

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/29/2025 - 4/28/2026
Project Title	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000168
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Development Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Bangladesh
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	1. Lakshmitari Union of Gangachara Upazila under Rangpur District; 2. Mujibnagar Union of Char Fasson Upazila under Bhola District; and 3. Six additional coastal islands in Bhola District for CPP interventions.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Sarder M Asaduzzaman Karma Raptan

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/15/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	5/7/2019
Start of Project/Programme	6/29/2021
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	1/31/2026
Original Completion Date	6/29/2026
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	12/29/2027

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

Inception report, submitted 9 Nov 2021 Project revision (Proposal and annexures), latest submission 17 July 2025 MTR submitted 1 April 2026

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://doe.gov.bd/pages/static-pages/6922e132933eb65569e2acff>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Bablu Kumer Barua	bablu.kumer.barua@undp.org	5/11/2026
Government(s) DA	Mohammed Rayhan Kaosar	secretary@moefcc.gov.bd	5/11/2026
Implementing Entity	Sarder M Asaduzzaman	sarder.asaduzzaman@undp.org	5/11/2026
Executing Agency	Mirza Shawkat Ali	mirzasa1@yahoo.com, dircc@doe.gov.bd	5/11/2026
Executing Agency	Md. Mahmud Hossain	mamoon.ju@gmail.com, mahmud@doe.gov.bd	5/11/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$5,243,765.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$4,311,842.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	23.5
Project execution rate (%)	46.81
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	"The AF Board approved the Project on March 15, 2019, and the project's inception workshop was held on June 29, 2021, marking the official start date of the project, as specified in the Agreement. Although the project's start date is the date of the Inception workshop, the National Executing Agency, Department of Environment under the MoEFCC, cannot begin implementation until TAPP is approved and the Project Director is appointed on June 7, 2023. The Adaptation Fund Secretariat approved an 18-month no-cost extension of the project on July 3, 2025, based on the Project's submission, and the new project completion date is set for December 29, 2027. The total AF committed budget for the project is \$9,212,322, with an Implementing Entity Fee of \$783,047. The UNDP received a project fund of \$4,691,290, as well as an implementing entity fee of \$ 552,475, after signing the agreement. The project has already expended most of the funds received to date. To enable the release of advance funds, the project prepared the 5th PPR covering the period from 29 June 2025 to 28 April 2026, which is two months earlier than the standard PPR reporting period. Through this PPR, UNDP Bangladesh Country Office is requesting the fund requisition for the third tranche totaling US\$2,625,994 (which

	includes the Project fund of US\$2,498,567 and the Implementing Entity Fee of US\$127,427). Note: The estimated cumulative total disbursement does not include IE fee"
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1 Cyclone and flood resilient houses for the most vulnerable households	\$98.34
Output 1.2 Community-level nano-grids installed for electrification to enhance adaptive capacity	\$0.00
Output 1.3 Locally appropriate rainwater harvesting systems for safe drinking water.	\$12,506.09
Output 2.1. Climate resilient infrastructure built to protect life and prevent asset loss	\$2,014.64
Output 2.2. Embankments repaired and innovative model for community embankment management introduced.	\$4,100.12
Output 2.3. Climate resilient investment on chars promoted through climate hazard maps and expanded cyclone early warning systems.	\$9,924.80
Output 2.4. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) modernized and expanded to provide timely cyclone early warning and response at scale.	\$1,286.63
Output 3.1. Climate resilient agriculture implemented and supported at a community level	\$628,143.39
Output 3.2. Diversified livelihoods developed and supported for the most vulnerable households	\$1,438,013.33
Output 4.1. Local government institutions are capable of climate risk informed planning and implementation.	\$0.00
Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate resilient approaches and strategies.	\$13,984.29
IE fee (\$)	\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$131,337.74

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1 Cyclone and flood resilient houses for the most vulnerable households.	\$1,192,367.00	2/28/2027
Output 1.2 Community-level nano-grids installed for electrification to enhance adaptive capacity	\$87,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 1.3 Locally appropriate rainwater harvesting systems for safe drinking water.	\$46,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 2.1. Climate resilient infrastructure built to protect life and prevent asset loss	\$201,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 2.2. Embankments repaired and innovative model for community embankment management introduced.	\$146,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 2.3. Climate resilient investment on chars promoted through climate hazard maps and expanded cyclone early warning systems.	\$4,200.00	2/28/2027
Output 2.4. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) modernized and expanded to provide timely cyclone early warning and response at scale.	\$57,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 3.1. Climate resilient agriculture implemented and supported at	\$81,000.00	2/28/2027

a community level		
Output 3.2. Diversified livelihoods developed and supported for the most vulnerable households	\$351,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 4.1. Local government institutions are capable of climate risk informed planning and implementation.	\$18,000.00	2/28/2027
Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate resilient approaches and strategies.	\$147,000.00	2/28/2027
IE fee (\$)		\$127,427.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$168,000.00

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
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
Identifying climate-resilient livelihood options that are suitable to the condition of the vulnerable people.	Not Applicable	This risk was not applicable during the current reporting period, as climate-resilient livelihood options were identified through a study conducted by the implementing partner, NGO Forum, in the previous reporting cycle. The project is now implementing the identified interventions; therefore, no additional mitigation actions were required.
Uncertainty regarding the intensity of climatic events that may affect the project interventions, including housing and infrastructure.	Moderate	" 1. The project strengthened climate-informed planning through continued collaboration with the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM), integrating updated vulnerability and risk assessment findings into ongoing interventions. 2. Implementing partners proactively adjusted work plans to address uncertainties in the intensity and timing of climatic events. For instance, Local Government Engineering Department(LGED) promptly issued work orders and initiated climate-resilient housing construction, with 81 houses currently under construction and an estimated 100 houses expected to be completed before the onset of the rainy season. Similarly, Bangladesh Water Development Board(BWDB) issued work orders promptly and completed the repair and strengthening of approximately 9 km of the most vulnerable

		section of embankment. "
Current and predicted climate variability and/or extreme climate events negatively impact timeline of the project.	Low	"1. The project continued to apply climate-informed planning and adaptive implementation strategies to mitigate the risks posed by climate variability and extreme weather events. 2. In collaboration with the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM), updated climate risk and vulnerability information is regularly integrated into planning and decision-making processes by all implementing partners. For example, the NGO Forum rescheduled poultry and livestock distribution under Income Generating Activities (IGA) from January to February–March 2026 due to a cold wave, ensuring minimum mortality and morbidity of poultry and livestock. 3. The project also prioritized and accelerated construction works during the dry season to avoid delays caused by adverse weather."
Influence of government and local political leaders in selection of beneficiaries.	Not Applicable	During the current reporting period, this risk is no longer considered applicable, as the beneficiary selection process was completed in the previous reporting period following established guidelines and transparent procedures. Therefore, the potential influence of government and local political leaders on beneficiary selection did not pose an issue during this period.
Capacity constraints of local communities and other stakeholders may limit the ability to undertake the implementation of proposed interventions.	Low	" 1. The NGO Forum facilitated the selection of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) based on the capacity and skill of local communities and stakeholders. Beneficiaries received hands-on training along with the necessary equipment, followed by continuous follow-up and mentoring support to ensure effective application of skills at the household level. 2. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) organized training using its tailored manual and further strengthened practical learning through Farmers' Field Sessions and field demonstrations. These sessions and demonstrations provided hands-on guidance to clarify concepts that may not have been fully understood during formal training. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) established 43 demonstration plots in the reporting period to showcase climate-resilient agricultural practices under adverse climatic conditions, enabling farmers to learn through observation and practical application. 3. Under the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), leadership training for volunteers was conducted using a customized, participatory training manual, which helped strengthen local leadership and improve community preparedness for climate-induced hazards. 4. Consultative meetings with local representatives from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) were also held to ensure that technical interventions are aligned with local context and priorities, thereby promoting sustainability and enhancing the overall climate resilience of project interventions."
The beneficiaries of the proposed project are poor people in vulnerable communities who are often not integrated into decision-making processes. There is, therefore, a risk that certain community members may benefit more than others.	Low	"1. The project continued to proactively mitigate the risk of potential intra- and inter-community conflicts by strengthening inclusive participation, monitoring mechanisms, and grievance redress systems. To ensure fairness in benefit distribution, the project conducted two Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) visits in Gangachara and Charfession. Findings from the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reports confirmed that beneficiaries received project inputs equitably and that no post-distribution conflicts or grievances emerged within or between

