

## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Asia Pacific
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Bangladesh
<b>Project Title:</b>	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/BGD/060/GEF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	9076
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	(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)
<b>Project Duration (years):</b>	3 years
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	<i>Government Medical Sub-depot, Agrabad, Chittagong</i> <i>22.321293, 91.808740 (22°19'16.8"N 91°48'31.4"E)</i>

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	25 January 2019
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	20 June 2019
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	19 June 2022 (3 years from the date of signing)
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	31 December 2023

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	8 295 000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	33 815 050
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	3 835 058
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	8 827 815

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup> For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	As per discussion under the first Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting held on 14 June 2022 (see annex 1a), the first PSC meeting will be tentatively taking place on July/August, 2022
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	N/A
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):</b>	December 2021
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	N/A
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	<i>Yes (at mid-term)</i>

**Overall ratings**

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Low (Section 6)

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Moderate (Section 5)
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**Status**

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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**Project Contacts**

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Saso Martinov, Senior Technical Advisor (STA), FAOBD	<a href="mailto:saso.martinov@fao.org">saso.martinov@fao.org</a>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Robert D Simpson, FAO Representative in Bangladesh, FAOBD	<a href="mailto:Robert.Simpson@fao.org">Robert.Simpson@fao.org</a>

<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Mr. Sridhar Dharmapuri, Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	<a href="mailto:Sridhar.Dharmapuri@fao.org">Sridhar.Dharmapuri@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Lianchawii Chhakchhuak, GEF Technical Advisor, GEF Coordination Unit, Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, FAO	<a href="mailto:Lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org">Lianchawii.chhakchhuak@fao.org</a>

## 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 <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> 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.							
	<b>Outcome 1.1: Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh</b>	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	Thirty technical staff at national level capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sixty technical staffs at national level capacitated</li> </ul>	Capacitated 30 staffs representing police, fire service and civil defence, and doctors 10; DoE officers 5; DDT packaging workers 15	HS
		Quantity of POPs	The DDT stored in the MSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected process for the shipment and disposal of</li> </ul>	1 000 tonnes (approx.) of POPs pesticides incl. DDT	Completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in 878	HS

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup> 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).

	pesticides including DDT destroyed in an environmentally sound way	stockpile, consists of 1 000 (approx.) tonnes of DDT waste to be eliminated	<p>POPs pesticides, including contract for the disposal services, in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reassessment and verification of the existence of other obsolete pesticide stockpiles</li> <li>• ESIA and other relevant assessments carried out</li> </ul>	destroyed in an environmentally sound way	<p>FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022.</p> <p>The FAOR sent official request letter on April 22, 2020 to the concerned government agencies (e.g. DGHS, DAE, DoE, and DoF) for providing information on the stockpiles of POPs/other obsolete pesticide under each Department/Ministry throughout the country. But no record of existence of POPs/other obsolete pesticide stockpiles identified in the country till today.</p> <p>DDT disposal monitoring committee second meeting Chaired by the Additional Secretary from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) of the Government of Bangladesh held on 26 February 2022 at Chattogram. It was decided that after completion of repackaging and</p>	
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					exportation of DDT from the Chattogram MSD to France, a joint team will inspect the Chattogram MSD premise for necessary assessment. The team will include representatives from DoE, Civil Surgeon, Deputy Commissioner, Port Clearance, and Divisional Health Offices	
	National inventory conducted and validated by DoE and DAE	Inaccurate and outdated information on POPs pesticides available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory methodology agreed by all key government stakeholders.</li> <li>One database containing data from three surveys of POPs pesticides completed. Survey reports validated by DoE and DAE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed standard operation procedure (SOP)</li> <li>Accessible database on POPs pesticides</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including POPs inventory methodology and database development.	S
	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"> <li>Temporary office space and storage for MSD/DGHS identified</li> <li>ESIA is undertaken to the ESM of DDT stockpile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1000 tons, the exact amount will be better specified upon completion of the POPs inventory (output 1.1.1)</li> </ul>	<p>Temporary office space and storage for MSD/DGHS identified, rented and moved staffs/furniture/facilities.</p> <p>Completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in 878 FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022.</p>	HS

	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"> <li>• Emergency prevention and preparedness plan developed</li> <li>• Report on ESIA findings completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	Two plans have been developed titled (a) Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response Plan, and (b) Health, Safety and Environmental Plan. The FAO team, Polyeo SA experts, Government Officials and concerned agencies have undertaken a joint collaboration for necessary measures addressing PPE, training, emergency preparedness, environmental and social prevention, health and safety trials, stakeholder awareness/ engagement during repackaging, loading in containers and ground operations for the disposal of obsolete DDT. In connection to this, the reality weighted multidisciplinary team's initiatives for DDT disposal operation, instead of preparing the ESIA report. However, the ESIA report could be prepared, if required for documentation.	S
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	Availability of a functional hazardous waste (HW) Manifest system	No system is currently established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract for disposal services, HW manifest system, safeguarding training, packaging and transportation completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Manifest system is established</li> </ul>	FAO has recruited expert and establishing hazardous waste (HW) manifest system is underway	S
<b>Outcome 1.2: Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites</b>	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"> <li>Training materials on characterizing and assessing the risk from POPs pesticides contaminated sites developed</li> <li>At least one training event completed</li> <li>30 participants trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60 government technical staff from DAE, DoE, DGHS, PTAC and sub- PIC, academic institutions are trained</li> <li>Two training sessions carried out</li> <li>Full package of training materials developed</li> </ul>	FAO has recruited an expert and formulation of capacity development training sessions is underway. However, the planned training sessions are expected to conduct in August 2022.	S
<b>Outcome 1.3: Management options for empty pesticide containers developed</b>	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 1250 tonnes of glass pesticide containers are generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationwide Survey of pesticide containers and other agricultural plastics is undertaken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including nationwide survey of pesticide containers and other agricultural plastics.	S

				<p>through recycling programme developed by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations of environmentally sound options for managing the pesticide waste developed and approved by the GoB</li> </ul>		
	Number of staff from DAE, BCPA and policy makers trained on preferred option on plastic recycling	No staff is trained in plastic recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 staff from DAE, BCPA and policy makers trained on plastic recycling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 staff from DAE, BCPA and other stakeholders trained on plastic recycling</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including staff trained on plastic recycling.	S
	Availability of at least one survey on empty pesticides containers and agricultural plastic	No Official data available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey design completed and approved by FAO</li> <li>Survey results dissemination plan developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one survey completed and the results are disseminated</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including survey on empty pesticides containers and agricultural plastic, and result dissemination.	S
	Availability of a guideline for the implementation of article 56	Absence of guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output to start after midterm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One draft guideline for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15	S

	of the Pesticide Rule 1985			Pesticide Rule 1985 is completed	activities including develop guidelines for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985.	
	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"> <li>• Training materials developed</li> <li>• Participants identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 trainees including DAE field officers, BCPA, other stakeholders trained</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including develop training materials and arrange training sessions.	S
	Quantity of empty pesticide containers collected and stored in preparation for recycle	Baseline data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of recycling options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 tonnes of empty pesticide containers collected</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including recycling options for empty pesticide containers.	S
	Level of awareness of farmer on triple rinsing as measured by questionnaire survey before and after the implementation of the awareness raising campaign	No awareness campaign available on triple rinsing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One awareness-raising campaign on triple rinsing and proper management of empty pesticide containers designed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One awareness-raising campaign on triple rinsing and proper management of empty pesticide containers implemented</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including awareness-raising campaign on triple rinsing and proper management of empty pesticide containers.	S

