

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	8/1/2024 - 7/31/2025
Project Title	Mekong EbA South: Enhancing Climate Resilience in the Greater Mekong Subregion through Ecosystem based Adaptation in the Context of South-South Cooperation
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000205
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Environment Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Thailand, Vietnam)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Thailand, Vietnam
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Department of Water Resources, IUCN

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/11/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	6/22/2021
Start of Project/Programme	7/19/2023
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	12/31/2026
Original Completion Date	7/18/2027
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each ESMP, GAP

List the Website address (URL) of project

NA

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Executing Agency	IUCN	kathryn.bimson@iucn.org	12/31/2025
Executing Agency	Department of water resources (DWR), Thailand	nu_nida@yahoo.com	6/30/2027

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$3,352,650.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$1,155,246.97
Project disbursement rate (%)	47.9
Project execution rate (%)	17.91
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	The reasons for the delay have been documented in PPR1 but kindly find a synopsis here: Vietnam component has not yet started. In Viet Nam, MONRE, the original executing entity in Viet Nam, sent a letter on 19 November 2024 requesting that the project directly contracts Dong Thap PPC for the work. Delays in securing a micro-HACT assessment of Dong Thap PPC have majorly delayed the Vietnam country component. Further complications were added when Viet Nam underwent a large-scale provincial restructuring, consolidating its previous 63 provinces nationally, into 34 provinces. This also impacts on Component 2 on the regional work, including cost effectiveness monitoring, sharing lessons learned from the project, exchange visits and various other components. The project has tried to move forward with as many components as possible to support implementation of the project overall, but significant limitations exist with only half of the countries onboard. This is by far the biggest challenge facing the project. Recent news is that the micro-HACT assessment was completed showing a low risk rating. The next step now would be to secure the Prime Minister's approval for the change in the Executing Entity. In Thailand, the Department of Water Resources changed consultants who were leading the implementation of the work in the Young River Basin, this led to some project delays as the new consultants were brought up to speed. With the change in the project management, there was a change in direction of the project towards less risky interventions. The ESMP highlighted high risks related to the development of weirs in the Young River Basin. This included risks to biodiversity connectivity, disparate access to water for communities downstream, flooding risks for

	communities upstream and pollution risks from the plastic sandbags that are most often used in the river. This activity was changed and replaced by the reconnection of an oxbow lake in the basin, which will perform similar benefits including increasing floodwater retention during the rainy season and storing water for the dry season, while also increasing habitat for fish and other aquatic biodiversity. This is significantly less risky, as it is restoring the original flow of the river and is a more nature-based approach. Time was also taken to work with community members in designing and identifying interventions. The project interventions will work to strengthen existing community forests and agroforestry interventions, which the community members have already initiated on their own. In 2026, the micro-HACT assessment of Dong Thap PPC was carried out, showing a low-risk rating. The report is now being finalised. The next step will be to sign the Project Cooperation Agreement and move forward to the inception phase of the Vietnam component. In Thailand, the projected 2026 workplan and expenditure will bring the cumulative total to 16364414, making a cumulative percentage spent for the project of 65%.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1 A suite of climate change adaptation interventions, including EbA, implemented at Young River Basin in Thailand	\$526,530.00
Output 1.2: A suite of climate change adaptation interventions, including EbA, implemented in communities living around Tram Chim National Park in Vietnam.	\$0.00
Output 1.3: Monitoring programme established to collect information on the cost-effectiveness of project interventions in different socio-ecological contexts in the GMS.	\$17,000.00
Output 1.4: National level knowledge-sharing strategy implemented in Thailand and Vietnam.	\$19,408.54
Output 2.1: GMS-specific cost-effectiveness analysis undertaken on climate change adaptation interventions that reduce the impact of floods and droughts.	\$9,676.00
Output 2.2: Policy briefs – and paper for the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Outlook Report series – developed on: i) good practice in managing shared climate change impacts in the GMS; ii) integrating climate change adaptation into transboundary water management; and iii) cost-effectiveness of EbA for reducing vulnerability to climate change.	\$15,293.00
Output 2.3: Knowledge on EbA that has been generated and collated through the project shared on the main regional knowledge platforms, presented at regional adaptation forums and shared through different media.	\$22,877.00
Output 2.4: Guidelines for the design and implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems, including simplified methods for collecting comparable information in different socio-ecological contexts	\$26,866.00
Output 2.5: Regional training events on ecosystem-based adaptation conducted with technical government staff from all GMS countries.	\$49,430.00
Output 3.1: Recommendations for regional cooperation on the scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions – based on the results of the project – developed and presented at: i)	\$2,586.68

Lancang-Mekong policy dialogues; ii) MRC regional stakeholder forums; iii) Thailand NAP stakeholder forum; and iv) Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy stakeholder forum.	
Output 3.2: Exchange visits for practitioners, policy-makers and planners to project intervention sites to exchange knowledge, encourage relationship-building and promote regional cooperation on climate change adaptation.	\$0.00
IE fee (\$)	\$65,197.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$77,357.23

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1 A suite of climate change adaptation interventions, including EbA, implemented at Young River Basin in Thailand	\$1,022,550.00	6/30/2026
Output 1.3 Monitoring programme established to collect information on the cost-effectiveness of project interventions in different socioecological contexts in the GMS.	\$62,000.00	6/30/2026
Output 1.4 National level knowledge-sharing strategy implemented in Thailand and Vietnam.	\$45,000.00	6/30/2026
Output 2.1: GMS-specific cost-effectiveness analysis undertaken on climate change adaptation interventions that reduce the impact of floods and droughts.	\$10,491.06	6/30/2026
Output 2.2: Policy briefs – and paper for the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Outlook Report series – developed on: i) good practice in managing shared climate change impacts in the GMS; ii) integrating climate change adaptation into transboundary water management; and iii) cost-effectiveness of EbA for reducing vulnerability to climate change.	\$1,846.78	6/30/2026
Output 2.3: Knowledge on EbA that has been generated and collated through the project shared on the main regional knowledge platforms, presented at regional adaptation forums and shared through different media.	\$0.00	6/30/2026
Output 2.4: Guidelines for the design and implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems, including simplified methods for collecting comparable information in different socio-ecological contexts	\$20,048.55	6/30/2026
Output 2.5: Regional training events on ecosystem-based adaptation conducted with technical government staff from all GMS countries.	\$5,707.29	6/30/2026
Output 3.1: Recommendations for regional cooperation on the scaling up of climate change adaptation interventions – based on the results of the project – developed and presented at: i) Lancang-Mekong policy dialogues; ii) MRC regional stakeholder forums; iii) Thailand NAP stakeholder forum; and iv) Vietnam National Climate Change Strategy stakeholder forum.	\$1,449.28	6/30/2026
Output 3.2: Exchange visits for practitioners, policy-makers and planners to project intervention sites to exchange knowledge, encourage relationship-building and promote regional cooperation on climate change adaptation.	\$723.66	6/30/2026
IE fee (\$)	\$118,890.00	
Execution cost (\$)	\$81,658.00	

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
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How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks		
List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them		
Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies and within different countries may negatively impact project deliverables.	Moderate	The Thai government has changed the lead consultant that they've hired for the project since the last project report. This has led to some delays and discrepancies in the project workplan and has further delayed implementation. The CTA and UNEP have worked closely with the government to try to smooth the transition, ensuring regular update meetings between the parties and ensure project continuity as much as possible.
Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to demonstration site selection.	Low	Intervention sites in Thailand have been selected through participatory consultations and site visits, followed by a validation workshop with stakeholders from the community, private sector, and local government agencies.
Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritisation of proposed project activities.	Moderate	In Thailand, there is strong government support from DWR as it is strongly aligned with their priorities and needs for capacity building. In Viet Nam, the project is aligned with the Conservation and Development of Sarus Cranes in Tram Chim National Park 2022-2032 Plan, which is being implemented by the province and the National Park management directly. The challenge from the last reporting period still remains- that the Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) wants Dong Thap Province to implement the project directly, rather than having the money routed through BCA. This has led to significant delays in project contracting. Further, Viet Nam is currently undergoing a large scale provincial restructuring, consolidating its previous 63 provinces nationally, into 34 provinces. Under this mechanism, Dong Thap province will be merged with Tien Giang Province, but will retain the name of Dong Thap. This took effect on 12 June 2025, and will likely affect the financial due diligence assessment required for the province, and the signing of the contract.
Institutional capacities and relationships are not sufficient to provide practical solutions to climate problems that are complex and multi-sectoral.	Moderate	DWR has historically worked on grey infrastructure engineering solutions to address water risks. This is still often their priority mindset and go-to approach. IUCN, acting as the CTA for the project is working closely with DWR Thailand to strengthen their understanding of the opportunities to integrate ecosystems