This may result in both intra- and inter- community conflicts.		communities. 2. In addition, the project established the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) across all intervention areas, providing a formal and accessible platform for beneficiaries and community members to raise concerns or complaints. This system has enabled timely identification and resolution of issues, thereby minimizing risks of exclusion and preventing potential conflicts."
There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities and have insufficient access to the associated benefits.	Low	"The project mitigated the risk of exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups by strengthening inclusive targeting and gender-responsive implementation. 2. The project ensured the active inclusion of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups across all interventions. Through the Livelihood intervention, a significant number of beneficiaries were selected from disadvantaged categories, including persons with disabilities (532), minority groups (26), widows (640), abandoned women (14), and divorced individuals (33). 3. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place across all intervention areas to enable timely reporting and resolution of exclusion, discrimination or any unfair treatment."
No activities are, or will be, included in the design of the proposed project that are not in line with established international human rights. Moreover, the proposed project will promote the fundamental human rights of access to food, water and information.	Low	" 1. Regular consultations were conducted with community members, including women and other vulnerable groups, during implementation to ensure that their needs and priorities were continuously reflected in project activities. 2. The project applied several monitoring mechanisms to ensure alignment with international human rights standards, particularly principles of inclusion, participation, non-discrimination, accountability, and protection of vulnerable groups. These mechanisms included - a) Regular field monitoring and progress reviews by the project team to assess whether activities were implemented in an equitable, transparent, and inclusive manner. b) Beneficiary selection verification processes using predefined vulnerability and social inclusion criteria to ensure fair targeting of women, persons with disabilities, marginalized households, and climate-vulnerable communities in small island areas. c) Community consultations and participatory monitoring involving local communities, Union Parishads, and community groups to ensure affected populations could provide feedback and participate in decision-making processes. d) Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) allowing beneficiaries and community members to raise complaints, concerns, or protection-related issues confidentially and safely, with follow-up actions tracked by the project team. e) Periodic stakeholder review meetings with government counterparts, implementing partners, and local representatives to review compliance with safeguards, social inclusion, gender responsiveness, and rights-based implementation approaches, and f) Monitoring of gender equality and social inclusion indicators, including women's participation, access of vulnerable groups to project benefits, and equitable distribution of resources and services. 3. Information dissemination was enhanced through community meetings, awareness sessions, and local communication platforms to ensure beneficiaries have timely and transparent access to project-related information."
The proposed project is targeting communities where men occupy the majority of the leadership	Low	"1. The project integrated gender priorities identified through the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and implemented the Gender Action Plan (GAP) across all activities, with close monitoring by the PMU. 2. Targeted initiatives, including the

positions. There is, therefore, a risk that women will not benefit equitably from the proposed project's climate change adaptation and capacity-building interventions.		Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) conducted leadership training for the volunteers with a strong focus on female participants to enhance their leadership capacity. Additionally, the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) ensured that at least 50% of participants in farmers' training were women, promoting their active engagement in climate-resilient practices. In addition, business planning training modules are being developed with a specific emphasis on promoting women's entrepreneurship and leadership, enabling women to establish themselves as entrepreneurs and active economic contributors within their communities. 3. The Project Management Unit (PMU) closely monitored the implementation of the Gender Action Plan through regular follow-up and review processes, providing necessary feedback and guidance to ensure its effective execution and alignment with project objectives."
Local communities will be involved in the implementation and maintenance of climate change adaptation interventions. Therefore, local community members may be exposed to the risk of accidents while implementing the proposed project's climate change adaptation interventions.	Moderate	"1. All contractors and community implementation groups are required to strictly follow Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) guidelines, with compliance included as a key condition in work agreements and monitored through regular site inspections by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Project Management Unit (PMU) . 2. Safety focal persons were deployed at work sites to oversee activities and address risks in real time. 3. Awareness sessions were conducted at the work sites by the Construction Work Supervisors before start implementaion the field activities, emphasizing accident prevention, safe handling of materials, and emergency response procedures. 4. Moreover, the Construction Work Supervisors maintain a incident register to ensure proper reporting, documentation, and follow-up of accidents and near-miss events. "
There is a low risk that houses have been constructed in areas that conflict with the infrastructure interventions under Component 2 (Specifically Output 2.1). This may result in temporary resettlement while infrastructure interventions are completed.	Low	"1. Regular coordination meetings were held at the field level among Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and project staff to review progress and early idetification and resolution of potential site conflicts. 2. Proposed construction sites for both housing and infrastructure were validated through community consultations to strengthen local awareness and to avoid conflicts with existing or planned structures. 3. Clear demarcation of construction sites was carried out before implementation to ensure that housing and infrastructure activities remain within designated boundaries. 4. Construction Work Supervisors conducted regular site inspections to monitor ongoing works and immediately address any emerging overlap or alignment issues. 5. Construction activities were carefully sequenced for minimizing the need for any temporary relocation. However, continuous communication was maintained with beneficiary households to inform them about construction timelines and potential temporary impacts, allowing for better preparedness, ensuring support from the local community and reducing disruption."
"On-the-ground adaptation interventions (specifically EbA) will include the planting of species for enrichment and/or restoration of ecosystems. This could lead to long-term	Low	"1. The project only permits the native, locally appropriate, and climate-resilient plant species to maintain ecological balance and to support natural habitat restoration. 2. Regular environmental monitoring is conducted by the Construction Works Supervisors and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) engineers during implementation to ensure compliance with environmental safeguards and to promptly identify and address any unintended

alteration of natural habitats in terms of species assemblages and structure, which may result in various disturbances and negative environmental impacts. Adaptation interventions involving hard infrastructure will also be constructed – for example, the rehabilitation of damaged embankments (Activity 2.1.2.). Such interventions may result in the disturbance of small areas of natural habitat."		impacts."
There is a risk that adaptation interventions involving the construction of hard infrastructure – for example, the rehabilitation of damaged embankments (Activity 2.1.2.) could negatively impact biodiversity.	Low	"1. Construction activities were planned and implemented avoiding protected areas, wetlands, breeding grounds, and other ecologically important habitats wherever feasible. 2. Construction schedules were adjusted to avoid key breeding, nesting, and migration periods of local flora and fauna, thereby reducing disturbance to biodiversity. 3. BWDB followed controlled excavation, proper waste management, and prevention of pollution such as sediment runoff and oil leakage. 4. Regular environmental monitoring was carried out by Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) to ensure compliance with environmental safeguards and to address any unintended impacts promptly. Construction workers were provided with orientation by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) engineers and Construction Work Supervisors on biodiversity protection measures and informed about prohibited activities such as hunting, illegal tree cutting, and disturbance to wildlife."
Risks have been identified that are associated with the grey infrastructure interventions (Output 2.2.). These interventions include raising houses on plinths, repairing flood protection embankments and the construction of dual-purpose cluster house/storm shelters.	Moderate	"1. Construction activities were planned and implemented in a way that minimized land disturbance, avoided sensitive ecosystems, and reduced disruption to nearby households and livelihoods. 2. Climate-resilient and environmentally appropriate construction materials (Block Bricks) and techniques were used to ensure structural integrity and limit environmental impacts. 3. Proper waste management practices were enforced by Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) at all construction sites, including safe disposal of construction debris and prevention of water and soil contamination. Regular supervision and monitoring were carried out by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) engineers and field supervisors to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards during implementation. 4. Occupational health and safety measures were implemented for all workers, including the provision of PPE, safety training, and on-site supervision to reduce accident risks. 5. Project Management Unit (PMU) ensured the community engagement and consultation were undertaken before and during construction to ensure local participation, address grievances, and reduce potential social conflicts."