	Number of farmers enrolled in the plastic recycling compensation scheme (disaggregated by gender)	No recycling compensation scheme available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial analysis and design of a compensation scheme developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A pilot compensation scheme implemented</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including design of a plastic recycling compensation scheme.	S
<b>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale</b>	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"> <li>Initiative taken by the appropriate authority to ban POP pesticides which are not yet banned.</li> <li>Active ingredients in POPs pesticides declared in Stockholm Convention submitted to the GoB</li> </ul>	Recommendation regarding the cancellation of active ingredients is expected to be implemented within the Pesticide (Amendment) Rules 2010	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including update existing regulation on gap analysis of registration of POPs pesticides.	S
	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 regarding the POPs pesticides Bangladesh's regulations require further review in order to identify	Gap analysis of the current legislation completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing regulation improved by adding the list of new POPs pesticides in all of the relevant regulations</li> <li>The regulation on the pesticide registration is amended to ensure consideration of active ingredients in all the</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including amends existing regulations on pesticide registration.	S

			loopholes and shortcomings in view of the ratification of the new amendments of the Stockholm Convention		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 and training carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the people in charge of pesticide registration have been trained on the use of PRT</li> <li>PRT integrated as a day to day tool for the registration / cancellation of pesticides</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including installation and functional of PRT to facilitate registration of pesticides.	S	
	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	A training on PRT was conducted between 4 to 8 September. Training report is currently underway and will be available in the next progress report.	S	
	Number of training conducted for PPW and customs inspectors and Lab staffs on verification of pesticides import related document 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	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including arrange training sessions for PPW, Customs	S	

		analytical procedure for detection and identification of POPs pesticides				Inspectors and laboratory staffs.	
		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	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including training of DAE inspectors on pesticides inspection modalities.	S
		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.	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including inspection initiatives at entry ports, pesticide formulators premise and farmers field.	S
		Number of assisted inspections at chemical production sites carried out by DoE on	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of inspection sites and preparation of inspection schedule, training materials developed</li> </ul>	At least eight inspections at chemical production sites to verify whether the production of chemicals are compliant with	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including training sessions of DoE inspectors on the	S

		environmental aspects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 DAE &amp; 20 DoE inspectors trained</li> </ul>	Bangladesh regulation on pollution control and waste management by DoE 40 DAE & 40 DoE inspectors trained	environmental impact of pesticide.	
	<b>Outcome 3.1: Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides addressed</b>	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 with particular reference to dry fish is designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one report on the use of DDT in dry fish production and at least one report on DDT contamination around DDT factories has been completed</li> <li>One research including analysis of trace pesticides in food with particular reference to dry fish is completed</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including pesticide residue analysis in dry fish.	S
		Number of surveys, questionnaires, interviews based on dry fish production areas developed and implemented	No report is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveys, questionnaires, interviews designed</li> </ul>	Three Surveys (one on dry fish producers, one POP contents in dry fish and one consumer survey) implemented	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including surveys in fish drying yards, warehouses and markets.	S
		Number of test or samples analysed to identify the sources of	Baseline data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 samples analysed. (the number will be determined in inception phase)</li> </ul>	100 samples analysed. (the number will be determined in inception phase)	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct	S

		POPs pesticides as a source of food contamination and analysis of food items				12 activities including analysis of POPs pesticide residues in food items.	
		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"> <li>Assessment of best practices for reducing use or exposure to POPs Pesticides</li> <li>Revision of the existing regulations on chemical residues in fish processing</li> <li>Development of guidelines</li> </ul>	At least one strategy developed and implemented	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including updates of regulations on chemical residues in fish processing.	S
	<b>Outcome 3.2: Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment</b>	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"> <li>DoE Laboratory adequately equipped and staffed</li> <li>Assessment of DOF FIQC Labs' capacity for a better implementation of a routine monitoring of pesticides in fish and dry fish</li> <li>One financial planning for the nation-wide and pilot designed</li> </ul>	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	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Fisheries) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including capacity building of laboratory to monitor POPs pesticide residues in foods and environmental matrices.	S
		Number samples of different dry	Sample Analysis Reports are not available	At least 50 samples of dry fish analysed	At least 100 samples analysed	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8	S



		fish samples analysed				December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including dry fish samples analysis.	
		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	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including monitoring of quality dry fish production.	S
		Number of technical staff from DoE, DAE, DoF, BFSA and other relevant organizations trained in risk assessment methodologies for tracing pesticides in environmental matrices	Low level of technical and analytical skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training materials prepared.</li> <li>• 20 participants trained on risk assessment methodologies for traces of pesticide in environmental matrices (disaggregated by gender and age)</li> </ul>	40 Government Officials trained on risk assessment methodologies for traces of pesticide in environmental matrices	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including capacity building training on pesticide residues in environmental matrices.	S
		Number of samples of environmental matrices (soil crops, fish, dry fish, air, water) analysed	Data not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50 samples analysed</li> </ul>	At least 100 samples on environmental matrices (soil crops, fish dry fish, air, water) analysed and the report is produced	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including analysis of environmental matrices.	S
		Number of laboratories accredited	No laboratory exists with	Request for accreditation submitted	At least one laboratory submitted the request for	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19	S

		with ISO/1EC/17025	international accreditation		ISO/1EC 17025 accreditation to undertake POPs pesticide monitoring in the environment	January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including laboratory accreditation aspects.	
		Number of districts/sub-districts where pesticide monitoring plan is being piloted	No district has pesticide monitoring plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and incidents surveillance plan designed</li> <li>Implementation of POPs and organic chemical incident surveillance Stakeholder workshop to discuss preliminary achievements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveillance centre established in one pilot division</li> <li>Stakeholder workshop to discuss final achievements under this output</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including pesticides incidents surveillance.	S
		Availability of poisoning surveillance centre established by the project	No poisoning surveillance centre available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the preparatory work for the establishment of the surveillance poisoning centre completed</li> </ul>	Poisoning cases surveillance centre established and operational	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities including poisoning cases surveillance center.	S
	<b>Outcome 3.3: Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health</b>	Number of project beneficiaries who adopted alternative technologies for crops	Alternatives to the use of hazardous pesticide in fish drying process and agriculture are already available; however they are not fully demonstrated or implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of the available alternative technologies</li> <li>Alternative technology is transferred to project beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2000 households received and use alternative technologies</li> <li>At least 50 percent increase in the number of project beneficiaries using alternative technologies</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including application of non-chemical and biological approaches in crop production.	S

			and there is still the risk that POPs pesticides including DDT are used in some areas				
		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)	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including field demonstrations of promising alternatives in one or more pilot areas.	S
		Number of alternatives technologies involving low hazard pest control demonstrated to farmers	TBD – some alternative technologies are present but no report is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the available alternatives in key agricultural crops in Bangladesh</li> <li>Selection of the most promising alternatives Identification of farmers/or pilot areas for testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of alternative low hazard pest control alternatives will be decided based on the alternative technology</li> <li>The number of most promising alternatives tested will be based on the results from the alternative technology assessment Results and the methods disseminated</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including alternative low hazard pest control technologies in key agricultural crops.	S