		and their services into decision-making processes, highlighting opportunities to promote cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen climate adaptation. DWR is working closely with provincial and national representatives from diverse sectors to define project interventions and areas to have the greatest impact.
Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the ability to undertake the research and interventions.	Moderate	The CTA is working closely with the DWR at the national level to design detailed project intervention protocols that will guide local institutions in the implementation of the interventions. The CTA and DWR organize regular trips to the basin to support stakeholder engagement and intervention planning, building trust and strong relationships with local partners to ensure open communication and resolution of any challenges that they are facing.
Conflicts/disagreements between GMS countries on the management of transboundary resources (such as water) prevents cooperation on regional activities.	Low	So far, this has not been a challenge for the project, with China and the Lower Mekong countries joining each training and sharing ideas and case studies openly. This year, during the regional training, China offered to host a capacity building training on wetlands management for the GMS countries involved in the project, which is the type of cross-national learning that the project is trying to promote. IUCN is working closely with the Mekong River Commission and the UN Water Convention on a number of related projects on transboundary water governance and therefore has a strong understanding of the sensitivities when it comes to regional management.
Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in failure of intervention sites.	Low	Communities have been engaged in each step of the project design, and validated the project interventions through consultations. Their comments and suggestions have been recorded and integrated into project design and the interventions reflect the needs of local communities. Grievance mechanisms have been set up, and three local community coordinators throughout the basin serve as liaisons to strengthen communications with stakeholders.
Disagreement among stakeholders with regard to roles in the proposed project.	Low	As of this report, there has not been any disagreement among project stakeholders in the Young River Basin. To mitigate potential future risks, the project has developed a stakeholder engagement plan, which highlights the roles and responsibilities of the project partners and stakeholders. The grievance mechanism for the project is also available through complaint boxes, phone numbers and email addresses so that disagreements can be raised and addressed in a timely fashion.
Trees planted by the project are cut down by the communities.	Low	As of the writing of this report, this has not been a risk. Community members have been engaged in designing and identifying interventions and the project implementation team has worked with stakeholders to highlight the ecosystem services provided by healthy forest ecosystems. The project interventions will work to strengthen existing community forests and agroforestry interventions, which the community members have already initiated on their own. This will reduce risks of trees being cut down in the future, as the project will support stronger local governance mechanisms of community forests.
Some infrastructure put in place by the project could lead to conflicts associated with	Low	This is addressed by the ESMP for the project- project interventions with high risks of conflict between communities, such as the development of weirs in the river and tributaries have

different user access.		been removed from the project implementation due to risks of unfair access to water, risks from flooding during the monsoon, and the potential impacts of the physical barriers preventing fish migration and connectivity, and impacting biodiversity and livelihoods.
Community access to goods and services supplied by the EbA interventions in Tram Chim National Park is restricted or prevented.	Not Applicable	The activities in Tram Chim have not started.
Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost-effective.	Low	The project team is considering cost effectiveness early on in the process of identifying adaptation interventions, and was a key criteria for selecting measures. EbA and other green infrastructure interventions generally tend to be more cost effective than traditional gray infrastructure approaches, while providing multiple benefits. The monitoring and cost effectiveness analysis of the interventions will provide a clearer understanding of the actual costs and benefits provided to the beneficiaries within the basin and compare them to more traditional grey infrastructure approaches over time.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor results for the adaptation (including EbA) and restoration activities.	Moderate	The project has designed interventions based on the current climate variability and future trends, coupled with community and local stakeholder consultations. A strong monitoring and evaluation programme will help to better understand the benefits provided, and allow for adaptive management of the interventions, with adjustments as needed.
Ecosystem goods and services supplied by EbA interventions in Tram Chim National Park are overexploited by local communities, resulting in environmental degradation.	Not Applicable	The activities in Tram Chim have not started.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Signing of Implementing Agreement with Viet Nam government counterpart	High	On 19 November 2024, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Viet Nam, sent a formal letter to UNEP requesting that the project contracted Dong Thap Province directly to implement the work, rather than MONRE signing the project agreement itself. This is due to a number of complications with Viet Nam's budget and a crackdown on corruption, which has led to a very low risk tolerance for government agencies. Since this letter was sent, Dong Thap Province has been awaiting the financial due diligence assessment, administered by UNEP, leading to further delays. This process will now be additionally complicated due to a nationwide provincial restructuring, consolidating its previous 63 provinces nationally, into 34 provinces. Under this mechanism, Dong Thap Province will be merged with Tien Giang Province, but will retain the name of Dong Thap. This took effect on 12 June 2025, and will likely affect the financial due diligence assessment required for

		the province, and the signing of the contract.
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Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

UNEP and IUCN are in close contact with MONRE and Dong Thap PPC to support the project being transferred from MONRE to Dong Thap PPC and to speed up the project signing process and implementation. IUCN Asia Regional Office is working with IUCN Viet Nam office to liaise directly with the provincial government and prepare for them to take on the implementation of the project upon signing- this includes mapping the EbA South project activities against the Sarus Crane Conservation Plan and other projects in the Mekong Delta to identify overlaps and opportunities to leverage skills and capacities that have already been developed in the region and can be upscaled and mainstreamed at the project site. Dong Thap PPC has joined the two regional trainings on EbA that the project has held, ensuring that they are up to date with what the project is doing and building capacity on EbA for floods and droughts. During the regional training on policy, Dong Thap presented Resolution 120 for the sustainable development of the Mekong Delta and highlighted how it promotes the scaling up of EbA, particularly in the agricultural sector.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of adverse impacts due to non-compliance with regulations in conservation and buffer zone, and other laws that govern project activities (e.g., land conversion, crop use) • Risk of adverse impacts due to non-compliance with technical design standards for canals and water infrastructure • Risk of adverse impacts due to project activities facilitating illegal activities in target zones
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Develop and maintain legal register for relevant laws (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Obtain required permits including but not limited to conversion of farmland to agroforestry or other uses, and use of climate-resilient and/or indigenous rice species (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Coordinate with agencies to clarify EIA requirements (Activities 1.2.3, 1.2.4) • Communicate definitions of illegal activity (Activity 1.2.6) • Implement social behaviour and communicate change (SBCC)

	campaign (Activity 1.2.6)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of suspected non-compliances
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• National EIA law applies for core zones • Various regulatory frameworks in place
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project site selection in Thailand has been completed with local and regional government officials and in accordance with state-mandated approval processes. From 19-20 May, the project team met with the Director of the Water Resources Conservation Division of Khon Kaen to visit the project intervention areas and review approval processes. On 5 June, the project team met with representatives of the Phong Thong Subdistrict Municipality, including the Director of the Public Health and Environment Division, Director of Public Works Division and the Municipal Clerk to discuss the legal requirements for working in the oxbow lake.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — Legal registers and permitting processes minimise non-compliance risks, but the continued risk of inadvertent breaches due to overlapping regulations and informal activities persists.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Coordinate with agencies to clarify EIA requirements (Activities 1.2.3, 1.2.4)
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of exclusion of persons with disabilities from project benefits • Risk of inequitable beneficiary selection and participation processes leading to unequal access to project benefits
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Co-develop transparent site selection procedures with communities (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Co-develop election processes for water user resource groups (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Set 50:50 gender representation target (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Include engagement with persons with disabilities in stakeholder engagement plan (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Representation of women and vulnerable groups in water user resource groups • Percentage of project participants broken down by how they learned of the project and were selected (for example, heard through the community coordinator, social media posts)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	In both Thailand and Viet Nam, women and marginalised groups tend to be under-represented in decision-making processes.

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Since the inception, the project has worked to ensure at least 50% representation of women and other marginalised groups in all consultations. Following discussions with local government, the project team held a public consultation on infrastructure and water management of the oxbow lake on 18th July in Waeng Subdistrict Phon Thong, Roi Et. The proposed project was explained to 79 stakeholders (54 male, 25 female) , including representatives from Phon Thong Subdistrict administrative organisations (8 male), Gudpeng Shrine committee (1 female), village headman (1 male), DWR staff (10 male, 10 female), local government offices (9 male, 5 female), local schools (4 male), local water user groups (3 male) and farmers (20 male, 8 female) in the area, who provided feedback and suggestions on how to improve the project design.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low to Moderate — Co-development processes and targets address major equity concerns, but existing power dynamics and social hierarchies in rural communities may still result in some exclusion of marginalised groups despite safeguards
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Co-develop procedures to ensure site selection procedures are transparent, fair, and legitimate with communities, including co-development of selection criteria, timeline and processes for selection, and selection committee. (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) Set a target of 50-50 gender representation on the water user resource groups. Include engagement with persons with disabilities in stakeholder engagement plan (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6)
3. Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of exclusion of persons with disabilities from project benefits • Risk of inequitable beneficiary selection and participation processes leading to unequal access to project benefits
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Co-develop transparent site selection procedures (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Set targets for inclusion of persons with disabilities in appropriate activities (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Include engagement of marginalised and vulnerable groups in stakeholder engagement plan (All activities)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of persons with disabilities engaged

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	There are no established groups of persons with disabilities, however there are some individuals with blindness, deafness, autism and locomotive disability in the project area. They are generally not engaged in most activities in the community.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project is planning the rainwater harvesting system in Jumjan Subdistrict, Kuchinarai District , Kalasin Province which is one of the poorest provinces in the country. There were no people with disabilities invited to consultations on the oxbow lake as the project team was unable to find people with disabilities in the impacted area. Some disabled community members will be beneficiaries of the livelihood components, however an accurate count is forthcoming.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low to Moderate — Targeted inclusion measures reduce exclusion risks, but physical accessibility challenges in agricultural and restoration activities, limited disability support services in rural areas and social stigma may limit full participation of some vulnerable groups
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Co-develop transparent site selection procedures (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) Include engagement of marginalised and vulnerable groups in stakeholder engagement plan (All activities)
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of disproportionate flooding impacts on vulnerable communities from dams/weirs • Risk of community health and safety impacts from use of community roads • Risk of occupational and community health and safety incidents during construction activities • Risk of increased vector-borne diseases and pests associated with project activities, affecting people employed through the project • Risk of drowning incidents associated with project infrastructure (e.g. ponds, canals) • Risk of economic displacement and loss of income for affected communities • Risk of reduced agricultural productivity due to shading or increased pest presence from agroforestry activities, leading to adverse impacts on land and livelihoods neighbouring project target areas • Risk of restricted community access to sacred forests during restoration activities • Risk of engaging child labour in project activities • Risk of poor working conditions for workers employed through the project • Risk of