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
There is a risk that signing Letters of Agreement (LoA) with key partners, including the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), and a hiring a National NGO for livelihood support, may be delayed due to lengthy bureaucratic process. This could slow down field implementation and financial delivery.	Not Applicable	The Project signed Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with key implementing partners including Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), and Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) and onboarded a national NGO (NGO Forum) during the previous reporting period. As a result, this risk is no longer applicable and has been classified as "Not Applicable."
The project's timeframe may be hampered by the possibility that there won't be enough government land or Khash land available for the establishment of the Cluster houses and Adaptation Learning Centers, or that the acquisition of government land may take longer than expected.	Moderate	"1. To address the risk of delays related to the availability and acquisition of government (Khash) and community land for Cluster Houses and Adaptation Learning Centers, the project is coordinating with local administration and stakeholders. Several coordination meetings were also held with District Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners (Land), local government representatives, and community stakeholders to expedite the allocation process of government-owned Khash land. During the reporting period, four out of the twelve construction sites have been secured through community donations totaling 40 decimals of land. It is expected that an additional four plots (amounting to 45 decimals) will be secured by June 2026. The PMU, in collaboration with the Upazila Administration, is actively engaging with the community and the Ministry of Land to acquire the remaining four plots by September 2026. 2. Furthermore, in line with recommendations from the Project Steering Committee, the project engaged an individual consultant specializing in legal and environmental standards for infrastructure development. The consultant conducted multiple field visits and held consultations with key government officials, including the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Assistant Commissioner (Land), as well as local community members, to facilitate land-related processes. The consultant's contract will be further extended (no-cost extension) until September 2026 to ensure that all 12 construction sites are secured."
There is a risk that	Moderate	To mitigate this risk, the Project convened quarterly meetings of

implementation by key partners - Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) - due to lengthy procurement processes and institutional implementation constraints, will result in slower physical progress and financial absorption than planned under the LoA.		both the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Focal persons from the implementing agencies - Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and their relevant ministries were included in the PIC and PSC to strengthen accountability and ensure timely feedback. In addition, senior management of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) regularly raised this risk during discussions with the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and the Director General of the Department of Environment (DoE). The Project Director, together with other Project Management Unit (PMU) members, also held multiple coordination meetings and conducted joint field missions with partner agencies to accelerate activity implementation. As a result of these initiatives, IDCOL was able to swiftly complete the procurement process and sign an agreement with the firm for the installation of solar irrigation pumps and cold storage facilities, while BWDB accelerated the implementation of the embankment repair works.
---	--	---

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?

During the reporting period, a comprehensive review of the Project risks was undertaken based on the progress of implementation and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Two previously identified risks - namely (i) challenges in identifying climate-resilient livelihood options suitable for vulnerable populations, and (ii) the potential influence of government and local political leaders in the selection of beneficiaries - have been effectively addressed through targeted interventions and strengthened governance mechanisms. As a result, these risks are no longer applicable and have been classified as “Not Applicable.” With regards to the 1st risk on “challenges in identifying climate-resilient livelihoods options suitable for vulnerable populations” – the risk has been mitigated through a comprehensive assessment process, including evaluating the feasibility, viability, and sustainability of potential income-generating activities (IGAs), validating the selected IGAs with relevant public and private sector stakeholders, and conducting in-depth consultations with beneficiary households to assess their capacity and willingness to adopt these livelihood options. As a result of these measures, the risk has been effectively managed and is now considered "Not Applicable," compared to its previous classification as moderate risk. With regards to the 2nd risk of “potential influence of government and local political leaders in the selection of beneficiaries” – the risk has been effectively mitigated through a series of robust measures, including consultations with local elected representatives, community leaders, and local administration; and the establishment of beneficiary selection and approval committees with clear terms of reference; as well as the validation of beneficiary databases by relevant government officials at different levels, such as the Upazila Project Implementation Officer, Upazila Social Welfare Officer, and finally approved by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO). As a result of these interventions, the risk has been effectively managed and is now classified as “Not Applicable,” compared to its previous moderate-risk status. The remaining risks have been significantly mitigated through the implementation of appropriate risk management measures and are currently assessed as low to moderate: Climate variability and extreme events: While uncertainty regarding the intensity and frequency of climatic events remains, the integration of climate-resilient design standards, adaptive planning approaches, and continuous monitoring has reduced the potential impact on project interventions, including housing and infrastructure. As a result, the associated risks to the project timeline have been lowered. Environmental risks from EbA and infrastructure interventions: Potential disturbances to natural habitats due to ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) activities and grey infrastructure development have been

minimized through careful environmental screening, use of native species, controlled construction practices, and post-construction restoration measures. These actions have reduced the likelihood and severity of negative environmental impacts. Land availability and acquisition delays: The risk related to insufficient availability or delayed allocation of government (Khash) land and handover of community-donated land has been addressed through proactive engagement with local administration, identification of alternative land sources (including voluntary community contributions), and continuous coordination with relevant authorities. However, these efforts have not substantially reduced the risk of implementation delays. Overall, due to the effective implementation of mitigation measures and adaptive management practices, the residual risks are considered manageable and remain under continuous monitoring.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

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)	"Non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations may lead to legal disputes, community conflicts, delays in project implementation, and may negatively impact the project's reputation, sustainability, timely delivery, and overall performance."
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.	"1. Include specific clauses in the tender documents in all contracts requiring contractors, vendors and partners to comply with applicable laws and regulations. 2. Provide training/orientation to Project Staff, Construction Works Supervisors, Field Engineers, Contractors, Vendors and Partners on legal obligations and compliance requirements. "
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	" 1. Number of joint monitoring visits conducted 2. Number of official reports or checklists completed and submitted by government and/or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) staff, creating a formal record of compliance and quality assurance for each intervention. 3. Number of Environmental and Social Monitoring Report (ESMoR) submitted"
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established and enforced a strict code of conduct for all project staff and partners, combined with community awareness campaigns and safe, confidential reporting channels for any incidents. 2.

	Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) assigned for developing a detailed plan that outlines specific actions, responsibilities, and timelines for managing construction waste, sourcing sustainable materials, and mitigating pollution. They submit a monitoring report annually. 3. Implement and enforce strict safety protocols for all construction and project-related activities, including providing personal protective equipment (PPE) and regular safety training for all workers. 4. SEA assessment identified possible risks and appropriate mitigation measures. The project also ensured the implementation of all risk mitigation measures throughout the completion of project activities."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	" 1. Construction-Related Environmental Degradation 2. Exclusion and Social Inequity in Beneficiary Selection 3. Community and Occupational Health & Safety Risks 4. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) 5. Community Conflict and Grievances "
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	" 1. Minor Construction-Related Environmental Issues: Increase the frequency of informal spot-checks by partners and PMU staff on construction sites to provide immediate corrective guidance on waste segregation and erosion control. 2. Perceived Inequity in Beneficiary Selection: Conduct follow-up community meetings to re-communicate selection criteria and process; Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) focal points will be provided with clear documentation to explain selection outcomes. 3. Minor Health & Safety Incidents: Introduce a ""near-miss"" reporting system for workers and conduct monthly reviews by project supervisors to proactively address underlying risks and reinforce safety culture. 4. Enduring Risk of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): Maintain continuous vigilance through unannounced spot-checks to ensure visibility of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) posters and staff awareness of the code of conduct; integrate brief Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) reminders into all future community interactions. 5. Dissatisfaction During Grievance Resolution: Enhance the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process with proactive communication, including immediate acknowledgment, clear timelines, and interim updates to complainants. 6. Inconsistent Livelihood Waste Management: Implement a peer-to-peer learning program with ""champion"" beneficiaries mentoring others, and provide targeted follow-up and practical support to non-compliant households.. "
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
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)	" 1. The inequitable distribution of project benefits may lead to increased social conflicts. 2.The exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups from project opportunities may reinforces their disenfranchisement and limit them from accessing vital resources. 3. The local elites may control project decisions and capture the project resources and benefits. 4.The project could inadvertently exacerbate existing inequalities by further disadvantaging already vulnerable social and economic groups."
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.	" 1. A multi-stage, transparent beneficiary selection process was implemented using clear, poverty-based eligibility criteria, and the final list was publicly disclosed to prevent inequitable distribution. 2. Targeted consultations and outreach were conducted to ensure that women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups were aware of and could access project opportunities. 3. A multi-layer verification and public endorsement process for the beneficiary list was established, involving community and local government, to prevent elite capture. 4. A clear, accessible, and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established and publicized to manage and resolve disputes impartially before they could escalate into conflict. 5. A gender action plan was developed and implemented to ensure project activities actively reduced, rather than exacerbated, existing inequalities."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	"1. Number of complaints reported regarding beneficiary selection 2. Percentage of registered grievances that are satisfactorily resolved within the project's specified timeframe. 3.Percentage of women, youth, and representatives from minority groups participating in community consultation and decision-making meetings."
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"1. To ensure benefits reached the most deserving individuals, a transparent, multi-stage selection process was designed and implemented. Clear, poverty-based eligibility criteria were established with special priority given to female-headed households and persons with disabilities. These criteria were publicly shared in community meetings to ensure widespread understanding. The process involved multiple layers of verification, culminating in the public disclosure of the final beneficiary list to