		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"> <li>• Procurement of the identified technology for the safe fish drying</li> <li>• Pilot sites for the testing of alternatives to pesticides in the fish drying process selected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One technical and financial plan for the deployment of the selected technology for safe fish drying countrywide developed</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including safe fish drying technology with technical & financial plan.	S
		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"> <li>• Demonstrations of the technology held</li> <li>• At least 800 dry fish processors using safe fish drying technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 dry fish processors using safe fish drying technology</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including safe fish drying technology with technical & financial plan.	
		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)	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including capacity development of beneficiaries and input supports.	S
		Number of DoF staff trained	Low capacity of DoF staff	Training materials	20 relevant DoF staff trained	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities including capacity development of relevant DoF officials.	S

		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"> <li>• Mandate includes rules and requirements for the network and members developed</li> <li>• Identification of the most suitable network members</li> <li>• Design network communication mechanisms</li> <li>• First network conference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A network for the promotion of sustainable non POP Pesticide and public health established, and non-POPs malaria material eradication material distributed</li> <li>• Network communication mechanisms implemented</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services) on 14 December 2021. DGHS has agreed to conduct 6 activities including develop mandate of the network including rules and requirements for the network members	S
	<b>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</b>	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"> <li>• A preliminary survey to assess awareness baseline level conducted among farmers, extension officers, traders and consumers</li> <li>• Design of the final survey to quantify the effectiveness of the communication activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including assessment of understanding levels of the consumers, farmers and other groups on adverse effect of POPs pesticides use.	S
		Number of target-specific communication strategy on POPs	Target specific communication strategy does not exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One web-based platform developed</li> <li>• One target-specific communication strategy developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One specific communication programmes for each category of actors: farmers,</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April	S

		pesticides reduction			extension officers, traders and retailers of chemicals, the general public, the consumers and women, implemented	2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities including implementation of specific communication programmes for the farmers, extension officers, traders, retailers, and consumers.	
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**Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 1.1: Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of Polyeco SA ground operations for proper repackaging, container loading and shipment of DDT stockpile</li> <li>Preparation for environmentally sound destruction (EMP, ESIA)</li> <li>Provide protocol support for shipment of repackaged DDT to the designated facilities at France</li> <li>Destroy obsolete POPs pesticides in the designated disposal facilities at France</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	The processes are underway, expected to complete before next PIR.
<b>Outcome 1.2: Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arranged training sessions for the ground workers and relevant staffs</li> <li>Arranged PPE and other health safety measures for ground workers, engineers, supervisor, photographers/videographers, consultants</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Necessary trainings for the ground workers and relevant staffs has arranged from November 2021 to February 2022. PPE and all other health safety measures for ground workers, engineers, supervisor, photographers/videographers, consultants has arranged for full time of disposal operations. Completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in 878 FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022. The exportation processes are underway, expected to complete before next PIR.
<b>Outcome 1.3: Management options for empty pesticide containers developed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 for design and implement survey on empty containers and agriculture plastics management, dissemination of survey findings.</li> <li>LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 for awareness campaign on triple rinsing and proper management of empty pesticide containers, design of a plastic recycling compensation scheme with financial analysis, demonstration of empty container's recycling options, guideline for the implementation and</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Government implementing agencies e.g. DoE and DAE have engaged to implement the empty pesticide containers management through Letter of Agreement (LoA), expected to complete before next PIR.



	enforcement of Section 56 of the Pesticide Rule.		
<b>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to update existing report of POPs pesticides registration, installation of Pesticide Regulation Toolkit (PRT), ensure functionality of PRT on pesticide registration, conduct trainings on PRT for relevant DAE officials, develop training manual for DAE field officers on national and international pesticides regulations and inspection modalities and arrange training sessions.</li> <li>LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 for updating DoE Inspection and Enforcement Manual and Conduct training of DoE inspectors on the environmental impact of pesticide manufacturing and the relevant national and international regulation including BAT and BEP.</li> <li>A training on PRT was conducted between 4 to 8 September. Training report is currently underway and will be available in the next progress report.</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Government implementing agencies e.g. DoE and DAE have engaged to control POPs pesticide imports, production and sale through Letter of Agreement (LoA), expected to complete before next PIR.
<b>Outcome 3.1: Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides addressed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 for capacity building of DoF FIQC Labs technicians for identifying the sources of POPs pesticides as a source of food contamination, analysis of food items, best practices for fish drying processes, develop a certification guideline and awareness raising activities to ensure chemical-free fish processing.</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Government implementing agency e.g. DoF has engaged for capacity building in identifying and analysing POPs pesticides in food items and developing best practices for fish drying processes to ensure chemical-free fish processing through Letter of Agreement (LoA), expected to complete before next PIR.
<b>Outcome 3.2: Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 for routine monitoring of pesticides in fish and dry fish, preparation of monitoring and financial plan for quality dried fish production, and</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Works are underway simultaneously

<b>pesticide contamination in the environment</b>	<p>stakeholder consultation workshops to share the progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 for training on risk assessment methodologies for pesticide residues in food, analysis of environmental matrices (e.g. air, water, soil and sediment), technical assistance to upgrade DoE laboratory on the ISO/IEC 17025 quality standard on the analysis of POPs pesticide in food, develop Poison Surveillance Centre, dissemination initiatives.</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 3.3: Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to assess non-chemical and biological approaches as alternatives for key crop production, demonstration of promising alternatives in one or more pilot areas.</li> <li>LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 to develop technical and financial plan for safe fish drying technology, demonstration for safe fish drying processes in pilot areas at beneficiary level including capacity development of beneficiaries and DoF staffs.</li> <li>LoA signed with DGHS on 14 December 2021 to establish mandate of the network including rules and requirements for the network members, identify suitable network members in the public and private areas, prepare network communication mechanisms of IVM for malaria control, and verify the status of the malaria control needs in the country, procurement of non-POPs malaria eradication material.</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Works are underway simultaneously
<b>Outcome 4.1: Awareness of risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives, developed among farmers,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to assess level of understanding of the consumers, farmers and other groups on adverse effect of POPs pesticides use; implementation of specific communication</li> </ul>	Budget holder, Project manager, Senior Technical Advisor, National Project Coordinator, National & International Consultants, Government implementing agencies (e.g. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF)	Works are underway simultaneously

<b>extension staff, agricultural input traders and consumers</b>	programmes for the farmers, extension officers, traders, retailers, and consumers.		
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### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Outcome 1.1. Elimination of a legacy stockpile of DDT in Bangladesh				
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Inventory of POPs pesticides in Bangladesh updated	Conducted national inventory	Accurate and outdated information on available POPs pesticides in Bangladesh	The FAOR sent official request letter on April 22, 2020 (please see Annex-A) to the concerned government agencies (e.g. DGHS, DAE, DoE, and DoF) for providing information on the stockpiles of POPs/other obsolete pesticide under each Department/Ministry throughout the country. But no record of existence of POPs/other obsolete pesticide stockpiles identified in the country till today. However, it is believe that MSD is the only source of DDT stockpiles in Bangladesh. LoA signed with DAE on 24 April 2022 to complete inventory of POPs pesticides with quantity and physical locations in Bangladesh	Ground operations are being delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> All POPs pesticides identified, packaged and centralized in preparation for destruction	All POPs pesticides identified and repackaged for destruction	DDT stored in the MSD stockpile is about 1000 tonnes	Office space and storage of MSD/DGHS moved in temporary rented locations; Training of safeguarding staff covering all the aspects of safeguarding, repackaging, storing and transportation operation;	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic; completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>13</sup> 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)