	occupational health and safety incidents due to inadequate safeguards • Risk of gender discrimination in project participation and employment • Risk of harassment associated with project-related activities (e.g., tourism, hospitality)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Avoid restoration/construction of weirs and living check dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Identify health and safety risks (All activities) • Include requirements in Contractor's Management Plan (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Train workers and contractors (All activities) • Communicate risks to communities (All activities) • Develop information, education, and communication (IEC) materials (All activities); Include labour risks in CMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Train on labour standards (All activities) • Minimise access restrictions (Activity 1.1.4) • Ensure non-discrimination in employment (All activities)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of complaints on community roads • Number of health/safety incidents • Number of hazards reported • Lost time injuries • Number trained on labour standards • Number of complaints on labour non-compliance • Days of restricted access
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Rural roads are unpaved • Low OHS awareness • Open ponds and low safety awareness • No child labour • Low PPE use • Moderate pest presence • Women under-represented
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Organic rice farming in the area has been demonstrated by partners to be more cost beneficial than traditional input-intensive chemical rice farming, which is why this activity was chosen. During consultations, farmers also highlighted a desire for a community-managed seed bank for rarer local seed varieties, which the project is supporting to increase incomes. Professors from Kalasin University were consulted for advice on suitable livelihood options for the project area, given the climate impacts. The project team also met with the Roi-et and Kalasin provincial community development offices on potential livelihoods to be promoted in the project areas. In Bangkok, the DWR team met with the Biodiversity-based Economy Development Organisation (Public Organisation) (BEDO) under Thailand MONRE on organic crop cultivation. Work on community forests is being done on government-owned land, to reduce conflicts with land-ownership.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Moderate — CMP, training and communication substantially reduce human rights risks, but informal employment context, limited enforcement capacity, ageing workforce, climate factors (extreme heat, increased disease vectors) and deeply embedded cultural practices mean moderate residual risks persist, particularly for OHS, working conditions and

	gender discrimination
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Avoid the restoration or construction of new weirs and living check dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5). As an alternative method - establish, revitalize, and protect historic floodplain wetlands. Communicate risks to communities (All activities) Minimise access restrictions (Activity 1.1.4)
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of under-representation of women in water user groups and decision-making • Risk of discrimination in employment practices affecting women • Risk of increased vulnerability for women's alternative livelihood options (such as natural-dye fabric production in Thailand and mat-weaving in the Lower YRB) due to intensified climate impacts • Risk of unequal access to natural and financial resources for women during project activities • Risk of harassment of female staff
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Set targets for gender representation (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Collect gender-disaggregated data (All activities) • Train staff on gender and non-discrimination (All activities) • Integrate climate vulnerability and gender considerations in market assessment (Activities 1.1.6, 1.2.6) • Ensure equitable access to financial and natural resources (Activities 1.2.3, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Conduct harassment prevention training for hospitality staff (Activity 1.2.6)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of men and women in Water User Resource Groups • Number of men and women recruited by gender • Number of men and women attending trainings • Number of men and women participating in assessments • Number of men and women with access to resources • Number in harassment prevention training
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Men occupy the majority of leadership positions in the project areas. Women under-represented in water management groups (16% Upper YRB, 80% Middle, 20% Lower YRB)
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project has developed a full Gender Action Plan to ensure equitable engagement of women in both project sites. This includes establishing gender focal points for the project to facilitate gender mainstreaming, providing trainings targeting >40% female participants, establishing gender responsive livelihood options targeting 50% female beneficiaries, implementing gender sensitive M&E

	plans, and developing recommendations for strengthening regional cooperation on implementing climate change adaptation interventions that empower women's participation in leadership positions, with a focus on policy-making and alignment, using information gendered with gender disaggregated data through the proposed project and a review of past and ongoing projects and targeting 50% women's participation in policy dialogues and forums. From 10-12 June, the project held a Regional Training on Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Policy to Strengthen Gender Equity in the Greater Mekong Subregion, which provided an introduction to GEDSI, and introduced a GESDI self-assessment tool for water projects, highlighting how women can be disproportionately impacted by climate change, and how institutions can become more gender responsive by mainstreaming gender into national and sub-national policy. The participants in the meeting were 35% female, despite the invitation requesting countries to nominate a gender balanced delegation. This is challenging in some of the countries, as there are few women working on wetlands in the government. In Thailand, the project team met with community leaders from various districts on livelihood options. Nine of the ten community leaders were women, who had a good grasp of the needs that local women were facing in their communities. About 500 people (about 50% female) will benefit from the livelihood interventions in Nakhu and Kuchinarai Districts (Kalasin Province) and Selephum District (Roi Et Province). The two provinces are amongst the ten poorest provinces in Thailand.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Moderate — Gender targets and training address structural barriers, but deeply rooted cultural norms, women's limited time availability due to care responsibilities, limited schedule flexibility and climate impacts on women-dominated livelihoods (for example, handicrafts) mean moderate residual gender inequality risks may persist despite interventions
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Set targets for gender representation (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Collect gender-disaggregated data (All activities) • Train staff on gender and non-discrimination (All activities) • Ensure equitable access to financial and natural resources (Activities 1.2.3, 1.2.5, 1.2.6)
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require	Yes

management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of child labour and exploitation of young workers in project activities • Risk of poor working conditions, including informal employment, low wages and excessive hours • Risk of occupational health and safety incidents due to inadequate safeguards
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Develop a Contractor's Management Plan that covers the management of labour risks and working conditions for the project activities. (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Train implementing partners and contractors on labour standards (All activities) • Include labour topics in M&E checklists (All activities) • Identify OHS risks (All activities); Require PPE use (All activities) • Provide first aid kits (All activities) • Ensure safety training (All activities) • Encourage hazard identification (All activities)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number trained on labour standards • Number of complaints on labour non-compliance • Number of lost time injuries • Number of hazards reported
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Minimal child labour • Low PPE use • Low OHS awareness
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project's ESMP was developed, with a number of safeguards to ensure labor rights, and a review against the labor laws in the two project countries. The project will familiarise any contractors or workers on safety management before works are undertaken. In project contracts, DWR stipulates that contractors must comply with applicable laws including the national labor law. During trainings on organic rice farming, regular breaks were scheduled and work was completed during the cooler parts of the day, with water provided.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Moderate — Training and CMP reduce labour rights violations, but informal employment context, limited government enforcement capacity, economic pressures on poor households, agricultural work inherent risks, and cultural norms around family labour mean moderate residual risks persist for working conditions and OHS; child labour risk remains low with vigilance
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Construction not planned in next reporting period
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No

List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Negligible — No Indigenous Peoples identified in project area; regular screening during implementation will ensure this remains valid
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• No mitigation required (no IPs in project area)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	NA
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	NA
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Stakeholder mapping was completed for the two project sites. No Indigenous People were recorded in either site- in Thailand there are ethnic groups, however they do not self identify as Indigenous-one of the key criteria.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Negligible — No Indigenous Peoples identified in project area; regular screening during implementation will ensure this remains valid
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of economic displacement and income loss from transition to organic or mixed farming • Risk of failure to secure markets for new crop rotation products (Vietnam) • Risk of adverse impacts on neighbouring farmland from agroforestry (e.g., shading, pests) • Risk of displacement of individuals without formal land tenure rights • Risk of encroachment on private land due to project activities • Risk of restricting access to water resources for affected communities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Ensure awareness of productivity/income risks (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Collect baseline socio-economic data (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Explore subsidies/support for conversion costs (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Complete market assessment (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Secure land use data (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5) • Include impacts in site selection criteria (All activities) • Conduct thorough site visits (All activities) • Obtain written consent (All activities) • Avoid construction of weirs/living check dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact	• Percentage of project participants who experienced

identified.	reduction in income as a result of converting to organic farming • Average amount of reduction in income • Percentage of land meeting all criteria
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Various land tenure arrangements • Seasonal floods 1–3 weeks (Lower YRB) • Migration routes mapped
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project reviewed land use data with the Land Department in Thailand to understand land ownership data when planning intervention sites. In agricultural components, farmers self-select, opting in to join the project and implement new organic agriculture in their fields.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low to Moderate — Awareness raising, consent processes and site selection criteria substantially reduce resettlement risks; avoidance of weirs eliminates water access restriction risk; however, economic displacement risks persist during 1–2 year transition period to organic farming despite subsidies, and complex/informal land tenure arrangements may result in some unintended impacts on users without formal rights
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Conduct thorough site visits (All activities) • Obtain written consent (All activities)
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of impediment of aquatic species migration • Risk of increased siltation and water turbidity • Risk of expanded distribution of invasive species (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>) • Risk of flooding caused by unnatural water flow • Risk of increase in upstream water levels from increase in sedimentation/siltation • Risk from earthwork activities and from exposure of soil to rain and wind during land conversion in the short term • Risk of biodiversity harm from unsustainable resource extraction and unmanaged tourism activity in Tram Chim National Park (Vietnam)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Avoid restoration/construction of weirs and living check dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Consider alternative activity (floodplain wetlands) (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Develop Biodiversity Management Plan if weirs approved (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Include environmental requirements in CMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Install sediment/erosion control devices (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5) • Avoid concrete for riverbanks (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5) • Restore according to local habitat (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.4) • Keep daily tourist records

