges this year, is not appropriate at this stage of implementation.

- Please share a human interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

----- This is not appropriate at this stage of implementation.

- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

----- This is not appropriate at this stage of implementation. The project started to post some inputs on FAOBD web on Covid-19 (poster & leaflet) and safety issues related to Fisheries & aquaculture.

- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses.

----- No such position was created until now. The project management may think now to name a Knowledge Management Focal Point for this project.

11. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

Yet to implement

²²Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

12.Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2020	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	DAE	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	20 862 000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DOE	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	840 000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DGHS	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	2 200 000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DoF	In-kind and project investments of	2 000 000 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A

²³ 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.

		completed projects				
Development Partner	FAO of the UN	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	7 841 050 USD	Only in-kind investment, no part to materialize.	N/A	N/A
		TOTAL	33 743 050 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 change between anticipated and actual co-financing. All co-financing settles at CEO approval.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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