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

			Completed repackaging of 412 MT DDT in 681 bags on May 12, 2022, works underway in the last store (i.e. fourth store); Shipment process and documentation are in good progress simultaneously;	878 FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022, export/ shipping are being delayed due to Russia-Ukraine war, expected to complete before next PIR.
<b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Environmentally Sound Destruction of all POPs obsolete pesticides particularly DDT identified	Repacked POPs pesticides shipped for environmentally sound destruction to a facility compliant with the Stockholm convention	Approximately 1000 tonnes of repacked DDT	Contracted two plants/facilities in France for safe disposal of DDT a) TREDI SECHE GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, 519 rue Denis Papin, 38556 Salaise-sur-sanne, Saint Maurice l'Exil cedex, France b) TREDI- Disposal/incineration facility in St.Vulbas, France	Export/ shipping are being delayed due to Russia-Ukraine war
<b>Outcome 1.2: Capacity developed to characterize and assess risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites</b>				
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Technical staffs from government agencies (e.g. DoE, DGHS, DAE, DoF) and academic institutions are trained	Number of Government technical staff trained on the characterization and risk assessment for POPs pesticides contaminated sites	Train 60 technical staffs in two sessions	Conducted training sessions on the characterization and site-specific risk assessment of pesticide contaminated sites in line with FAO Environmental Management Tool Kit (EMTK). The training covered topics on contaminated site characterization including selection and use of PPE suitable for pesticide contaminated sites; use of sampling equipment for soil, air and groundwater; sampling design: use of portable analytical tools; and fundamentals of pesticide analysis. The training also focused fundamentals of risk assessment: hazard characterization; exposure assessment; international regulation on risk assessment	Due to COVID-19 pandemic's restrictions on physical movement, only the project dedicated staffs were trained
<b>Outcome 1.3: Management options for empty pesticide containers developed</b>				
<b>Output 1.3.1:</b> Survey on empty containers and other agricultural	Availability of at least one survey on empty pesticides containers and agricultural plastic	At least one survey completed and the results are disseminated	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 for survey design, implementation and result dissemination	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic

plastics in Bangladesh				
<b>Output 1.3.2:</b> Recommendations for recycling, energy recovery or environmentally sound disposal of agricultural plastics are developed and one pilot in place	Availability of a guideline for the implementation of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985	One draft guideline for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985 is completed	LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 to develop draft guideline for the implementation and enforcement of article 56 of the Pesticide Rule 1985	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened control on POPs pesticides imports, production and sale</b>				
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Regulatory frameworks for pesticide registration reviewed and recommended	Evidence that an additional clause addressing has been recommended to GoB	The existing regulation improved by adding the list of new POPs pesticides in all of the relevant regulations	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to update existing regulation on gap analysis of registration of POPs pesticides.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Pesticide Registration Toolkit deployed	Evidence that the PRT is properly installed and functional. Evidence that registration/cancellation is routinely carried out by means of the PRT.	Train 20 participants	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 for deploying FAO Pesticide Registration Toolkit (PRT) and arrange necessary trainings to ensure routine use in registration/cancellation of pesticides. A training on PRT was conducted between 4 to 8 September. Training report is currently underway and will be available in the next progress report.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Output 2.1.3:</b> Improved pesticide import control deployed at entry points	Number of training conducted for PPW and customs inspectors and Lab staffs on verification of pesticides import related document and analytical procedure	40 custom and PPW officers and 20 DAE chemists and/or laboratory staff trained	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to develop training document and conduct training sessions	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic

	for detection and identification of POPs pesticides			
<b>Output 2.1.4:</b> Post registration inspection and enforcement training manual developed and training delivered	Number of DAE and DoE inspectors trained on pesticides inspection modalities	40 DAE and 40 DoE inspectors trained	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to develop training document and conduct training sessions; LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 to develop training document and conduct training sessions	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Outcome 3.1: Ongoing and illegal uses and unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides addressed</b>				
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Ongoing and illegal uses of POPs pesticides and sources of unintentional exposures to POPs pesticides identified	Number of surveys, questionnaires, interviews based on dry fish production areas developed and implemented	Three surveys (one on dry fish producers, one POP contents in dry fish and one consumer survey) implemented	LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 for surveys in fish drying yards, warehouses and consumer markets.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Strategy for eliminating or reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides developed	Availability of a strategy for eliminating or reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides	At least one strategy developed and implemented	LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 to assess best practices for reducing use or exposure to POPs pesticides; update existing regulations on chemical residues in fish processing and develop necessary guidelines.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Outcome 3.2: Improved monitoring and reporting of POP pesticide residues in food, POP pesticide poisoning and POP pesticide contamination in the environment</b>				
<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Sources of POPs pesticide residues in food identified and addressed through regulatory and	Number dry fish samples analyzed	At least 100 samples analyzed	LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 for pesticide residues analysis in dry fish samples.	DoF FIQC Labs capacity needs to enhance with equipment and training

technical intervention				
<b>Output 3.2.2:</b> Capacity developed for POPs pesticide residues monitoring and reporting	Number of technical staff from DoE, DAE, DoF, BFSA and other relevant organizations trained in risk assessment methodologies for tracing pesticides in environmental matrices	40 technical and laboratory staff trained	LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 for training of regulatory and technical staffs on risk assessment methodology for POPs pesticides in food; sampling and analytical methods for POPs pesticides in food and <u>environmental metrics</u> ; and laboratory accreditation aspects including necessary renovation, equipment, facilities, documentation, and staff training.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic; DoE laboratory capacity needs to enhance with equipment and training
	Number of samples of environmental matrices (soil crops, fish dry fish, air, water) analyzed	At least 100 samples on environmental matrices (soil, crops, fish, dry fish, air, water) analyzed and the report is produced	Do	Do
	Number of laboratories accredited with ISO/1EC/17025	At least one laboratory submitted the request for ISO/1EC 17025 accreditation to undertake POPs pesticide monitoring in the environment	Do	Do
<b>Output 3.2.3:</b> Environmental pesticide monitoring and incident reporting system established	Number of districts/ sub-districts where pesticide monitoring plan is being piloted	Surveillance center established in one pilot division	LoA signed with DoE on 19 January 2022 to establish pesticides surveillance center; and poisoning cases surveillance center.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
	Availability of poisoning surveillance center established by the project	Poisoning cases surveillance center established and operational	Do	Do
<b>Outcome 3.3: Promotion of alternative, low hazard pest control options in agriculture and public health</b>				