	(Activity 1.2.6) • Enforce visitor limits (Activity 1.2.6) • Monitor natural resource extraction (Activity 1.2.6)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Area of exposed soil. • Number of observable erosion events. • Identified pest species, occurrence of pest observation, occurrence of pest control actions taken, location of identified pests. • Amount of waste that has been properly and improperly disposed. Condition and area of floodplain wetlands • Bioindicators in riverbank habitat • Type/amount of resources extracted
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• TBD
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The ESMP highlights a process to ensure that interventions have a minimal impact on the natural environment. In the oxbow lake, invasive alien species will be identified and removed, and the areas will be replanted with native species. The reinforcement of riverbanks with concrete will be avoided as much as possible, and instead native plant species that provide natural erosion control will be used.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — Avoidance of weirs/living check dams eliminates major habitat impediment, siltation and flooding risks; erosion control and natural riverbank restoration substantially reduce earthwork impacts; tourist management measures reduce disturbance; minor residual risks remain from construction activities, potential for invasive species spread through canals and enforcement challenges for tourist/resource extraction limits
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Avoid concrete for riverbanks (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5) • Restore according to local habitat (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.4)
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of impediment of aquatic species migration • Risk of increased siltation and water turbidity • Risk of expanded distribution of invasive species (Mimosa pigra) • Risk of flooding caused by unnatural water flow • Risk of increase in upstream water levels from increase in sedimentation/siltation • Risk from earthwork activities and from exposure of soil to rain and wind during land conversion in the short term • Risk of biodiversity harm from unsustainable resource extraction and unmanaged tourism activity in Tram Chim National Park (Vietnam) • Risk of

	increased wildfire frequency from drying conditions during Eleocharis grassland restoration (Vietnam)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Include environmental management in CMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Control erosion (All activities) • Avoid disturbances in weed-prone areas (All activities) • Develop Pest Management Plan (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Avoid concrete riverbanks (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5) • Ensure only native species selected (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Conduct invasive species monitoring (All activities) • Conduct controlled burns when necessary (Activity 1.2.4)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Bioindicators and species found in riverbank habitat. List of verified bee species that can be implemented. • Periodic monitoring of beekeeping activities. • Number and distribution of observed invasive species. • Report details on all conducted controlled burns, such as time and area. • Occurrence and scale of wildfires
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Following the ESMP and discussions with both the Thai government, the CTA and UNEP, the development of weirs for water retention has been changed to avoid high risks of biological impact through migration barriers as well as social impact through the unfair distribution of water. This intervention has been changed to reconnecting Kud Peng Lak, an oxbow lake, which will provide similar benefits of water retention, preventing flood and drought, which also increasing habitat for aquatic species. The government is planning a biodiversity study of the lake to understand native and invasive species within the area, to ensure only native species are used in the restoration and to develop a plan to eradicate invasive species.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low to Moderate — Integrated pest management, native species protocols and erosion control substantially reduce biodiversity impacts; controlled burn procedures reduce wildfire risks; however, pest adaptation to organic methods, potential for accidental introduction of non-native species, climate-driven increase in pest pressure and challenges in controlling tourist behaviour in protected areas mean moderate residual risks persist for pest management and tourism impacts
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Avoid concrete riverbanks (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5) • Ensure only native species selected (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6)
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact	Yes

assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of increased GHG emissions from natural and controlled grassland burning during Eleocharis restoration (Vietnam) • Risk of direct GHG emissions from use of vehicles and equipment • Risk of indirect GHG emissions from increased electricity consumption • Risk of unplanned carbon emissions as a result of land clearing activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Conduct controlled burns in necessary areas only (Activity 1.2.4) • Harvest vegetation for value-added uses (Activity 1.2.4) • Switch off vehicle engines when stationary (All activities) • Regular equipment inspection/maintenance (All activities) • Use battery equipment where possible (All activities) • Monitor vehicle usage (All activities) • Ensure energy-efficient equipment (All activities) • Impose strict rules against clearing (All activities) • Clearly mark clearance areas (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.3, 1.2.4) • Restrict access road use (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.4)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Controlled burn details • Wildfire occurrence • Maintenance logs • Vehicle usage logs • Power usage records • Area of unauthorized clearing • Illegal logging observations
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	•Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The ESMP has developed a series of guidelines to reduce emissions from the project, including vehicles used by contractors and use of equipment. In all contracts, DWR specifies that the project ESMP must be followed, discussed and monitored during the intervention planning and implementing stages.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — Controlled burn procedures, equipment efficiency measures and clearing restrictions substantially reduce GHG emissions; low mechanisation baseline keeps direct emissions minimal; however, limited availability of battery-powered equipment in rural areas, controlled burn emissions (though reduced from uncontrolled fires), and potential for some unauthorised clearing despite restrictions mean low residual climate impact persists
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Not planned for the next reporting period
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes

List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of waterway pollution and bioaccumulation from use of synthetic materials in living check dams • Risk that high maintenance requirements for living check dams lead to structural failure or replacement with concrete structures, with greater ecological impact • Risk of water contamination from wastewater discharge from farm ponds • Risk of environmental contamination from improper management of biomass and solid, liquid and hazardous waste • Risk of increased GHG emissions from improper waste management, including waste burning • Risk of environmental and health impacts from mismanaged use of chemicals and pesticides
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Avoid new living check dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Ensure wastewater compliance (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Design discharge away from sensitive receptors (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Engage with waste management network (All activities) • Link waste value streams (All activities) • Regular training on waste reduction (All activities) • Waste clean-up fortnightly (All activities) • No burning of waste (All activities) • Ensure no chemical pesticides used (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Develop integrated PMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Periodic inspections (All activities)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Condition of floodplain wetlands • Wastewater/surface water quality • Bioindicator sampling • Discharge locations/methods • Waste management observations • Amount generated/recycled • Pesticide use observations • Maintenance log of all major equipment used. • Vehicle usage duration log.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The implementation of living check dams, which would use plastic sandbags and release pollution into the water were changed into an intervention on reconnecting an oxbow lake to the mainstream of the Young River- this reduces pollution risks, increases water retention capacity and increases habitat for aquatic species through increasing connectivity. Shifting to organic rice agriculture rather than chemical fertilizers and pesticides is reducing waste in terms of runoff, as well as physical waste from plastic bags that the inputs arrive in. The project is also looking at the feasibility of training farmers on alternate wet and dry rice fields as an alternative to reduce methane green house gas released from usual water -logged rice fields through biomass decomposition during the growing period.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — Avoidance of living check dams eliminates synthetic material pollution risk; wastewater protocols, waste management training and pesticide

	prohibition substantially reduce pollution risks; however, limited waste collection infrastructure in rural areas, basic outdoor aquaculture systems with no treatment, and potential for some continued chemical use despite prohibition mean low residual pollution risks persist
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Not planned for the next reporting period
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of intensified flooding affecting community health and safety from dam or weir overflow during heavy rainfall • Risk of community health and safety incidents from use of community roads • Risk of public and worker health and safety incidents during replanting and construction activities • Risk of increased vector-borne diseases (e.g. dengue, malaria) due to project activities • Risk of drowning incidents affecting community health and safety • Risk of fire-related incidents affecting community health and safety (Vietnam)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Avoid weirs/dams (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5) • Identify health and safety risks (All activities) • Train workers (All activities) • Communicate risks to communities (All activities) • Disseminate IEC materials (All activities) • Manage controlled burns properly (Activity 1.2.4) • Number of community health and safety incidents and grievances reported.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number of complaints on roads • Number of health/safety incidents • Number of hazards reported
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• Rural roads unpaved • Low OHS awareness • Moderate pest (mosquito) presence • Open ponds • Low safety awareness • Natural burns
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Check dams have been removed from the list of interventions for the Thai project, following identified risks. Health and safety briefings are provided during any implementation or training activities, which have so far covered organic rice farming, which reduced overall risk to pesticides and inorganic fertilizers. The rainwater collection system that is being designed will increase access to safe drinking water for community members, who often rely on poorly filtered and stored rainwater during the dry season, increasing risks of malaria and gastrointestinal health implications.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Moderate — Avoidance of weirs eliminates flooding risk; CMP, training and IEC materials substantially

	reduce construction and drowning risks; however, climate trends (increasing temperature and rainfall) favouring mosquito breeding, creation of shaded areas and stagnant water bodies, historically low malaria exposure creating vulnerability, basic pond designs, and limited public health infrastructure mean moderate residual risks persist for vector-borne diseases and drowning incidents despite safeguards
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Not planned for the next reporting period
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of misuse or unauthorised commercialisation of cultural heritage without community consent • Risk of restricted access to sacred sites affecting cultural practices and heritage • Risk of damage to physical cultural heritage from chance finds during project activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Communicate rights regarding cultural heritage (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Obtain FPIC for cultural heritage commercialisation (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.6) • Minimise impact on forest access (Activity 1.1.4) • Inform communities of restricted access dates (Activity 1.1.4) • Develop chance find procedures in contracts (Activities 1.1.5, 1.2.5)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Number informed of cultural heritage rights • Days of restricted forest access • Chance find procedures developed
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	• No heritage sites in project areas
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Thailand has hired three local community coordinators from the basin, one each from the Upper, Middle and Lower parts of the river. Community coordinators supported the identification of community forests where the project will work, in full consultation with local community members and forest users. Likewise, the oxbow lake selected for restoration held a consultations with community members and decision makers, providing opportunities for inputs to the project design. As the oxbow is near an important shrine for the community, Buddhist leaders were among the first consulted on the feasibility of working within the oxbow, which they want to restore to hold water year round- currently, the lake is disconnected from the river and only fills with rainwater during the heaviest