foster accountability and community trust. 2. Proactive measures were taken to guarantee the meaningful inclusion of all marginalized groups, which involved targeted outreach and dedicated consultation sessions. These meetings were specifically held for women, remote households, women-headed households, and persons with disabilities to not only inform them of project opportunities but also to actively listen to their unique needs and barriers to participation. The feedback gathered was used to adapt project activities, leading to concrete and measurable outcomes in equity and empowerment. This commitment resulted in 76.6% of all Income-generating activities (IGAs) beneficiaries being women, and 50% of participants in climate-resilient agriculture training being female. Furthermore, the project focused on leadership development, with 37.97% of CPP female volunteers included in leadership training. The focus on vulnerability was also evident in the inclusion of persons with disabilities, who constituted 7.17% of all Income-generating activities (IGAs) beneficiaries, and women-headed households (including widows, divorced, or abandoned women), who made up 10% of beneficiaries. The project also identified and included the 14 individuals from ethnic minority groups living within the project area, ensuring comprehensive outreach. 3. To safeguard against the risk of elite capture, a robust, multi-layer verification system was put in place for the beneficiary list. After initial selection based on agreed criteria, the list was first reviewed and validated by a committee of community stakeholders. Following this, it was submitted for formal endorsement by the local government representative, adding a crucial layer of official oversight. This multi-step process ensured that the final list was legitimate and that benefits were not diverted to powerful or well-connected individuals. 4. A clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established and widely publicized throughout the project area. This system provided a safe and reliable channel for any community member to voice concerns, lodge complaints, or report disputes related to the project. All grievances were formally recorded, impartially reviewed, and addressed in a timely manner, which proved critical in resolving conflicts before they could escalate and in maintaining social harmony. 5. To ensure the project actively reduced, rather than worsened, existing inequalities, a dedicated gender assessment conducted in reporting period and executed. This plan guided all project activities to be socially sensitive and inclusive. It included specific targets for female participation,

	tailored support for vulnerable households, and continuous monitoring to assess the project's impact on different social groups, thereby ensuring a positive and equitable outcome for the entire community. "
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	" 1. The risk that project benefits would be unfairly distributed, leading to social tension. 2. The risk that marginalized groups would be left out of project opportunities. "
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	"1. To ensure the equitable outcomes are sustained, post-project benefit monitoring and spot-checks will be conducted annually for the next two years. 2. A final round of community feedback sessions will be organized, specifically targeting the most vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities) to capture any final lessons learned and identify remaining barriers"
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)	" The exclusion of marginalized groups from project opportunities could reinforce their disenfranchisement and prevent them from accessing vital resources. The inequitable distribution of project benefits could lead to increased social tension and resentment within the community, disproportionately affecting marginalized groups."
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.	" Targeted outreach and dedicated consultations were conducted to ensure marginalized groups were informed of and could access project opportunities. A multi-stage, publicly disclosed beneficiary selection process was implemented using clear, poverty-based criteria and multi-stakeholder verification. "
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	" 1. Percentage of project beneficiaries from specific marginalized groups, including women , persons with disabilities , and women-headed households 2. A publicly disclosed and officially endorsed beneficiary list, verified by both community committees and local government representatives, is available as evidence of the process."
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	" 1. To prevent exclusion, the project conducted dedicated outreach and consultation sessions specifically for marginalized groups like women and persons with disabilities. This ensured they were not only informed of project opportunities but also allowed the project to adapt its activities based on their unique needs and feedback, guaranteeing their

	ability to participate and benefit. 2. To ensure fair distribution, a multi-stage, publicly disclosed selection process was used with clear poverty criteria that prioritized the most vulnerable. The final beneficiary list was verified by both community committees and local government representatives before being made public, a process designed to prevent elite capture and build community trust."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	" 1. While the project successfully included a high number of individuals from marginalized groups, a minor residual impact is the risk that the empowerment and participation dynamics might not be sustained after the project's formal closure. 2. Although the transparent selection process was highly effective in preventing elite capture and ensuring equitable distribution, a low residual impact is the potential for community resentment from non-beneficiaries who were borderline-eligible."
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	" 1. A final handover workshop will be facilitated to connect this network with local government bodies, establishing them as a permanent advisory resource for future development planning and ensuring their voices continue to be heard. 2. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework has been designed to track the participation and benefit distribution across different population groups, with a particular focus on marginalized and vulnerable segments. Disaggregated data (by gender, ethnicity, disability, and other relevant markers) are collected to assess the inclusiveness of project implementation. "

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)	" Although no specific activities were included in the project design to directly address human rights, the project undertook initiatives to support and uphold them. It contributed to improving food security through the implementation of income-generating activities, with a focus on the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups. Additionally, the project ensured beneficiaries' participation in various decision-making processes and facilitated their access to information regarding project implementation."
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	" Building on this approach, the project continued to integrate human rights principles throughout its implementation. Emphasis was placed on ensuring equality, non-discrimination, and inclusion,

safeguard measures by activity.	particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups, in accessing project benefits. Beneficiary selection processes were regularly reviewed through participatory community consultations to uphold fairness, transparency, and accountability. The project has completed technical training for 6,500 beneficiaries across different income-generating activity (IGA) trades to accelerate their income. In addition, materials have been distributed to around 2,000 beneficiaries, helping to strengthen their livelihoods and improve food security. In addition, the project strengthened mechanisms for participation and access to information, enabling beneficiaries to actively engage in decision-making processes and voice their concerns. Feedback and grievance redress systems were reinforced to ensure that rights holders could seek redress and that their concerns were addressed in a timely and transparent manner. Ongoing stakeholder engagement further supported the promotion of human rights by fostering inclusive dialogue, strengthening community ownership, and ensuring that project interventions remained responsive to the needs and priorities of all groups."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	" 1. Percentage of beneficiaries, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, who report equitable and non-discriminatory access to project benefits. "
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	" 1. The project ensured non-discriminatory beneficiary selection by applying transparent criteria and prioritizing marginalized and vulnerable households, including women-headed households and persons with disabilities. 2. Community-based grievance redress mechanisms were established and made accessible to all beneficiaries, ensuring their right to voice concerns and seek timely resolution in a safe and transparent manner. 3. Information related to project activities, entitlements, and selection criteria was publicly shared through community meetings and notice boards, ensuring beneficiaries' right to access information. 4. Women and marginalized groups were actively involved in planning and decision-making processes to uphold their right to participation and inclusion in project interventions. 5. Targeted support was provided to vulnerable households to improve access to safe water and food resources, reinforcing their basic human rights to survival and dignity. 6. Regular monitoring was conducted to ensure that project benefits were distributed equitably and that no group was excluded or discriminated against during implementation. 7. Engagement with local leaders and institutions was strengthened to promote accountability and uphold the protection of rights for

	vulnerable and marginalized populations."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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)	" There is a risk that income-generating activities (IGAs) may not equally benefit women if they lack control over productive assets, financial resources, or decision-making within the household. Limited mobility and safety concerns for women, particularly in remote or embankment areas, may hinder their participation in project activities and access to services."
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.	" A gender assessment was conducted in September 2025 to better understand gender dynamics in the project area. Based on the findings, a Action Plan was developed to promote and strengthen gender equality. The project also strictly follows the guidelines of the Gender Action Plan during the implementation of activities. It reassesses gender-related risks and revises risk treatment measures to address potential issues. Formal documentation has been submitted to the UNDP Country Office, while ensuring that risk mitigation measures are effectively applied throughout activity implementation. "
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of women with equal access to resources, opportunities and benefits from the project.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"During the reporting period, the project provided technical training to strengthen women's skills, reaching 76.6% of female Income-generating activities (IGAs) beneficiaries. Additionally, 42.4% of female Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers received leadership training to enhance their capacity, particularly in disaster preparedness and response. Women's participation was further promoted, with 49.3% representation in climate-resilient agriculture training. Overall, the project consistently ensured meaningful participation of women across all interventions in line with the Gender Action Plan. It also maintained the implementation of relevant risk mitigation measures throughout project activities to address identified gender-related risks effectively."