<b>Output 3.3.1:</b> Alternatives to POPs pesticides in use proposed and tested	Number of alternatives technologies involving low hazard pest control demonstrated to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of alternative low hazard pest control alternatives will be decided based on the alternative technology</li> <li>- Number of most promising alternatives will be tested based on the results from the alternative technology assessment</li> <li>- Results and the methods disseminated</li> </ul>	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to demonstrate alternative low hazard pest control technologies in key agricultural crops and disseminate the results.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
<b>Output 3.3.2:</b> Fish drying practices reviewed and low risk options deployed	Number of technical and financial plans to deploy the selected technology nationwide for fish drying process developed	One technical and financial plan for the deployment of the selected technology for safe fish drying countrywide developed	LoA signed with DoF on 8 December 2021 to develop technical and financial plans for safe fish drying technology; involve fish drying community groups in safe fish drying technology with input support; conduct training sessions for beneficiaries and relevant DoF officials on technology demonstration for safe fish drying processes.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic
	Number of dry fish processors (equally represented by men and women) using alternative fish drying technology	2000 dry fish processors using safe fish drying technology	Do	Do
	Number of entrepreneurs using the fish drying technology	40 entrepreneurs/operator using safe fish drying technology (equal share between male and female)	Do	Do
	Number of DoF staff trained	20 relevant DoF staff trained	Do	Do
<b>Output 3.3.3:</b> Network for promotion of sustainable non-POPs pesticide control measures	Availability of official act stating the establishment of network for the promotion of sustainable non-POPs	- A network for the promotion of sustainable non-POPs pesticide and public health established, and non-POPs malaria eradication material distributed	LoA signed with DGHS on 14 December 2021 to develop mandate of the network including rules and requirements for the network members; identify most suitable network members in the public and private areas; arrange first conference of the network	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic

in public health established	pesticides and public health. Number of meetings held by network participants	- Network communication mechanisms implemented		
<b>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</b>				
<b>Output 4.1.1:</b> Communication strategy developed	Number of target-specific communication strategy on POPs pesticides reduction	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	LoA signed with DAE on 27 April 2022 to conduct a preliminary survey to identify the level of understanding of the consumers, farmers and other groups on adverse effect of POPs pesticides use; implementation of specific communication programmes for the farmers, extension officers, traders, retailers, and consumers.	Project activities are hampered due to COVID-19 pandemic

As COVID-19 pandemic is phasing out;

- ☐ Correspondence, meeting, field visits increased with government implementing agencies (DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF); for instance, DGHS completed inception workshop on 24 May 2022; DoF announced inception workshop on 26 May 2022 but postponed; DAE announced inception workshop on 2 July 2022
- ☐ As per the existing rules, DoF started recruitment process of project staff to ensure smooth implementation
- ☐ All the implementing agencies (i.e. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF) have agreed to organize parallel training programmes, field works, data collection initiatives in several venues and locations
- ☐ Ensure smooth ground operations through regular field visits, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

In the current reporting period, the project was able to overcome unexpected delays and challenges associated with COVID19 pandemic. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC) officially approved the project on August 2021. Subsequently, the National Project Director (NPD) from the lead implementing agency (DoE) and three focal points from three partner agencies (e.g. DAE, DGHS, DoF) were appointed. An FAO project team has formed, and two project-dedicated field offices duly set up to initiate the project activities effectively. An inception workshop was held in November 2021, where participants from relevant government agencies, academic institutions and news/media were present to jointly commit to the project's deliverables. The project has set up a multi-stakeholder DDT Disposal Monitoring Committee, Project Steering Committee and a Project Implementation Committee to guide both the disposal process of DDT, and support the overall progress of the project activities across all of its four components.

Activities under all four outputs of the project have been initiated as LoA signing with each of the four government agencies was completed by April 2022. It is worth mentioning that under component one, disposal of legacy stockpiles of POPs is currently underway with completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in 878 FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022. The containerization and exportation processes for safe disposal in the designated incineration facility at France are underway, all export documents have approved by concerned authority/agency and are duly prepared. The project has also recruited an expert for carrying out capacity building initiatives related to characterizing and assessing the risk from POPs pesticide contaminated sites. Moreover, under component 4, awareness and communication, the FAO project team has initiated its communication strategy. Mass awareness has included 44 news media coverage in leading newspapers and television channels, and an FAO video on DDT disposal process circulated through social media that has reached more than 70,000 views in just one and a half month, with 220,000 engagements. The communication strategy also outlines reaching specific target audiences in the upcoming reporting period by June 2023 under component 4.

Specific breakdown of progress areas have been listed below:

- Established project dedicated field office at DoE Building and satellite office at DAE building, Chattogram with necessary facilities for routine works, group meetings, operational planning, media briefing, and liaisons with relevant stakeholders.
- Recruited project dedicated national and international staff members
- Arranged inception workshop on 27 November 2021 at Radisson Blu Hotel, Chattogram; please find some highlight below.
- LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct 12 activities of the project.
- LoA signed with DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services) on 14 December 2021. DGHS has agreed to conduct 6 activities of the project.
- LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct 15 activities of the project.
- LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension) on 27 April 2022. DAE has agreed to conduct 20 activities of the project.
- DGHS organized inception workshop on 24 May 2022 at Chattogram.

- Upon the request from FAO Bangladesh, the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has formed DDT Disposal Monitoring Committee under the supervision of Additional Secretary to ensure highest coordination among the concerned agencies e.g. Department of Environment (DoE), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Chattogram Divisional Health Office, Medical Sub-Depot, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Commerce, National Board of Revenue, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Customs House Chattogram, Chattogram Port Authority, Chattogram Metropolitan Police, Fire Service and Civil Defense, Deputy Commissioner Chattogram, Chattogram City Corporation, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA), Dangerous Cargo Inspection Office from Bangladesh Navy, and Chattogram Civil Surgeon during repacking of DDT, loading in container, transportation and exportation processes for safe disposal in the designated incineration facility at France.
- DDT Disposal Monitoring Committee meetings held on 11 January 2022 at Circuit House, Chattogram; 26 February 2022 at DAE Conference Hall, Chattogram; the committee confirms to arrange meetings, if issues arise.
- Office space and storage of MSD/DGHS moved in temporary rented locations.
- Conducted training sessions of safeguarding staff covering all the aspects of safeguarding, repackaging, storing, and transportation operation of DDT.
- Completed repackaging of 518.1 MT DDT in 878 FIBCs (13H3) bags on June 30, 2022.
- Shipment processes and documentations are in good progress simultaneously, expected to complete before next PIR.

**Major challenges faced in the reporting period have been briefly outlined below:**

- Involvement of high officials from four implementing agencies (i.e. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF) seems difficulties to arrange meetings/events due to their individual business with national interest. However, disposal operations (i.e. repackaging of DDT, loading in containers, and exportation to France) are going to complete shortly.
- Export/shipping are being delayed due to Russia-Ukraine war crisis
- Capacity of DoF FIQC laboratory needs to enhance with relevant equipment, accessories, SOPs and training for pesticide residues analysis in dry fish samples, food items, best practices for fish drying processes, develop a certification guideline and awareness raising activities to ensure chemical-free fish processing
- Strengthen DoE laboratory capacity with equipment, accessories, SOPs and training for pesticide residues analysis in food, environmental matrices (e.g. air, water, soil and sediment); technical assistance to upgrade DoE laboratory on the ISO/IEC 17025 quality standard on the analysis of POPs pesticides in food items
- Simultaneous arrangement of project activities by the implementing agencies (i.e. DoE, DAE, DGHS, DoF) not yet visible in practice, though it was expected to organize parallel training programmes, field works, data collection initiatives.