	part of the monsoon.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — FPIC processes and communication protocols substantially reduce cultural heritage risks; chance find procedures ensure protection of undocumented heritage; no known heritage sites in project areas; minor residual risks from potential undocumented sites or inadequate community understanding of rights despite communication efforts
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Minimise impact on forest access (Activity 1.1.4)
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	• Risk of impediment of aquatic species migration • Risk of increased siltation and water turbidity • Risk of expanded distribution of invasive species (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>) • Risk of flooding caused by unnatural water flow • Risk of increase in upstream water levels from increase in sedimentation/siltation • Risk from earthwork activities and from exposure of soil to rain and wind during land conversion in the short term • Risk of biodiversity harm from unsustainable resource extraction and unmanaged tourism activity in Tram Chim National Park (Vietnam) • Risk of increased wildfire frequency from drying conditions during <i>Eleocharis</i> grassland restoration (Vietnam)
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	• Include environmental management in CMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6) • Install sediment/erosion control devices (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.2.3, 1.2.4, 1.2.5) • Control erosion with drains and fences (All activities) • Demarcate vehicle routes (All activities) • Protect exposed surfaces (All activities) • Inspect drainage systems (All activities) • Develop PMP (Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.3) • Avoid concrete (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5) • Conduct controlled burns (Activity 1.2.4) • Establish buffer zones (Activity 1.2.4)
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	• Area of exposed soil • Dust coverage increase • Erosion events • Pest observations • Go/no-go on concrete • Controlled burn details • Implement effective fish ladder. • Condition and area of floodplain wetlands
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Zero
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The weirs that were originally planned have been changed to an oxbow lake restoration, which will reduce siltation and water quality impacts. While

	reconnecting the oxbow, the project will set up sediment fences, to avoid downstream impacts. Rather than the negative impacts of flooding from the weir development, the oxbow lake will increase water retention, by reconnecting the river to the natural floodplain and reducing downstream impacts during monsoon season. The project team is working with local authorities on designing the infrastructure for reconnection, to avoid access impacts for local communities, while ensuring adequate water flow into the oxbow.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Low — Erosion control devices, CMP requirements and avoidance of concrete substantially reduce soil degradation risks; controlled burn procedures reduce wildfire soil impacts; however, intense rainfall events, steep terrain in some areas, and potential for erosion control device failure during extreme weather mean low residual soil conservation risks persist
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	• Avoid concrete (Activities 1.1.4, 1.2.5)

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	NA

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	UNEP has revised the ESMP in consultation with partners to address Adaptation Fund Board review comments. The ESMP and Grievance mechanism is now finalized and shared with the partners. The project will ensure that ESMP and GRM will be implemented and regularly monitored.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	IUCN has worked with DWR Thailand to set up the project grievance mechanism. DWR has briefed local government and the local community facilitators on the grievance mechanism to ensure community members are aware of how to report grievances with

	the project. The process has not begun in Viet Nam due to delays in contract signing.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	Yes
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
Mushroom farming to diversify food and income generation under drought and flood conditions	Yes	• Possible spread of invasive fungi species • Odour of decomposing waste attracts pests • Unequal access to training • Occupational health risks (respiratory exposure)	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Develop waste management plan (WMP) for composting residues • Provide OHS training and protective masks/gloves • Include gender-inclusive participation in training (50% women)	Project reports
Beekeeping to diversify food and income generation under drought and flood conditions	Yes	• Risk to native pollinator species from non-native bees • Use of pesticides • Accidental stings	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Use native bee species • Training on integrated pest management (IPM) • Provide safety gear	Project reports

		Limited participation				and first aid kits	
Construct farm ponds to store water for drought periods, and for fish farming during the monsoon season	Yes	• Water stagnation causing diseases • Land acquisition or temporary displacement • Safety risks	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Site ponds on existing communal land after consultations • Fence ponds and install signage • Integrate vector control measures	Project reports
Construct small-scale living check dams in at least 20 villages	Yes	• Temporary sedimentation and water turbidity • Habitat fragmentation • Alteration of downstream flow • Land use conflicts • Labour influx or exclusion of local workers	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Site-specific E&S screening • Include community labour and local contractors • Provide PPE and safety monitoring	Project reports
Rehabilitate weirs in at least 10 selected villages	Yes	• Potential downstream flooding or erosion • Construction pollution (noise, dust, waste) • Labour safety issues	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Schedule works in dry season • Develop community-based maintenance committees	Project reports
Extend the water canal (by 2 km) from the Huay Ma No reservoir to five villages	Yes	• Increased runoff or erosion • Water Contamination • Land tenure disputes	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Site-specific ES screening • OHS measures for workers	Project reports
Construct a water canal (800 m) connecting the Sai Na	Yes	• Water quality changes • Habitat disturbance	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Limit work hours to daytime • Design to minimise	Project reports

Wang and Nong Koog reservoirs		Noise and dust nuisance to communities				ecological disruption • Install sediment control devices	
Restore the left bank (4 km) of the Huay Ma No reservoir's water diversion canal	Yes	• Vegetation clearance • Waste generation from construction • OHS risks • Restricted access	Yes	Yes	Yes	• Use of PPEs • Dispose of spoil properly • Bank Stabilisation	Project reports

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

The ESMP and the risk identification and quantification therein was instrumental in persuading DWR to abandon the living check dams and instead select the more natural, ecosystem-based approach. PPR 3 reporting will see a continuation of the planning phase hence many of the ESS mitigating actions across most ESP principles will not be required in the PPR 3 reporting period..

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Promote female	Objective	- Percentage of	0	- At least 10% of	Satisfactory

participation and involvement in decision-making processes and support the overall empowerment of women.		budget allocated to gender-responsive activities - Existence and quality of separate, context-specific guidelines that align with national gender policies and project objectives - Proportion of M&E reports that include gender analysis - Number of ToT sessions conducted with representation by gender and stakeholder type		the budget is allocated to gender-responsive activities - Two gender mainstreaming guidelines developed (one each for Thailand and Vietnam) by Year 3. - Both guidelines validated by the Project Steering Committees (PSC) and national gender focal points. - 100% of quarterly and annual M&E reports include analysis of gender-disaggregated data by the beginning of Year 2. - At least two ToT workshops per country conducted with at least 20 participants per country trained as ToTs with 50% female participation.	
Ensure climate change adaptation interventions including EbA, are gender responsive and incorporate gender. mainstreaming guidelines.	Output	- Number and quality of gender-responsive CCA training courses and materials developed and implemented, with equitable participation of women and men. - Number of households (disaggregated by sex of household head)	0	- At least four training courses and corresponding materials on gender-sensitised CCA interventions are developed, validated and delivered to project stakeholders in Thailand and Vietnam, with a minimum of 40%	Satisfactory

		adopting climate-resilient and gender-responsive livelihood options that contribute to increased income stability and adaptive capacity.		female participation and at least 80% of participants demonstrating improved knowledge and capacity measure through. - At least 500 households (of which at least 50% are women-headed) adopt at least two new or improved climate-resilient livelihood practices, resulting in a minimum 20% increase in household income resilience scores and documented improvements in women's access to livelihood resources and decision-making roles.	
Ensure climate change adaptation interventions including EbA, are gender-responsive during development and implementation.	Output	- Existence and implementation readiness of a project M&E plan that integrates gender-disaggregated indicators, data collection tools and participation targets reflecting at least 50% female participation in project activities. - Extent to which gender-responsive M&E systems are operationalised to generate and use gender-	0	- A gender-responsive M&E plan is developed, validated and operationalised, including sex-disaggregated indicators and data collection tools for all project outputs and outcomes By end of Year 3, the gender-responsive M&E system is fully implemented, producing at least two annual reports that include sex-disaggregated	Satisfactory

		disaggregated data on the cost-effectiveness and performance of adaptation technologies across socio-ecological contexts.		data and analysis on the adoption, effectiveness, and cost-benefit of adaptation technologies in different socio-ecological contexts.	
Ensure all steps to develop the cost-effectiveness analysis of climate change adaptation interventions — that reduce the impacts of floods and droughts — both include and benefit men and women.	Output	- Extent to which literature reviews, interviews and consultations on cost-effectiveness of CCA interventions in the GMS are conducted inclusively, incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring balanced stakeholder participation.	0	- An analytical report on the cost-effectiveness of CCA interventions in the GMS is completed, informed by at least two stakeholder consultations and with a minimum of 50% female participation in the process.	Satisfactory
Ensure policy briefs and series reports are gender-responsive, including good practice in managing climate change impacts in the GMS, climate change adaptation into water management and cost-effectiveness of EbA for reducing vulnerability to climate change.	Output	- Number and quality of gender-responsive policy briefs produced on managing shared climate change impacts (droughts and floods) in the GMS. - Number and scope of gender-responsive policy briefs developed that promote integration of adaptation and cost-effective ecosystem-based approaches into transboundary water management frameworks in the GMS.	0	- One policy brief on good practices for managing shared climate change impacts (droughts and floods) is developed, peer-reviewed and disseminated. The brief integrates gender-responsive approaches, demonstrating at least three case studies that emphasise women's leadership, participation or benefits in managing shared water and climate-related	Satisfactory

				risks. One gender-responsive policy brief on integrating CCA and EbA into transboundary water management in the GMS is developed and validated by a regional expert consultation with at least 40% women participants.	
Ensure gender issues are included in the knowledge on EbA regional adaptation forums.	Output	- Number of gender-responsive knowledge products uploaded to regional platforms that reach a balanced (approximately 50% female participants) online audience. - Number of regional forums where project-generated knowledge products—including cost-effectiveness analyses, policy briefs and M&E guidelines with gender integration—are presented and discussed.	0	- At least three gender-responsive knowledge products—such as policy briefs, reports, training materials, or case studies—are uploaded to three regional knowledge-sharing platforms. - The project presents its gender-integrated cost-effectiveness analysis, policy briefs and M&E guidelines at three regional forums.	Satisfactory
Ensure that both men and women are involved in the development of the guidelines (including gender mainstreaming guidelines) for the design and	Output	- Extent to which lessons learned from M&E plan implementation are systematically collated and evaluated by gender-balanced task teams. -	0	- Lessons learned from the implementation of M&E plans at all demonstration sites are documented in a consolidated evaluation report, developed by a	Satisfactory

implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems.		Availability and quality of gender-inclusive guidelines for designing and implementing M&E systems for CCA and EbA in the GMS. Number and quality of regional EbA training events delivered to technical government staff with balanced gender participation.		task team with at least 50% women members. - A detailed gender-inclusive guideline on M&E systems for CCA and EbA projects in the GMS is developed, validated and disseminated. The development process engages at least 40% women and ensures joint authorship by women and men. - At least two regional training events on EbA are conducted, reaching a minimum of 100 technical government staff from all six GMS countries, with at least 50% women participants.	
Ensure effective female participation in the regional cooperation to scaling up climate change adaptation interventions in policy dialogues and forums.	Output	- Number and quality of evidence-based recommendations developed to strengthen regional cooperation and promote women's leadership in climate change adaptation policymaking. - Extent to which gender-responsive recommendations are presented and discussed at regional and	0	- A set of gender-responsive policy and cooperation recommendations for enhancing women's participation in leadership and policymaking in climate change adaptation is produced, based on sex-disaggregated data and analysis from the project and past initiatives. - The recommendations are validated throughby at	Satisfactory

		national policy dialogues with equitable participation.		least three regional or national dialogues with 50% women's participation and are endorsed for inclusion in regional cooperation frameworks or NAP processes. - The gender-responsive cooperation and policy recommendations are formally presented at four adaptation policy dialogues and forums with at least 40% women participants. Post-event evaluations indicate that at least 70% of participants report improved understanding of the necessity for women's leadership and gender equality in regional adaptation governance	
Ensure women are empowered to create effective cooperation among policymakers and planners for climate change adaptation.	Output	- Number of regional dialogues on CCA organised with equitable gender participation and inclusive representation across GMS countries. - Number and reach of gender-responsive media products developed to	0	- By the end of the project implementation period, four regional dialogue meetings on CCA are convened with at least 40% female participants, representing diverse stakeholder groups including government ministries, NGOs	Satisfactory

		communicate lessons and knowledge from project implementation. - Extent to which gender-responsive media products are disseminated and accessed at multiple governance levels to promote learning and replication.		and CSOs. - At least six media products — such as documentaries, social media features or articles — are produced, each emphasising women's and men's roles, contributions and benefits in CCA across the GMS. Products are produced in local languages where feasible and designed to reach a gender-balanced audience. - By the end of the project implementation period, all gender-responsive media products developed under the project are disseminated through at least five major platforms or events (national, regional and international), including CCA and gender equality forums.	
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Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
No gender equality and women's empowerment issues were encountered during the reporting period	Good	No issues were encountered.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	The Gender Action Plan has been developed for the project, based on consultations with local stakeholders, government partners, project implementers and a field visit to the two focal sites. The GAP will guide all gender related work moving forward throughout the implementation of the project.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	In this reporting period, the priority was to develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP) for the project. GAP was prepared in close consultations with local stakeholders, government partners, project implementers and a field visit to the two proposed sites. For preparing GAP, Department of Water Resources (DWR) Thailand team hired a part time gender specialist, and for Vietnam component, C4ES team also hired a part time gender expert. The two gender experts provided guidance to the ESMS team and a thorough review of the project's gender action plan. All EEs will be responsible for the implementation of GAP for their respective components. For Thailand, the PMU will hire a gender expert at part time basis to support in implementation of GAP. During the regional training, IUCN encouraged governments to send gender balanced delegations to the training and ensured gender balance among speakers for the event.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity					
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
Outcome 1: Climate change adaptation interventions implemented by vulnerable communities in Thailand and Vietnam to manage climate change impacts, particularly droughts and floods.	Outcome 5	930 ha of natural habitats restored at demonstration sites in Thailand and Vietnam. At least 1,000 people (500 in the Young River Basin and 500 in the communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, of which at least 50% should be women) are participating in concrete on-the-ground climate change adaptation (including EbA) interventions. 40% reduction in the average annual household crop production loss attributed to drought and flood.	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 2: Enhanced knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures, including EbA, to shared climate change impacts in different ecosystems to promote regional cooperation, planning and implementation of adaptation in the GMS.	Outcome 3	3 projects are utilising the guidelines for the design and implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems.	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened regional cooperation on climate change adaptation, particularly in response to floods and droughts, in the GMS.	Outcome 7	At least 1 national adaptation strategy/plan incorporates the climate change interventions demonstrated through the project (EbA, climate resilient agriculture and additional climate resilient livelihoods).	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory
Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section					
Name		Email			
Moon Shrestha		moon.shrestha@un.org			
Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.					
Outcome 1: In Thailand, this has been delayed, however significant progress has been made in finalizing the					

intervention protocols and identifying focal areas to implement the climate change adaptation interventions. They are expected to begin hiring consultations to complete implementation once the next tranche of funding is released. Viet Nam requested to change the executing entity for the project, following changes in national laws. The delay in the financial assessment of the Dong Thap Provincial People's Committee has prevented any progress on the project since its inception. Representatives from Dong Thap have been invited to the regional trainings to ensure that they are learning about EbA application throughout the region, and sharing the lessons from similar ongoing projects in the Mekong Delta. The project has made progress in enhancing understanding of the partners, mainly DWR on EbA application and thus a strong ownership has been developed. However, during the reporting period, implementation progress has been constrained by institutional changes within DWR, which recruited a new set of consultants, resulting in delays in field-level implementation. A major concern remains the non-signature of the project agreement by Viet Nam, which has effectively stalled all implementation activities in the country. Outcome 2: Under this outcome, IUCN has demonstrated progress in regional knowledge exchange and learning. Two regional training events were successfully organized. The development of monitoring and implementation protocols is ongoing. However, as field implementation has yet to begin in either country, practical lessons from application are not yet available. Two of the three trainings on EbA have been completed for GMS governments, providing an opportunity to share lessons learned from the project thus far and share similar projects seeking to achieve similar outcomes. China has volunteered to further support the project by hosting an additional regional training on EbA in wetlands for flood and drought management in Kunming in October 2025, before the final training. IUCN is making progress on policy briefs on integrating EbA into transboundary water management and managing shared climate impacts, for which the drafts are currently under peer review. A consultant has been hired to support the cost-effectiveness analysis of the interventions, designing a monitoring plan to better understand the effectiveness of the interventions. Some components, particularly on cost effectiveness analysis and M&E have been delayed due to the delays in implementation in Thailand and contract signing in Viet Nam Outcome 3: Progress under Outcome 3 remains limited, as it is largely contingent on lessons learned from on-the-ground implementation in both participating countries. Lessons learned from the project can't be shared until after on the ground implementation and monitoring has been completed. However, the focal points for the departments of climate change and other units responsible for drafting NAPs and national climate change policies have been attending the regional trainings held by the project. During the second regional training, countries highlighted examples of national policies where EbA is promoted as a tool to support climate change adaptation.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
Outcome 1: Climate change adaptation interventions implemented by vulnerable communities in Thailand and Vietnam to manage climate change impacts, particularly droughts and floods.	Outcome 5	930 ha of natural habitats restored at demonstration sites in Thailand and Vietnam. At least 1,000 people (500 in the Young River Basin and 500 in the communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, of which at least 50% should be women) are participating in concrete on-the-ground climate change adaptation (including EbA) interventions. 40% reduction in the average annual household crop production loss attributed to drought and flood.	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 2: Enhanced	Outcome 3	3 projects are utilising the	Delayed		Marginally

knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures, including EbA, to shared climate change impacts in different ecosystems to promote regional cooperation, planning and implementation of adaptation in the GMS.		guidelines for the design and implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems.			Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened regional cooperation on climate change adaptation, particularly in response to floods and droughts, in the GMS.	Outcome 7	At least 1 national adaptation strategy/plan incorporates the climate change interventions demonstrated through the project (EbA, climate resilient agriculture and additional climate resilient livelihoods).	Delayed		Marginally Unsatisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Kathryn Bimson, Programme Officer, Water, Wetlands and Nature-based Solutions for Climate, IUCN	kathryn.bimson@iucn.org	IUCN

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Outcome 1: The EbA South project has done a large amount of capacity building with both national and local government agencies, highlighting the value of changing from a BAU approach to a more nature-based method of working. There were some setbacks over the last year, where DWR hired a new set of consultants, who have suggested some changes to the interventions and the site selection, which has delayed on the ground implementation, and also took some time for IUCN to provide additional trainings to the consultants to ensure that they had a strong understanding of EbA and the differences with grey infrastructure approaches. There has been no implementation in Vietnam, with Vietnam not yet signing the project agreement- this is a risk for the project that is leading to huge delays. However, once the project is approved in Viet Nam, we expect things to move quickly, as the government agency has done many similar interventions before, and this project can scale up these results. Outcome 2: IUCN has successfully implemented two regional trainings which have been very well received by governments, and which have been very successful in promoting learning across ongoing projects in the region. During the most recent regional training on integrating EbA and gender equity into national policy, Lao PDR shared best practices from the process of developing their NAP, through a GEF programme with UNEP. China also volunteered to organise an additional training for governments so that the countries in the region could learn more about large scale adaptation initiatives in wetlands in Kunming- this is exactly the type of regional learning that the project is aiming to promote. The design of the monitoring and implementation protocols is underway, however, since the measures have not been implemented in either country, it is impossible to share lessons learned from the implementation. IUCN was waiting to hire the cost effectiveness analysis consultant until Viet Nam was on board with the project, however to avoid additional delays, IUCN decided to hire someone for the Thailand component only, and when Viet Nam signs the PCA, we can look to amend the contract with the consultants. Outcome 3 is highly dependent on having both countries on board to share lessons learned from implementation and organize regional meetings. This is currently not possible, given that only one of the two countries has signed the agreement thus far, and the on the ground implementation in Thailand has been minimal.