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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 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)	" Due to the limited availability of skilled labor on small islands, there is a risk that workers may be engaged without formal contracts, fair wages, or clear working conditions. Informal employment practices can lead to violations of core labour rights, including the right to fair remuneration, safe working environments, and reasonable working hours. Additionally, vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and seasonal laborers may face unequal access to employment opportunities, wage discrimination, or exclusion from decision-making processes. In some cases, the absence of worker representation or grievance mechanisms may prevent workers from raising concerns about unsafe conditions or unfair treatment."
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.	" To address potential risks to core labor rights, all project-related construction activities strictly followed the work orders and labor guidelines established by LGED and BWDB, which are responsible for ensuring labor standards at project sites. During the reporting period, routine field supervision was carried out by LGED and BWDB engineers to verify compliance with core labour standards, including respect for fundamental workers' rights. "
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of labor safeguard compliance checks conducted by engineers and senior management during the reporting period confirming zero incidence of child labor, forced labor, and workplace discrimination, with evidence of equal participation of women in wage employment.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	" 1. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) ensured that all workers engaged in the project are employed under formal agreements with clear terms and conditions, including fair wages, safe working hours, and occupational health and safety provisions. 2. The project continued to promote inclusive employment practices by ensuring that

	women had equal opportunities to participate as wage labourers. Workplace practices were monitored to prevent any form of discrimination in recruitment or occupation. The project maintained a strict policy of zero tolerance for child labour and ensured that no forced or compulsory labour was involved in any project activities. In addition, multi-level monitoring mechanisms were applied throughout implementation to regularly check adherence to these safeguard requirements and to ensure consistent compliance in the field."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
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)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
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.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
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)	There is a low-level risk that some households may be located within areas targeted for climate-resilient housing construction and embankment strengthening works along the Teesta River. In such cases,

	temporary relocation of affected households may be required during the implementation period to facilitate safe and uninterrupted construction 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.	During the reporting period, BWDB effectively managed resettlement-related risks, ensuring that no permanent household relocation was required. In cases where climate-resilient housing construction necessitated temporary displacement, households were supported to temporarily relocate within the vicinity. Contractors, in coordination with household members, facilitated the safe shifting of existing structures. Reusable materials from old houses were utilized to minimize additional costs, and temporary living arrangements were established through joint efforts, ensuring quick restoration of normal living conditions.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of people temporarily displaced during the construction of climate resilient houses and embankment.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"Through proactive planning, consultation meetings conducted by the construction works supervisor appointed by the project, and continuous on-site coordination, the project successfully avoided involuntary displacement. During the reporting period, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) carefully managed and mitigated potential risks related to household relocation, ensuring that no permanent resettlement was required for any affected families. In cases where climate-resilient housing construction required temporary relocation, affected households were supported to shift their living arrangements to nearby safe locations. Contractors worked closely with household members to carefully dismantle and relocate existing structures. Reusable materials from the original houses were systematically salvaged and reused in temporary setups, thereby minimizing additional costs. Households and construction workers jointly carried out the relocation process, ensuring efficient and timely completion of temporary arrangements. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was also rolled out at the project locations to address concerns promptly, reduce potential risks, and ensure timely acknowledgment and resolution of any complaints raised by community members. This coordinated approach enabled families to maintain continuity of daily life with minimal disruption while construction activities progressed smoothly."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	NA

will be taken	
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)	"Field-level ecosystem-based adaptation activities will include planting of selected species to support ecosystem restoration and enhancement. While these interventions are designed to improve environmental resilience, they may gradually influence local habitat composition and structure over time, potentially leading to minor shifts in vegetation patterns and ecological balance. In addition, climate-resilient infrastructure works such as embankment strengthening and rehabilitation may involve limited and localized land disturbance during construction. These temporary disturbances are expected to be small in scale and confined to specific work areas, with minimal and short-term impacts on surrounding natural habitats."
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.	"Prioritized planting of native and locally adapted species for ecosystem enrichment or restoration to minimize disruption to natural species assemblages and maintain ecological balance. Designed infrastructure interventions (e.g., embankment rehabilitation) to minimize the footprint and disturbance to natural habitats, limiting clearing and excavation to only what is essential. Applied environmentally safe construction practices, such as proper waste management, erosion control, and sedimentation prevention during embankment rehabilitation or other hard infrastructure works. Ensured all interventions comply with national environmental regulations and obtain necessary permits before initiating construction or planting activities."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of ecosystem-based adaptation sites and embankment rehabilitation locations monitored for environmental compliance
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"1. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) conducted environmental assessments prior to implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) activities and hard infrastructure interventions to identify sensitive habitats, species, and ecological risks. 2. Based on this assessment they designed infrastructure interventions (e.g., embankment) to minimize the footprint and disturbance to natural habitats, limiting clearing and excavation to only

	what is essential. 3. Project partner Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) carefully ensured environmentally safe construction practices, such as proper waste management, erosion control, and sedimentation prevention during embankment rehabilitation or other hard infrastructure works. 4. Project engineer and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) supervision engineer regularly visited the site and ensured the construction are being constructed as per design."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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)	There is a low likelihood that construction of climate-resilient infrastructure, including embankment strengthening works and resilient housing facilities, may result in localized and temporary disturbance to surrounding ecological conditions. Any such effects are expected to be minor, site-specific, and short-term in nature, with limited influence on overall biodiversity due to the controlled implementation approach and mitigation measures applied during construction.
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.	"During the reporting period, biodiversity considerations were systematically integrated into the planning and implementation of adaptation interventions. Site selection for ecosystem-based and infrastructure activities was carried out through a participatory process, supported by technical screening and field validation to avoid ecologically sensitive areas. IWM regularly monitored the situations to ensure that construction and restoration activities were carried out with minimal ecological disturbance. Regular field monitoring was conducted by BWDB and LGED engineers to observe vegetation conditions and nearby habitats, with corrective measures applied where necessary to reduce any localized impacts. In addition, contractors were oriented on environmental safeguard requirements prior to commencement of works, and compliance was reinforced through routine supervision to ensure that biodiversity conservation principles were maintained throughout implementation."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact	1. Incidents of oil and fuel spill

identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"1. Since the construction work does not generate or release any harmful substances or waste into natural water bodies or the surrounding environment therefore it is not causing any adverse impacts on biodiversity or ecosystem. 2. The Project permits only the local and indigenous species for planting of species for enrichment and/or restoration of ecosystems. The use of exotic species is strictly prohibited and species from the other context of the country is strongly discouraged. 3. Project partners (Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)) ensured environmentally friendly design practices for construction works. For example, they avoided the use of mud bricks and instead used block bricks for the construction of climate-resilient houses, promoting durability and reducing environmental impact."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
11. Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
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)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
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.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
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)	No appreciable risk
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 measures necessary
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	N/A
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	No appreciable risk
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 measures necessary
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	N/A
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	No appreciable risk
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.	N/A
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	N/A
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	NA
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA
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)	Risks have been identified that are associated with the grey infrastructure interventions (Output 2.2.). These interventions include raising houses on plinths, repairing flood protection embankments and the construction of dual-purpose cluster house/storm shelters.
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.	" Conducted site-specific environmental and social assessments before construction to identify potential risks related to land use, displacement, and ecological disturbance. Ensured all infrastructure (raised plinths, embankments, cluster houses) follows climate-resilient and disaster-resistant design standards to minimize future risks. Engaged local communities, including vulnerable groups, in planning and decision-making to ensure that interventions meet their needs and avoid conflicts."
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	"1. Presence of spoils, solid wastes, construction debris, hazardous materials, landfill material, waterlogging, and dust 2. Incidence of solid waste in the drain, natural water flow, and outlet. "
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	"During the reporting period, the project ensured that all relevant environmental codes and standards were followed in the design and construction of grey infrastructure interventions. In compliance with national legislation and the Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund (AF), comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) were conducted at selected sites. Based on the findings, site-specific Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) were developed and implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities. Partners (Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)) have ensured all infrastructure (raised plinths, embankments, cluster houses) follows climate-resilient and disaster-resistant design standards to minimize future risks. Embankment Management Group (EMG) members have been identified. To finalize this process, the project will organize multiple consultation meetings."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	NA
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	NA