### ***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.

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	Good progress with the implementation of the project activities. The DDT repacking process was finalized following the UN standards. Due to the explosion of chemicals in the Chattogram port, the DDT shipping process is on hold. The Government's key partners started the activities related to the LoA, which are expected to be finalized by the end of the project.
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	The project implementation is on track to achieve the project goals by the end of the following year. One of the major DDT disposal processes (shipping) was temporarily stopped because of the incident in the Chattogram port. Other project activities, training, and implementation of the LoA are ongoing as planned.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>			Ratings/comments
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	Good progress and lost ground has been covered in implementation of project activities and development objectives with the easing of pandemic related restrictions. The key task of repackaging of a substantial part of the DDT stocks has been completed and shipping processes for eventual disposal are ongoing. Preparations for training and capacity building activities are in good order with LoAs signed with key partners and these are expected to progress well through the rest of 2022.

<sup>15</sup> **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.

<sup>16</sup> **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.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>18</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<p>The project is starting to pick-up momentum, despite some planned activities disrupted by COVID-19 related restrictions. Activities under Outcome 1 on disposal of DDT stockpile in the country has progressed well. Under the other outcomes, several LoAs are being signed with the Government to support capacity development in POPs detection and tracing as well as strengthening related guidelines and policies. These activities are expected to gain momentum from 2022. Due to the delayed start of the project, the MTR recommended extension of the project in order to complete the planned activities.</p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management:</b> No impact on natural resources management				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats:</b> No negative impact on biodiversity, ecosystems and natural habitats				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture:</b> No negative risks to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture:</b> No negative risks to animal genetic resources				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management:</b> Reduce pesticide use in pest management, while encourage alternative technologies				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement:</b> N/A				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work:</b> No negative impact on decent work				
	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
	Participation of women ensured	Always ensuring representation of women participants in project activities	None	
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				

	Working with community designated elders	This was ensured during project implementation	None	
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY:</b> Export/shipping are being delayed due to Russia-Ukraine war crisis				
	Extend project duration and need to increase costs	Request for project extension	None	

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

<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
High	Moderate There is now limited adverse Environmental and Social Risk owing to the completion of DDT packaging in flexible intermediate bulk container (FIBC). This risk is largely site-specific in the event that the packaging is destroyed due to exposure to large natural/human-induced disaster which is highly unlikely; Mitigation measures of keeping the site under surveillance, controlling access to the site and having nearby authority (police, fire brigade, civil surgeon) informed will ensure standard preventative and/or remedial measures that can be prescribed and readily addressed in case of any risk(s).

***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.***

<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.



## 6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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<sup>21</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

1	<p><b>Environmental risks:</b> 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</p>	High (contaminate environment)	Y	<p>The ProDoc describes mitigation processes, and this is also explained in the annex on Environmental and Social Risks. During the preparatory works for the safeguarding, adequate measures have already been taken. As instances, Polyeco has developed two plans for safe, secure and smooth ground operations of DDT disposal. All works have been conducted in line with the relevant Stockholm and Basel Convention requirements, and FAO's Environmental Management Tool Kits. Plans by Polyeco:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRRP), UN-04 – Project Specific Emergency Response Plan, Polyeco, Greece, 33 pp (2021).</li> <li>(2) Health, Safety and Environmental Plan, Polyeco, Greece, 93 pp (2021).</li> </ol> <p>Major highlights of the plans are as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management Team formed</li> <li>• Project Organization Chart developed</li> <li>• Training Provisions with matrix</li> <li>• Off-site Communications plan</li> <li>• On-site Communications plan</li> <li>• Emergency communication procedures</li> <li>• Zoning of workplaces at MSD</li> <li>• Risk assessment for the safeguarding operations at the site</li> <li>• Activity specific SOPs</li> <li>• Site specific SOPs for MSD</li> <li>• Equipment: description, pictures and number of items</li> <li>• Road transport plan from MSD to Chattogram port (Bangladesh)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Management Team formed</li> <li>• Project Organization Chart developed</li> <li>• Training sessions completed</li> <li>• Off-site, on-site and emergency communication procedures developed</li> <li>• Zoning of workplaces at MSD prepared</li> <li>• Activity specific and site specific SOPs prepared</li> <li>• Road and maritime transportation plans developed</li> <li>• Critical path analysis chart prepared</li> <li>• Emergency response equipment locations identified</li> <li>• Emergency evacuation plan developed for MSD site</li> </ul>	<p><b>The project team addressed all issues to ensure safely disposal of the DDT.</b></p> <p><b>The marine transportation plan could be changed because of the challenges that the contractor is facing with the DDT export. However, discussions are still underway and the Ministry is cooperating accordingly.</b></p>
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	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime transportation plan to country of final disposal (France)</li> <li>• Road transport plan from Le Havre port to Tredi Saint Vulbas (France)</li> <li>• Road transport plan from Le Havre port to Tredi Salaise (France)</li> <li>• Critical path analysis chart</li> <li>• Emergency response equipment locations</li> <li>• Emergency evacuation plan – MSD site</li> </ul>		

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
High	Low	As COVID-19 pandemic is phasing out or eases, ground operations of DDT disposal works are in place with full force

## 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>
<b>Recommendation 1:</b> The MTR recommends an extension of the project until December 2024, in order to make it possible for the project team and the executing partners to achieve the project outputs and outcomes.	Project extended up to December 2023
<b>Recommendation 2:</b> FAO to ensure that the coordination and monitoring mechanisms will be set up and start as soon as possible, including the meetings of the Project Steering Committee. The Inception Workshop needs to be the start of building strong coalitions.	Formation of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) completed; Inception workshop was arranged on 27 November 2021 at Chattogram with the presence of high officials of all the implementing agencies (See Annex-1a)
<b>Recommendation 3:</b> FAO to ensure that exit strategies (what will happen after project end) will be prepared timely, to ensure sustainability of project results.	Exit strategies of the project not yet developed
<b>Recommendation 4:</b> Start to record co-finance at a detailed level, and possibly still record co-finance contributed by the executing partners from the period before approval of the TAPP.	The finance and operation specialist is duly recording expenditure of the project as per requirements under FAO and GEF guidelines, which will be sufficient to fulfil the recommendation made during MTR.
<b>Recommendation 5:</b> Start to record expenditure on a more detailed level, if possible per output but at least per outcome, so it will be easier to assess cost-	The finance and operation specialist is duly recording expenditure of the project as per requirements under FAO and GEF guidelines, which will be sufficient to fulfil the recommendation made during MTR.

effectiveness of particular actions and of the final results.	
<b>Recommendation 6:</b> FAO to ensure that a methodical/ strategic communication and awareness raising strategy for the entire project is prepared and implemented, including budget for the communication activities. Additionally, the M&E as well as gender plans need to be updated and brought in line with the communication and awareness raising strategy.	A communication specialist, and a monitoring and reporting officer have outlined respective plans. Since the project has only started execution, the plans will be adopted and adapted as per progress.
<b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b>	<b>No, exit strategies of the project not yet developed. However, it is expected to develop before next PIR.</b>

## 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 Guidelines<sup>22</sup>. 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.