Other

Project	Alignment with AF	Expected	Progress to	Rating
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components/outcomes	outcomes	Progress	date	
Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section				
Name		Email		
Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.				

Overall Rating
Overall rating
Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Change in the awareness score assessment framework for each targeted institution.	Baseline values to be at the beginning of project implementation.	IUCN has provided bilateral trainings to DWR and the consultants for the project, supporting technical development of the EbA measures and highlighting the multiple benefits provided by EbA. No bilateral trainings have been provided in Viet Nam, as the project hasn't started, however counterparts from Dong Thap PPC have attended both regional trainings held by the project, and shared examples of similar work they are implementing in the delta.	Each targeted institution (MoNRE Thailand, MoNRE Vietnam, LMEC) has progressed by a minimum of 1 step in their capacity score assessment framework.

Outcomes	Natural and physical assets necessary for adaptation to climate change (droughts and floods) in Thailand and Vietnam protected or rehabilitated.	Areas of forest, wetland, riparian habitat, grassland and agricultural land are degraded through overexploitation of natural resources. Water infrastructure needed to attenuate flooding, as well as store and redistribute water during droughts is absent or insufficient.	In Thailand, the project intervention areas have been identified and validated through consultations with local communities and stakeholders. This includes identifying an area for the rooftop rainwater catchment, the oxbow lake for restoration, pilot areas for climate smart agriculture and agroforestry, community forests and stream buffer areas. The project has not made any progress in Viet Nam.	930 ha of natural habitats restored at demonstration sites in Thailand and Vietnam
Outcomes	Number of people participating in concrete on-the-ground climate change adaptation interventions (including EbA) to build resilience from drought and flood.	0	The interventions have not started yet in Thailand, but they have been designed to meet the project targets of supporting 500 people to participate in climate adaptation interventions. In Viet Nam, the project has not started.	At least 1,000 people (500 in the Young River Basin and 500 in the communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, of which at least 50% should be women) are participating in concrete on-the-ground climate change adaptation (including EbA) interventions.
Outcomes	Percentage of change in average annual household crop production loss because of drought and flood.	Baseline values will be determined at the beginning of the project implementation	In Thailand, the implementation of the agriculture interventions have just begun, therefore there is not yet data on the percentage of change in average household crop production yet. No progress in Viet Nam.	40% reduction in the average annual household crop production loss attributed to drought and flood.
Outcomes	Number of projects utilising the guidelines for the design and implementation of	0	The project is just beginning to develop the monitoring and evaluation framework for	3 projects are utilising the guidelines for the design and implementation of

	EbA monitoring and evaluation systems generated.		M&E, based on the work being done in Thailand, once this is finalised, it will be shared more broadly with similar projects in the region.	EbA monitoring and evaluation systems.
Outcomes	Number of national adaptation strategies/plans that incorporate the climate change interventions demonstrated through the project (EbA, climate-resilient agriculture and additional climate-resilient livelihoods).	0	No national adaptation strategies have included project outcomes yet, however during the regional training on EbA and policy, countries highlighted opportunities within national policies to better incorporate EbA, including sub-national policies such as the Mekong Delta Plan, and national policies including NAPs, national climate change policies, and disaster risk reduction policies.	At least 1 national adaptation strategy/plan incorporates the climate change interventions demonstrated through the project (EbA, climate-resilient agriculture and additional climate-resilient livelihoods).
Outputs	Number of climate change adaptation interventions implemented at Young River Basin in Thailand.	0	The implementation protocols for the interventions have been designed but not yet implemented yet.	At least 4 (EbA, climate-resilient agriculture, small-scale water supply infrastructure and additional climate-resilient livelihoods) climate change adaptation interventions are implemented at Young River Basin in Thailand.
Outputs	Number of community members in Young River Basin trained to plan and implement adaptation interventions (including EbA).	0	Trainings will be completed in Thailand as the project interventions are implemented-targeted for late 2025 and 2026.	At least 250 community members from each of the two target sub-districts of Young River Basin (total 500; at least 50% women) trained to plan and implement adaptation interventions (including EbA).
Outputs	Number of	0	The implementation	At least 500

	community members in Young River Basin implementing climate-resilient agriculture interventions (including agroforestry, drip irrigation and flood- and drought-resilient crop varieties).		of agricultural interventions in Thailand has just begun, with the pilot areas having been identified within the basin and receiving land owner's permission to work in their fields.	community members in Young River Basin implementing climate-resilient agriculture interventions (including agroforestry, drip irrigation and flood and drought-resilient crop varieties).
Outputs	Hectares of riverbanks and community forests rehabilitated with multi-use climate-resilient tree species.	0	In Thailand, the restoration areas have been identified and validated by community members. The implementation of the interventions will be underway once a consultant is hired.	At least 200 hectares of riverbanks and community forests rehabilitated with multi-use climate-resilient tree species.
Outputs	In the Young River Basin, number of: i) living check dams established; ii) weirs rehabilitated; and iii) households utilising innovative rainwater harvesting techniques.	10 weirs in need of rehabilitation	The check dams have been removed from the project plan, following high risks identified by the ESMP. Alternatively, the project has identified areas for restoring river connectivity and modifying grey infrastructure to promote the use of nature-based approaches as much as possible. The site for rooftop rainwater harvesting has been identified and community consultations have been completed.	In the Young River Basin, at least: i) 20 living check dams established; ii) 10 weirs rehabilitated; and iii) 500 households utilising innovative rainwater harvesting techniques.
Outputs	Number of climate-resilient livelihood options introduced in the Young River Basin, and number of community members benefitting from these interventions.	0	DWR has worked with stakeholders to identify their preferred climate resilient livelihood options within the basin. These include supporting organic rice farming using traditional and climate resilient crop varieties,	At least 5 different climate-resilient livelihood interventions introduced in the Young River Basin, benefitting at least 500 community members (50% of which are women).

			strengthening value chains for these products, soybean growing and processing, mushroom cultivation, organic compost production and supporting women's traditional indigo dying and weaving cooperatives. These will be introduced with a local university group who will work with the stakeholders on training and promotion of products	
Outputs	Number of climate change adaptation interventions implemented in communities living around Tram Chim National Park in Vietnam.	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays.	At least 4 (EbA, climate-resilient agriculture, small-scale water supply infrastructure and additional climate-resilient livelihoods) are implemented in communities living around Tram Chim National Park in Vietnam.
Outputs	Number of community members surrounding Tram Chim National Park trained to plan and implement adaptation interventions.	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays.	At least 100 community members from each of the six communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park (total 600; at least 50% women) trained to plan and implement adaptation interventions (including EbA).
Outputs	Number of community members surrounding Tram Chim National Park implementing climate-resilient agriculture interventions (including	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays	At least 500 community members in surrounding Tram Chim National Park implementing climate-resilient agriculture interventions (including

	agroforestry, drip irrigation and flood- and drought-resilient crop varieties).			agroforestry, drip irrigation and flood- and drought-resilient crop varieties).
Outputs	Hectares of forest and grassland within Tram Chim National Park restored to improve water infiltration and provide NTFPs to surrounding communities.	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays.	At least 900 hectares of forest and grassland within Tram Chim National Park restored to improve water infiltration and provide NTFPs to surrounding communities.
Outputs	In communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, number of: i) living check dams established; ii) weirs rehabilitated; iii) canals rehabilitated; and iv) households utilising innovative rainwater harvesting techniques.	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays.	In communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, at least: i) 6 living check dams established; ii) 20 weirs rehabilitated; iii) 2 canals rehabilitated; and iv) 500 households utilising innovative rainwater harvesting techniques.
Outputs	Number of climate resilient livelihood options introduced in communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, and number of community members benefitting from these interventions.	0	No progress in Viet Nam due to project signing delays.	At least 5 different climate-resilient livelihood interventions introduced communities surrounding Tram Chim National Park, benefitting at least 500 community members (50% of which are women).
Outputs	Number of monitoring programmes established.	0	The draft monitoring programme has been developed for the Thai interventions, and is being used to collect baseline data for the site. This will be replicated in Viet Nam once the project agreement is signed.	Monitoring programme established by the end of the second year of the project.
Outputs	Number of monitoring reports that include information on the	0	Monitoring will commence once the project interventions have been	4 monitoring reports that include information on the cost-effectiveness of

	cost-effectiveness of project interventions in different socioecological contexts produced.		implemented.	project interventions in different socio-ecological contexts produced.
Outputs	Number of knowledge-sharing strategies developed.	0	Knowledge sharing strategies will be developed once there is data from the project interventions to share.	2 knowledge-sharing strategies developed.
Outputs	Number of knowledge-sharing events in target communities.	0	Knowledge sharing events will be held once the interventions have been implemented and data from the interventions is collected.	At least 10 knowledge-sharing events held in each of the target communities.
Outputs	Number of cost effectiveness analyses of climate change adaptation interventions that reduce the impacts of floods and droughts developed.	0	The consultant for the cost effectiveness analysis has been hired and designed a monitoring framework to begin collecting data on the costs and effectiveness of the interventions. DWR has begun to collect baseline data on the sites. When the project starts in Viet Nam, the Dong Thap team will be trained on the framework.	1 cost-effectiveness analysis of climate change adaptation interventions that reduce the impacts of floods and droughts developed by the end of the project's third year of implementation.
Outputs	Number of policy briefs - and papers for the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Outlook Report series - developed.	0	Two policy briefs have been drafted and are currently under internal review at IUCN- the Policy Brief on Good Practice in Managing Shared Drought and Flood Impacts in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the Policy Brief on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Transboundary Water Management	3 policy briefs and 1 paper for the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Outlook Report.