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	No
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	

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?	"Arrangements put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) safeguard measures: 1. The project conducted periodic Environmental and Social (E&S) risk reassessments, and updated risk treatment measures accordingly to ensure timely mitigation of identified Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESP) risks and reduce potential impacts. 2. The United Nations
---	---

	Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst conducted quarterly reviews of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) risks and followed up on the implementation status of mitigation measures. In addition, an offline risk register was maintained, and all risk mitigation actions were regularly updated in UNDP's Quantum system and Transparency Dashboard to ensure compliance and traceability. 3. A consultant carried out multiple field visits and consultations with relevant government officials and community members to ensure compliance with Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) requirements and to strengthen safeguard implementation at the field level. 4.b Community consultations and stakeholder engagement sessions were undertaken to ensure that affected and potentially impacted groups, including vulnerable populations, were informed and their feedback was incorporated into project decision-making processes. 5. The Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan was prepared by the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM), and routine monitoring visits were conducted in the project area. The findings were integrated into routine project implementation activities, ensuring that contractors and implementing partners adhered to safeguard requirements during field operations. 6. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was operationalized to allow communities and stakeholders to raise concerns related to environmental and social impacts, ensuring timely response and resolution. 7. Capacity-building sessions and orientation on Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) requirements were provided to project staff and implementing partners to strengthen safeguard compliance and ensure consistent application across all activities."
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?	" 1. To acquire government-owned khas land for constructing the Adaptation Learning Center, the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) issued a letter to the District Commissioner of Rangpur. The Department of Environment (DoE) also issued a No Objection Certificate (NOC) to the project for acquiring the land, with the condition that all environmental, social, and biodiversity safeguard standards must be maintained. 2. The Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO) of Gangachara and Charfession mobilized local elites and Union Parishad Chairmen to arrange temporary settlements for the beneficiaries of Climate Resilient Houses (CRH)."
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?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

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

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?	Yes

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
On 05 February 2026, Mst. Kajla Begum, a resident of Char Esorkul, Ward 9, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, submitted a grievance reporting the mortality of five chickens provided under the project.	"Project field teams conducted visits to all the affected beneficiary households to assess the situation. In cases of sick chickens, beneficiaries were advised to promptly contact the respective Upazila Livestock Officer (ULO) who provided necessary technical guidance and treatment support. Prescriptions from the Veterinary Surgeon (VS) were shared with the beneficiaries to ensure appropriate care. Regular follow-up veterinary support was maintained to monitor the health condition of the chickens and to prevent further mortality. Additionally, trained para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide doorstep services and a WhatsApp group (with para-vet) was established to ensure continuous communication, timely advisory support and rapid response to emerging issues. "	Resolved
On 04 February 2026, Mst. Lima Akter from Mandhain	"Project field teams conducted visits to all the affected beneficiary households to assess the situation. In cases of	Resolved

Village, Ward 7, Lokkhitari Union, Gongachara, Rangpur, lodged a complaint regarding the mortality of six chickens distributed through the project.	sick chickens, beneficiaries were advised to promptly contact the respective Upazila Livestock Officer (ULO) who provided necessary technical guidance and treatment support. Prescriptions from the Veterinary Surgeon (VS) were shared with the beneficiaries to ensure appropriate care. Regular follow-up veterinary support was maintained to monitor the health condition of the chickens and to prevent further mortality. Additionally, trained para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide doorstep services and a WhatsApp group (with para-vet) was established to ensure continuous communication, timely advisory support and rapid response to emerging issues. "	
On 05 February 2026, Mst. Achia Begum, residing in Pashim Isli, Ward 3, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, reported the mortality of seven project-supported chickens.	"Project field teams conducted visits to all the affected beneficiary households to assess the situation. In cases of sick chickens, beneficiaries were advised to promptly contact the respective Upazila Livestock Officer (ULO) who provided necessary technical guidance and treatment support. Prescriptions from the Veterinary Surgeon (VS) were shared with the beneficiaries to ensure appropriate care. Regular follow-up veterinary support was maintained to monitor the health condition of the chickens and to prevent further mortality. Additionally, trained para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide doorstep services and a WhatsApp group (with para-vet) was established to ensure continuous communication, timely advisory support and rapid response to emerging issues. "	Resolved
On 09 March 2026, Mst. Habiba Sultana, a resident of Mandhain Village, Ward 7, Lokkhitari Union, Gongachara, Rangpur, raised a grievance concerning the mortality of six ducklings received from the project.	"An immediate field visit was conducted and para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide treatment and advisory support in coordination with the Upazila Livestock Office (ULO). Dead duckling samples were collected and sent to the ULO for post-mortem examination. Based on veterinary guidance, appropriate treatment and preventive measures were implemented. Beneficiaries were also provided with technical advice on improved feeding, housing and management practices in line with prescribed recommendations. "	Resolved
On 11 March 2026, Md. Abdul Rouf from Mandhain Village, Ward 7, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, submitted a complaint regarding the mortality of four ducklings provided under the livelihood support component.	"An immediate field visit was conducted and para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide treatment and advisory support in coordination with the Upazila Livestock Office (ULO). Dead duckling samples were collected and sent to the ULO for post-mortem examination. Based on veterinary guidance, appropriate treatment and preventive measures were implemented. Beneficiaries were also provided with technical advice on improved feeding, housing and management practices in line with prescribed recommendations. "	Resolved
On 11 March 2026, Mst. Sorjon Begum, residing in Paschim Mohipur, Ward 4, Lokkhitari Union, Gongachara, Rangpur, reported the mortality of eight ducklings supported by the	"An immediate field visit was conducted and para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide treatment and advisory support in coordination with the Upazila Livestock Office (ULO). Dead duckling samples were collected and sent to the ULO for post-mortem examination. Based on veterinary guidance, appropriate	Resolved

project.	treatment and preventive measures were implemented. Beneficiaries were also provided with technical advice on improved feeding, housing and management practices in line with prescribed recommendations. "	
On 21 March 2026, Mst. Rahana Begum, a resident of Char Buridangi, Ward 6, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, submitted a grievance reporting the mortality of one goat due to suspected PPR/CCPP disease.	A field visit was conducted to assess the situation. Goat mortalities were verified through household visits and inspection of burial sites. Paravets were mobilized to provide treatment in coordination with the Sub-Assistant Livestock Officer and cases were reported to the Upazila Livestock Office. Following the assessment, prescriptions were provided and beneficiaries were advised to implement quarantine measures, ensure proper treatment and preventive actions and adopt improved livestock management practices.	Resolved
On 21 March 2026, Md. Dulu Mia from Mandain Village, Ward 6, Lokkhitari Union, Gongachara, Rangpur, lodged a complaint regarding the mortality of one goat suspected to be affected by PPR/CCPP disease.	"A field visit was conducted to assess the situation. Goat mortalities were verified through household visits and inspection of burial sites. Paravets were mobilized to provide treatment in coordination with the Sub-Assistant Livestock Officer and cases were reported to the Upazila Livestock Office. Following the assessment, prescriptions were provided and beneficiaries were advised to implement quarantine measures, ensure proper treatment and preventive actions and adopt improved livestock management practices. "	Resolved
On 22 March 2026, Mst. Anicha Begum, residing in Purbo Mohipur, Ward 6, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, raised a grievance concerning the mortality of one goat due to suspected PPR/CCPP disease.	"An immediate field visit was conducted and para-veterinarians were mobilized to provide treatment and advisory support in coordination with the Upazila Livestock Office (ULO). Dead duckling samples were collected and sent to the ULO for post-mortem examination. Based on veterinary guidance, appropriate treatment and preventive measures were implemented. Beneficiaries were also provided with technical advice on improved feeding, housing and management practices in line with prescribed recommendations. "	Resolved
On 12 March 2026, Mst. Fatema Begum, a resident of Joy Ram Oja, Ward 8, Lokkhitari Union under Gongachara Upazila, Rangpur, submitted a grievance reporting the mortality of one goat due to suspected PPR/CCPP disease.	A field visit was conducted to assess the situation. Goat mortalities were verified through household visits and inspection of burial sites. Paravets were mobilized to provide treatment in coordination with the Sub-Assistant Livestock Officer and cases were reported to the Upazila Livestock Office. Following the assessment, prescriptions were provided and beneficiaries were advised to implement quarantine measures, ensure proper treatment and preventive actions and adopt improved livestock management practices.	Resolved