There has been no amendments to project components.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	N/A		
Components and cost	N/A		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A		
Financial management	N/A		
Implementation schedule	N/A		
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	N/A		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		
Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity	N/A		
Other	N/A		

<sup>22</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
DoE	Lead Executing Agency	LoA signed with DoE (Department of Environment) on 19 January 2022. DoE has agreed to conduct activities including recycling options, development of an EMP, development of an e-Hazardous Waste Manifest System, and the shipment and disposal of DDT stockpiles for final disposal (to be procured by FAO, following FAO procurement rules). The DoE laboratory in Chattogram will also be upgraded with necessary technical training provided to staff. Currently, the detailed planning for implementation of the activities is ongoing.	Due to the delay in project implementation resulting from COVID 19 and the project TAPP approval being obtained in August 2021, the LoA signing and relevant activities were also delayed. However, LoAs have signed and necessary monthly meetings taking place since February 2022, activities are either underway or under planning
DAE	Associated Agency	LoA signed with DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension under of Ministry of Agriculture) on 27 April 2022 and as per the agreement DAE will facilitate and provide quality assurance of the services related to the piloting of collection, recycling and disposal of empty pesticide containers, installation of the PRT software, installation of	Due to the delay in project implementation resulting from COVID 19 and the project TAPP approval being obtained in August 2021, the LoA signing and relevant activities were also delayed. However, LoAs have signed and necessary monthly meetings taking place since February 2022,



		analytical equipment, demonstration of alternative to conventional pesticides and POPs pesticides in agriculture, awareness and communication. Currently, the detailed planning for implementation is ongoing.	activities are either underway or under planning
DGHS	Associated Agency	LoA signed with DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services) on 14 December 2021. In order to facilitate Output 1 of the project related to POPs pesticides being identified and packaged in preparation for destruction, a key activity (1.1.2 as per project document) to identify & shift temporary storage and office space for MSD/DGHS staff. This activity has completed. Other activities under the LoA include establishing network for promotion of sustainable non-POPs control measures for health protection which is currently being planned	Due to the delay in project implementation resulting from COVID 19 and the project TAPP approval being obtained in August 2021, the LoA signing and relevant activities were also delayed. However, LoAs have signed and necessary monthly meetings taking place since February 2022, activities are either underway or under planning
DoF	Associated Agency	LoA signed with DoF (Department of Fisheries) signed on 8 December 2021. DoF has agreed to conduct activities related to supporting ongoing academic research and regulatory and enforcement efforts in order to identify the sources of POPs that are being illegally used in agricultural production and food processing, and also determine whether POPs residues in food might originate from environmental reservoirs such as sediments.	Due to the delay in project implementation resulting from COVID 19 and the project TAPP approval being obtained in August 2021, the LoA signing and relevant activities were also delayed. However, LoAs have signed and necessary monthly meetings taking place since February 2022, activities are either underway or under planning

<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>			
N/A			
N/A			
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
N/A			
N/A			
<b>Others<sup>[1]</sup></b>			
N/A			
N/A			
<b>New stakeholders identified/engaged</b>			
N/A			
N/A			

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[1] 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	In-depth gender analysis was not undertaken during formulation; however, FAO Bangladesh's country wide gender assessment conducted in January 2022 informed all FAO projects including this project on major gender dynamics that continue to assist staff and management on ensuring the relevant issues are duly addressed during execution of the project.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	The project commits to the following practices within the scope of activities of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognize that both women and men have the same commitment in attending and imparting training at project training events.</li> <li>- Strongly support participation of women during recruitment, selection of participants of trainings and working with farmers at field level</li> </ul>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Within the scope of the project, under component 4, the communication strategy has been designed to mainstream gender aspects both passively (by ensuring equal access to information and training for women and men) and actively (by ensuring that awareness raising material tailored to women and children's needs is developed and by ensuring that women will be involved in awareness raising activities) in order to ensure that they have stronger control over their farming practices and agricultural outputs. In fish drying and preservation, DoF is planning to ensure that the women and ethnic communities are provided effective training for improving their fish drying practices.

b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Within the scope of the activities, under component 1, proper training and awareness raising of women on pesticide container management has been incorporated
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	As per LoA signed with DAE, the agency along with FAO is putting in place plans to provide equal opportunities to qualified women and men to have access to training and job positions. DAE already employs several women in different activities in agriculture including plant protection practices and at laboratory level.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	All participant lists from trainings and meetings are gender disaggregated.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The project staffs are experienced in gender issues and have provided safe spaces for women engagement
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	Gender-responsive MTR team with female (international consultant) and male (national consultant) staffs

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	As per FAO Bangladesh practices, knowledge management is undertaken by both Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) team and Communication team under the supervision of each team's specialists. A virtual one drive folder is maintained for the project under which all relevant documentation is stored. FAO Bangladesh is currently finalizing its Learning Agenda 2022 after which the project will specifically document good practices under the agenda.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The project has a communication strategy that is a working paper informed by ongoing progress and results from field and other stakeholders. The current strategy aims to create awareness about the risks of continued and illegal use of POPs pesticides and about alternatives and benefits for the society and the environment of using safe approaches in all stages of agriculture and food production with key target audience of farmers, agriculture extension officers, private sector providers of inputs and services and consumers. Indirectly, the awareness activities will also include government agencies, international and national NGOs, research/academia among others.</p> <p>Key communication successes stories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A huge response was achieved by a video on DDT disposal made by FAO outlining the DDT disposal process currently ongoing in Chattogram. Until 16 June 2022 the post had reached 70,000 views in one and a half months and created a total of 220,000 engagements</li> <li>- A total of 44 news media coverage has been completed with leading newspapers and television news media outlets including a talk show on a leading televised Agriculture Show where the project's specialist spoke about the use and harmful effects of pesticide. A report on this is being drafted and will be shared in next progress report.</li> </ul>

## 2022 Project Implementation Report

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.	Not relevant at this time of the project; this will be done when field level interactions start tentatively from August 2022.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<a href="https://fb.watch/fuKjQTjckL/">https://fb.watch/fuKjQTjckL/</a>
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Since the leaflet distribution has begun recently, details on its content and outreach will be shared in next progress report.
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Mr. Ehsan Kabir Communication and Learning Specialist Food And Agriculture Organization of UN FAO Representation in Bangladesh House-74, Block-J, Road-18 Banani Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh Tel: +880-2-8118051-8 Mobile: +8801787147041 Email: <a href="mailto:ehsan.kabir@fao.org">ehsan.kabir@fao.org</a>

## 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.**

Involvement with local communities including indigenous peoples will be done through awareness raising activities as well as field level capacity building activities for farming households.

The current communication strategy has already initiated social media campaign for mass awareness among local communities starting with the first video on DDT and its effect on the environment. The video has already reached 70,000 views in one and a half months, and generated 220,000 engagements. The mass awareness campaigns will also include targeted messaging for agricultural households, extension officers and input dealers who will be reached through print media and mobile phone messages.