			in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The final policy brief on cost-effectiveness of EbA for reducing vulnerability to climate change will be completed once the data for the CEA has been collected. IUCN is also currently drafting a paper on climate change adaptation strategies for the GMS- the literature review has been completed and the first draft is underway.	
Outputs	Number of regional knowledge platforms used to disseminate EbA knowledge generated through the project.	0	Planned for 2026 following implementation of the EbA measures.	At least 3 regional knowledge platforms used to disseminate EbA knowledge generated through the project.
Outputs	Number of guidelines developed for the design and implementation of EbA monitoring and evaluation systems in the GMS.	0	Planned for 2026, based on data collected from the implementation of the measures.	1 guideline developed for the design and implementation of M&E systems for climate change adaptation (including EbA) projects in the GMS).
Outputs	Number of regional training events on ecosystem-based adaptation conducted.	0	2 trainings held: Training 1: Regional Training on Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Greater Mekong Subregion 5-7 November 2024 Training 2: Regional Training on Integrating Ecosystem-based Adaptation into Policy to Strengthen Gender Equity in the Greater Mekong Subregion 10-12 June 2025	3 regional training events on ecosystem-based adaptation conducted.

Outputs	Number of technical government staff for GMS countries trained on EbA (gender disaggregated).	0	61 total (36 males, 25 females)	At least 54 (18 per events; three events) technical government staff from GMS countries trained on EbA (gender disaggregated).
Outputs	Number of sets of recommendations developed on regional cooperation on implementing climate change adaptation interventions.	0	Recommendations will be developed following implementation of the interventions and regional dialogues on cooperation.	1 set of recommendations developed on regional cooperation on implementing climate change adaptation interventions.
Outputs	Number of regional dialogues	0	Regional dialogues will be held once the implementation of the measures is underway and there is knowledge to share from the project	At least two (four in total) regional meetings conducted.

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	There is no significant change in project design. However, there are modification to the activities under DWR based on findings from the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The project team identified significant environmental and social risks associated with the initial plan to construct weirs in the Young River Basin. These risks included potential disruption to biodiversity connectivity, inequitable water access for downstream communities, increased flooding risks for upstream settlements, and pollution linked to the use of plastic sandbags commonly employed

		in such structures. In response, UNEP, IUCN, and DWR jointly reviewed the proposed interventions and agreed to revise the design to ensure a more sustainable and nature-based approach. The weir construction activity was replaced with the reconnection of an oxbow lake within the basin. This modification maintains the intended floodwater retention and dry-season water storage benefits while restoring the river's natural hydrological flow and enhancing habitat for aquatic biodiversity. This adaptive change represents a key shift towards ecosystem restoration rather than infrastructure modification, aligning more closely with the project's EbA objectives. It is also considered significantly less risky and more resilient in the long term, demonstrating effective application of adaptive management and safeguard measures to improve results on the ground.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	Yes, the ESMP has been heavily used in designing the project implementation protocols and avoiding any negative impacts from the project thus far. There have been no grievances filed through the grievance mechanism, and the local community coordinators in Thailand maintain strong and open communication lines with community members to discuss the project's work, facilitating discussion and feedback. The Gender Action Plan is guiding the project implementation in Thailand. Women and women's groups have been proactively engaged in designing the alternative livelihood measures for the project, and have made a number of suggestions, such as supporting traditional women's

		weaving groups, which were not originally considered for the livelihood component of the project. As mentioned previously, DWR is new to international projects with strong environmental, social and gender guidelines. Having the gender action plan in place provides them with guidance on how to design and implement more inclusive projects.
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	The Gender Action Plan is guiding the project implementation in Thailand. Women and women's groups have been proactively engaged in designing the alternative livelihood measures for the project, and have made a number of suggestions, such as supporting traditional women's weaving groups, which were not originally considered for the livelihood component of the project. As mentioned previously, DWR is new to international projects with strong environmental, social and gender guidelines. Having the gender action plan in place provides them with guidance on how to design and implement more inclusive projects.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	Yes, there were delays in implementation during the reporting period. In Thailand, progress was temporarily slowed due to a change in the team of consultants working in the Young River Basin. The transition period required additional time for the new consultants to become familiar with the project's objectives and technical requirements. Thailand is now back on track; however, the release of the next tranche of funding has delayed the hiring of contractors needed to advance on-the-ground implementation. In Viet Nam, delays have been more significant. The Ministry of Natural Resources and

		Environment (MONRE), initially designated as the executing entity, requested that Dong Thap Provincial People's Committee (PPC) be directly contracted to implement activities. A formal request letter was sent to UNEP on 19 November 2024, but contracting has not yet been completed. As a result, no field activities have started in Viet Nam. To minimize further delays, IUCN and UNEP have focused on advancing regional and Thailand-based components—such as training, cost-effectiveness analysis, and monitoring design—while maintaining close coordination with Viet Nam counterparts to expedite contracting and project start-up once approval is finalized.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges	The main implementation issue affecting progress has been the continued delay in finalizing the project agreement with Viet Nam. Since the project was designed for parallel implementation in both Thailand and Viet Nam, this delay has significantly constrained the execution of regional activities such as cost-effectiveness monitoring, cross-country learning, and knowledge exchange. With only one country operational, progress on several joint outputs has been limited. In Thailand, implementation has advanced but experienced temporary setbacks due to the recruitment of new consultants by DWR. The transition period required additional orientation and technical support to ensure a consistent understanding of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches compared to conventional grey infrastructure methods. This process strengthened national capacity and reinforced the value of

		nature-based solutions as a core project principle. Overall, while institutional and contractual delays have affected timelines, the project has demonstrated strong adaptive management by maintaining progress where possible and strengthen understanding and ownership of EbA approaches among national partners.
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	Having studied the Young River Basin further, and through discussions with community members, the project has highlighted that the impacts from grey infrastructure are exacerbating flooding, and compounding climate change impacts. Prior to the project start, the Royal Irrigation Department built a levee along one bank of the river, causing all floodwaters to inundate the opposite bank every monsoon season. This has led to huge costs for communities to raise their homes to minimise flood damage, and highlights the need for stronger basin-scale planning in infrastructure development. With large scale investments like this that pre-date the project, it is challenging to design adaptation alternatives to mitigate these widespread impacts. There is a need to better study grey infrastructure impacts in selected basins to mitigate their impacts and use the results from this project to highlight how EbA measures can be a cost-effective approach to solving flood and drought.
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	Not applicable
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in	Not applicable

developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	While the Department of Water Resources is indeed the right lead agency to support EbA interventions, the project requires a much more diverse group of government stakeholders. By nature, EbA interventions do not fit under one government agency, and require a range of government stakeholders. The project has collaborated with the Forest Department, Department of Agriculture, Rice Department and Department of Planning, among others to implement activities, which has led to some delays and challenges with implementation. Aligning activities with agricultural and hydrological seasons improves the effectiveness of field interventions. However, procurement delays in 2025 due to late and insufficient advance transfer caused agricultural intervention activities to miss planting, rainfall seasons, requiring postponement for several months to start the full activities in wet season of 2026.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	There is strong potential for scaling up project interventions in the basin. The oxbow lake work, while being the first time it is piloted in the country, can be scaled to several other oxbow lakes in the target basin and in other river basins throughout the country. There is little published literature on oxbow lake reconnection in tropical countries, and this project is one of the first to do this work.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The oxbow lake reconnection builds on a feasibility study that was done by GIZ and the Office of National Water Resources in the Yom River Basin in northern Thailand. While the team did a theoretical study of the impacts and potential for oxbow lake reconnection to support flood and drought adaptation, no on the ground work was completed, therefore this intervention builds on that work to pilot oxbow restoration and reconnection to reduce downstream flooding and prevent droughts.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	Yes- the work has been discussed with DWR Thailand and provincial DWR teams. In addition, the oxbow lake reconnection has also been discussed with the authorised local administration which will manage the lake after the project completion.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	No reports produced during this reporting period.
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Project implementation and the related knowledge sharing activities are delayed.

Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	No difficulties identified in this reporting period.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	Project implementation and the related knowledge sharing activities are delayed.
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	The oxbow lake reconnection is an innovative approach to wetland restoration and climate change adaptation that has not been piloted in Thailand thus far. Thailand traditionally uses grey infrastructure to address flooding issues, often compounding impacts or pushing them further downstream, and impacting biodiversity and ecosystem health.
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Before Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0	0
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance	Direct beneficiaries	1000	50	50

at completion	supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	60000	30	30
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	61000	40	40
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
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Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at			

completion				
Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks				
	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				
Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality				
	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion	0	
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
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Baseline information	0	0	
Target performance at completion	60000	30	
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset
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			(quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	1: Ineffective	Ecosystem based adaptation	Land
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Ecosystem based adaptation	Land
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	930	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			

Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information	0	Ecosystem based adaptation	Regional	Other policy
Target performance at completion	6	Ecosystem based adaptation	Regional	Other policy
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative	Geographic Scale	Type
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	practice		
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			