Comments

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
Output 2.1. Climate-resilient mini-disaster shelter/cluster houses built to protect life and prevent asset loss.	Output	Number of dual-purpose cluster house/ disaster shelters constructed and in use.	0	50%	Poor
Output 2.4. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) modernised and expanded to provide timely cyclone early warning and response at scale.	Output	Number of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers trained	0	Increase female representation in CPP by at least 25% (out of ~2,500 CPP volunteers trained in Mujibnagar)	Good
Output 3.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented	Output	Number of people trained in climate-resilient agricultural practices.	0	Include at least 25% female representation, but aim is for a minimum of 50% in 64 field school trainings held in Mujibnagar and Lakshmitari.	Good
Output 3.2 Diversified livelihoods supported at the village level.	Output	Number of people provided with technology, skills and materials to make their livelihoods climate resilient.	0	Minimum 50% female beneficiaries out of ~6,500 people provided with technology, skills and materials to make their livelihood climate resilient.	Good
Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate	Output	Number of people reached by awareness-raising campaigns	0	Minimum 50% women population out of 75% of the population in the	Poor

resilient approaches and strategies				target areas reached by awareness campaigns	
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	---	--

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
Not applicable/ to be completed at final PPR		NA/ to be completed at final PPR

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP

" A risk reassessment for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted in February 2026. The purpose of this reassessment was to identify potential SEA risks within the project and to incorporate risk mitigation strategies into the corporate risk log. Three gender and PSEA-related risks were identified, and corresponding risk treatments have been defined and are being tracked regularly. As part of project-level preventive measures, PSEA information and awareness-related visual materials have been designed and prominently displayed in project locations both in the local Project Office and the Partners' office to raise awareness among community members and project stakeholders. To ensure a strong focus on gender equality and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), UNDP project staff have completed refresher training from the country office on gender equality, PSEA, and gender mainstreaming. The project also extends this commitment to its partners, ensuring their staff are oriented on these crucial topics. Furthermore, messages promoting gender equality and PSEA are consistently integrated and shared during community consultation meetings, technical training sessions, and other community-level events. In line with UNDP's corporate requirements, the project team also completed the annual Gender Marker reporting for the current year, continuing the practice from the previous reporting cycle. This process involved a comprehensive review of the gender marker justification, its alignment with budget allocations, and an updated assessment of the gender marker score to better reflect the project's actual contributions and results related to gender equality. During this reporting period, the project successfully implemented its Gender Strategy and Action Plan

	(GAP), making good progress in promoting gender equity, women's empowerment, and preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). The project has surpassed its key targets, ensuring substantial female participation and benefit from interventions. "
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?	"During the reporting period, supporting partners, e.g., Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) and NGO Forum put in place comprehensive arrangements to comply with the Gender Policy (GP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Gender considerations were systematically integrated into all stages of project planning, execution, and monitoring to ensure gender-responsive operations. Targeted capacity-building initiatives were conducted, including leadership training by the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and technical training on income-generating activities (IGA) with necessary inputs provided by the NGO Forum, with priority given to women's participation. Institutional mechanisms were strengthened to support women's meaningful engagement in project activities and decision-making processes. In addition, robust monitoring systems were established to track progress and ensure accountability in achieving gender equality outcomes, thereby promoting inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits for women. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) strengthened efforts to promote gender inclusion in Leadership Capacity Building Training conducted across seven Upazilas of Bhola district. In this reporting period, female participation increased to 42.4% (393 of 908 participants), well above the minimum target of 25%. In addition, the Executing Entity (EE) maintained regular oversight of CPP to ensure that female volunteers received their entitled shares, in line with the project's commitment to gender equality and inclusion. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) to promote women's participation in farmers' training activities. As a result, women accounted for 49.3% of total trainees (1,418 out of 2700), thereby surpassing the targeted 50% threshold. The Executing Entity (EE) ensured this achievement by systematically reviewing participant records and guiding the farmer group selection process to maintain fairness, transparency, and gender balance. The Executing Entity (EE) coordinated with the NGO Forum to ensure that 76.6% of the trainees of the total income-generating

	activities (IGA) trainees were women. Compliance was verified by reviewing participant lists and overseeing the beneficiary selection process. During the reporting period, the Executing Entity (EE) strengthened mechanisms to ensure effective compliance with the Gender Policy (GP) and full implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Strategic oversight was maintained through close collaboration with the Implementing Entity (IE), with regular guidance and reviews provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office Gender Analyst, Project Implementation Committee (PIC), and Project Steering Committee (PSC) to address emerging gender-related issues. The Project Director (PD), together with the designated Gender Focal Point, conducted systematic assessments of gender-focused activities to ensure they remained aligned with the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Adaptation Fund's (AF) Gender Policy (GP). In parallel, practical measures were implemented to enhance women's participation and leadership, including targeted training, technical support, and access to project resources, while monitoring arrangements were strengthened to track progress, ensure accountability, and promote equitable outcomes across all project components."
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 used
---	---	---------------------------------

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
At the end of the Project, 293 climate-resilient houses will be constructed, 500 HHs provisioned with the rainwater harvesting system and 30 solar nano-grids installed for 300 to 450 houses.	Outcome 4	The target for this reporting period is to construct 150 climate-resilient houses and provisioned with a rainwater harvesting system.	Delayed		Marginally Unsatisfactory
At the end of the Project, 10 dual-purpose cluster houses will be constructed; 24 km of embankments repaired and strengthened at Gangachara Upazila; 8 climate hazard and vulnerability maps produced; 5927 CPP volunteers trained; 7 existing cyclone shelters and 10 cluster houses provisioned with CPP equipment in Mujibnagar.~2,500 CPP volunteers provided with personal cyclone preparedness equipment; 8 mobile floating medical units procured and provisioned; 6 additional islands equipped with CPP Equipment.	Outcome 1	The targets for this reporting period are: construction of five dual-purpose cluster houses; 16 km of riverbank repaired and strengthened; 3000 CPP volunteers trained and equipped with CPP equipment.	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory
Within the Project period, 6500 people provided with climate-resilient livelihoods; 7500 farmers trained and 64 field school sessions held; 4 solar cold storage units installed; and 80 hectares of land irrigated through 6 solar irrigation pumps.	Outcome 6	The target for this reporting period is: 4500 people provided with climate-resilient livelihoods; 3000 Farmers trained, install solar irrigation pumps and cold storage.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Within the Project period, 250 government staff will be trained to incorporate climate risk into their operational activities; 2 adaptation innovation & learning centres established; 75% of the population in the target areas reached by awareness campaigns; 10 manuals and brochures developed on CCA, resilient livelihood, climate-smart agriculture etc.	Outcome 3	The target for this reporting period is to finalize the location of the Adaptation Learning Centres and prepare five manuals.	Delayed		Unsatisfactory

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

Name	Email
------	-------

Sarder M Asaduzzaman	sarder.asaduzzaman@undp.org
Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps. "The Project's performance during the fifth PPR period was rated Marginally Unsatisfactory due to significant implementation delays, mainly caused by prolonged signing of LoAs with key partners, lengthy government procurement processes, approvals for revised activities and areas, TAPP revisions, and land-related bureaucratic constraints. Despite these challenges, the Project achieved notable results, including the construction of climate-resilient houses, riverbank strengthening, farmer and volunteer training, livelihood support, and the development of training materials. Corrective measures - such as revised work planning, strengthened monitoring, completion of the MTR, and approval of an 18-month no-cost extension - are now in place, and accelerated field-level implementation is critical to recover lost time and achieve Project outcomes. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommended shifting the project toward targeted, demand-driven, and sustainability-focused interventions. Key recommendations include transitioning to household solar AC - DC systems, selective deployment of rainwater harvesting, prioritizing quality embankments with community management, strengthening actionable early warning systems, and promoting integrated, market-linked livelihood support. It also emphasizes results-based planning, adaptive management, institutional learning through Adaptation Learning Centres, and community-based awareness approaches. UNDP management has agreed to all recommendations and outlined time-bound actions to accelerate implementation, improve accountability, and maximize impact. Key measures include revising implementation approaches based on actual needs, enhancing monitoring and planning, establishing learning centers, ensuring formal asset handover and sustainability mechanisms, exploring financing options, and strengthening gender equality by promoting women's leadership and participation. To improve the next PPR rating, the Project will implement mid-term evaluation recommendations, closely monitor progress, and regularly share risks with the PIC and PSC while seeking guidance from UNDP experts if required. Implementing partners and DoE will jointly review performance and revise agreements, workplans, and budgets as needed. Facilitate the MoEFCC to organize a few inter-ministerial meetings to address bottlenecks to ensure the timely completion of the Project. The project should also review the TAPP for better efficiency and value for money. The Project will emphasize developing a comprehensive sustainability and exit plan with stakeholder approval in the future. "	