Field level capacity building activities for local farming communities with more targeted awareness raising initiatives has been planned with DoE, DoF and DAE as per signed LoA with each respective agency.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Govt. of Bangladesh	DAE	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	20 862 000 USD	USD 5,215,500	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DoE	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	840 000 USD	USD 210,000	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DGHS	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	2 200 000 USD	USD 550,000	N/A	N/A
Govt. of Bangladesh	DOF	In-kind and project investments of	2 000 000 USD	USD 500,000	N/A	N/A

<sup>23</sup> 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				
Govt. of Bangladesh	FAO of the UN	In-kind and project investments of completed projects	7 841 050 USD	USD 2,352,315	N/A	N/A
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33 743 050 USD</b>	<b>USD 8,827,815</b>		

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

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives)
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

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

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

## Annex 1a

**Meeting Minutes**

Program Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting

Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh

*(This document is the translated version of the official minutes submitted by DoE)*

Subject: Meeting Minutes of the first Program Implementation Committee (PIC) Meeting for Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh Project implemented by Department of Environment

**Meeting Chaired by: Dr Abdul Hamid, Director General**

**Date: 14 June, 2022**

**Place: Department of Environment**

The director general and chair of the meeting, Dr Abdul Hamid welcomed everyone and initiated the activities of the meeting. He then invited Mr Farid Ahmed, the National Project Director (NPD) to give his introductory presentation.

**2.0 Presentation**

2.1 The NPD started his presentation, thanking everyone for participating in the meeting. He informed everyone that the project is being financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by Department of Environment (DoE), with partner implementing agencies being Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). The duration of the project is from March 2021 to December 2023 with a total budget of BDT 7009.28 lakh. The main objective of the project is to reduce risk to human and animal health and the environment from Stockpiles of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and specifically for the environmentally sound elimination of 500 tonnes (approx.) of POPs pesticides including Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT).

He further informs participants that the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was signed in 2001. Bangladesh became a signatory on 23 May 2001, and after ratification signed the agreement on 12 March, 2007. The objective of the convention was to protect human health and the environment from POPs. As per the agreement, Bangladesh adopted the National Implementation Plan (NIP) where nine projects have been outlined in view of the Convention, two of which involve the environmentally sound elimination of DDT and PCB. The NPD added that in 1985 around 500 tonnes of Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) was imported by DGHS, which were, however, considered not in compliance with

the technical requirements and therefore, were stored in Chattogram Government Medical Sub-depot (MSD). The Pesticide Risk Reduction project's main activities include environmentally sound elimination the stored DDT, management of empty pesticide containers, improving testing of DDT and suggesting alternatives to pesticide usage in dry fish and crop production activities. Currently for the disposal of DDT, the project has assigned a Greek company called Polyeco S.A.

### **3.0 Discussion**

#### **3.1 Project progress**

The NPD informed the chair that till now the project has arranged an inception workshop, formed a DDT Disposal Monitoring Committee, trained local workers employed by Polyeco S.A on disposal process, conducted a risk preparedness training for Police, Fire Service and Medical Surgeon, signed LoAs with each implementing agency, obtained permission for exporting the packaged DDT from suitable authorities including obtaining export permit and permission from National Board of Revenue. Until May, the project financial progress has been 44.3% and physical progress has been 45%.

#### **3.2 Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU)**

The NPD confirmed that as per the agreement of the project, there is a provision for establishing a project management unit (PMU) which is yet to be set up. As a result, the day to day activities of the project are being hindered. Director, DoE justified the need for the PMU. The chair of the meeting asked whether there is any specific format for setting up the PMU to which the Deputy Director, Planning confirmed that there no specific format and that it is usually made up of admin, an accountant and a MLSS (office assistant), under the supervision of the NPD. The chair gave his consent on setting up this unit.

IMED director inquired why the project mentions disposing 1000 tons although DDT amount stored in MSD is 500 tonnes. FAO representative informed the director and the other participants that DDT found from different sources across the country at different time have all been sent to the MSD in addition to the initial 500 tons of DDT stored in MSD which is why the total DDT present is being expected to be more than 500 tonnes; the project has the capacity to dispose up to 1000 tons of DDT. The chair inquired whether there will be additional cost for exporting additional amount of DDT and the NPD also asked whether the expense to be incurred will be for 1000 tons even if the amount is lower. The FAO representative confirmed that the cost will reflect only the amount that will be exported. Currently the packaging is ongoing and is expected to be completed within the next three months; there is minimum risk to the labor working with DDT disposal since they are wearing proper PPE.

### 3.3 Poison Surveillance Center

The chair inquired whether a poison surveillance center will be set up in DoE. The NPD confirmed that although as per proposal such a center is supposed to be set up at DoE, FAO representatives have spoken to DGHS and have proposed to set up a poison surveillance center in Chittagong Medical College. The college already has a venom research center and have already started an initiative to set up a poison information center, which FAO has proposed for joint collaboration. The chair asked for a full proposal, and the director, planning confirmed that the budget, manpower and all other relevant components have to be included and submitted to DoE.

### 3.4 Characterizing of the site post-operation

The NPD informed participants that the DGHS has inquired about whether or not the MSD will be applicable for office usage as it had been previously. The FAO representative confirmed that the site will be cleaned and contamination-free after operations of DDT export is completed. The chair reaffirmed that there should be no hesitation in this post-operation cleaning and that an international expert should confirm to the government that the site is contamination free.

### 3.5 Modernizing the Central Laboratory of DoE

The NPD informed the chair that although the project agreement under the TAPP specified the modernization of the central lab, FAO representatives have put forward a proposal to procure accessories for Chattogram DoE laboratory only. The NPD further informed that for regular monthly monitoring of river water quality including detection of pesticide, and for detection of newly registered pesticide in land and crops, there is a need for persistence monitoring. Moreover, it has also become important to test and analyze nearby lands close to pesticide industries. As a result, a pesticide lab in Dhaka DoE laboratory can be significant to understand the presence of pesticide in the environment.

The FAO representative informed participants that the proposal submitted in in light of the gap analysis that was conducted in Chattogram lab. The chair recommends procuring accessories for modernizing the monitoring of POPs in both central lab and Chattogram lab.

### 3.6 AOB

FAO representative informed participants that despite LoA signing and first installments being processed, apart from DGHS, there has been no progress by any of the implementing agencies. DoF representative informed participants that the first activity under DoF will be the training to lab analysts on pesticides for which BARI has been contacted, and the training is tentatively going to take place on 2-3 September. Due to lack of manpower, a technical committee has not been formed yet but it is under process.

DAE informed that they have received the installment on 29 May and since then have begun formulating an action plan. The chair asked all associated agencies to formula an action plan and a Gantt chart so that the progress can be monitored.

DGHS informed that they have been carrying out necessary activities from the very beginning and are hoping to continue completing all activities in due time.

The NPD confirmed that a technical committee will be formed very soon to initiate the activities under DoE.

#### 4.0 Decisions

4.1 In order to implement activities smoothly, agencies have to prepare an action plan and Gantt chart through which progress can be monitored

4.2 As per LoA, all agencies must complete activities as per the indicated timeline, and DoE has to record the progress being made

4.3 DDT disposal has to be completed by the designated time

4.4 A PSC meeting should take place next month

4.5 A PMU has to be formed as per the project agreement

4.6 FAO will submit a full proposal on establishing a poison surveillance center at DoE

4.7 For POPs monitoring, modernization of central lab and monitoring accessories for Chattogram lab have to be procured

5.0 As there was no additional comments or observation, the chair thanked everyone for participating in the meeting.