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator					
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
At the end of the Project, 293 climate-resilient houses will be constructed, 500 HHs provisioned with the rainwater harvesting system and 30 solar nano-grids installed for 300 to 450 houses.	Outcome 4	The target for this reporting period is to construct 150 climate-resilient houses and provisioned with a rainwater harvesting system.	Delayed		Marginally Unsatisfactory
At the end of the Project, 10 dual-purpose cluster houses will be constructed; 24 km of embankments repaired and strengthened at Gangachara Upazila; 8 climate hazard and vulnerability maps produced; 5927 CPP volunteers trained; 7 existing cyclone shelters and 10 cluster houses provisioned with CPP equipment in	Outcome 1	The targets for this reporting period are: construction of five dual-purpose cluster houses; 16 km of riverbank repaired and strengthened; 3000 CPP volunteers	Delayed		Marginally Satisfactory

Mujibnagar.~2,500 CPP volunteers provided with personal cyclone preparedness equipment; 8 mobile floating medical units procured and provisioned; 6 additional islands equipped with CPP Equipment.		trained and equipped with CPP equipment.			
Within the Project period, 6500 people provided with climate-resilient livelihoods; 7500 farmers trained and 64 field school sessions held; 4 solar cold storage units installed; and 80 hectares of land irrigated through 6 solar irrigation pumps.	Outcome 6	The target for this reporting period is: 4500 people provided with climate-resilient livelihoods; 3000 Farmers trained, install 2 solar irrigation pumps and 1 cold storage.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Within the Project period, 250 government staff will be trained to incorporate climate risk into their operational activities; 2 adaptation innovation & learning centres established; 75% of the population in the target areas reached by awareness campaigns; 10 manuals and brochures developed on CCA, resilient livelihood, climate-smart agriculture etc.	Outcome 3	The target for this reporting period is to finalize the location of the Adaptation Learning Centres and prepare five manuals.	Delayed		Unsatisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Bablu Kumer Barua	bablu.kumer.barua@undp.org	UNDP Bangladesh

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

"The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) of the Government of Bangladesh approved the Project on 17 January 2023, followed by the approval of the Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) on 25 April 2023. Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) appointed the Project Director and Deputy Project Director on 7 June 2023. Although the Project's official start date is the date of the Inception Workshop (29 June 2021), the Department of Environment (DoE), as the National Executing Agency, was unable to initiate implementation until the TAPP was approved and the Project Director was appointed. During the reporting period, the Project achieved several notable results, including the construction of 81 climate resilient houses, handover of land for four cluster houses, repair and strengthening of approximately nine kilometers of vulnerable riverbank, training of 3601 farmers on climate smart agricultural technologies and 35 field sessions, training of 927 CPP volunteers, provision of livelihood support to 6,500 beneficiaries, and development of 16 training modules, among other achievements. However, the prolonged process of signing Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with key implementing partners significantly slowed field-level progress. Despite the eventual establishment of these partnerships, implementation delays adversely affected the Project's overall timeline and momentum. While the Project received approval from the Adaptation Fund Secretariat on 3 July 2025 for an 18-month no-cost extension, it is now essential to accelerate implementation to make up for lost time. In parallel, to align with the revised implementation strategy, the Project revised its TAPP, including adjustments to targets, budgets, and the work plan; and the Planning Commission and ECNEC approved the revised TAPP in October 2025. Priority actions include fast-tracking the construction of climate-resilient

and cluster houses, repairing and strengthening embankments, installing solar infrastructure, and expanding livelihood support to enhance community climate resilience. Now we are regularly engaging with focal points of implementing partners to discuss challenges and identify the way forward; involving the Director General of the Department of Environment to resolve bottlenecks; conducting joint field missions with partners; reviewing Letters of Agreement; and exploring alternative activities and work plans to accelerate field-level implementation. "

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------

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

Marginally Unsatisfactory

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

"The overall performance of the Project during the fifth Project Performance Report (PPR) period has been rated as Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU). This rating reflects the fact that activities planned for the current reporting period did not progress as scheduled to achieve the intended outcomes and outputs, with several significant shortcomings affecting implementation. The primary reason for this underperformance was the prolonged process of signing Letters of Agreement (LoAs) during the last two years of the Project with five key government implementing partners - namely the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)- as well as a national NGO, NGO Forum. In addition, lengthy government procurement procedures (PPR 2025) further delay implementation timelines. These factors substantially slowed field-level execution, resulting in weak delivery performance during the reporting period. Further delays were caused by the Project awaiting recommendations from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) for certain interventions, including household rainwater harvesting systems and solar nano grids. The Project also had to wait for approval from the Adaptation Fund (AF) for the revised activity (construction of climate-resilient houses) and newly identified working areas (Gangachara), which were granted during this reporting period. Additionally, due to approximately 40 percent foreign exchange gains, the Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) - a mandatory document for National Implementation Modality (NIM) projects - required revision and received government approval within the reporting period. Moreover, the Project faced delays related to land acquisition, leasing, and legal verification of land, etc., for civil construction works and solar infrastructure, which are inherently lengthy bureaucratic processes. In some cases, suitable government-owned land was unavailable, or communities were unwilling to donate or lease land for Project interventions. Despite these challenges, the Project achieved several notable results during the reporting period. Key accomplishments include the construction of 81 climate-resilient houses, handover of land for four cluster houses, repair and strengthening of approximately nine kilometers of vulnerable riverbank, training of 2,701 farmers on climate-smart agricultural technologies, and conducting 35 field sessions, training of 927 CPP volunteers,

provision of livelihood support to 6,500 beneficiaries, development of 16 training modules, etc. To improve planning and implementation, the Project revised its Multi-Year Work Plan to sequence better and prioritize activities. A strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework has been established to track progress against agreed targets. Currently, the Government is conducting programmatic and financial monitoring of the Project through the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) and Foreign Aided Projects Audit Directorate (FAPAD). Regular meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) continue to provide oversight, review implementation challenges, and recommend mitigation measures. The delayed signing of LoAs with key partners created significant implementation bottlenecks and affected the overall Project timeline. In recognition of these constraints, the Project received approval from the Adaptation Fund Secretariat for an 18-month no-cost extension on 3 July 2025, extending the Project completion date from 29 June 2026 to 29 December 2027. Given this revised timeline, accelerating field-level implementation is now critical to recover lost time. Priority activities include completion of the remaining climate-resilient and cluster houses, riverbank and embankment strengthening works, installation of solar infrastructure, and expansion of climate-resilient livelihood support. To align with the revised implementation strategy, the Project revised its TAPP, including adjustments to targets, budgets, and the work plan. The Planning Commission and Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) approved the revised Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) in October 2025. To support accountability and guide corrective actions, the Project conducted a Mid-Term Review (MTR) in October 2025, led by independent national and international consultants. The MTR report has been shared, and a management response has been jointly developed with UNDP and DoE. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommends a strategic shift from blanket, activity-driven approaches to targeted, demand-responsive, and sustainability-focused interventions across all project components. A total of fifteen recommendations include transitioning to household-level Solar Alternating Current–Direct Current (AC–DC) systems, adopting selective deployment of rainwater harvesting, prioritizing quality and community-based management of embankments, strengthening action-oriented early warning systems, and accelerating integrated, market-linked livelihood packages supported by solar cold storage and irrigation pumps. The MTR also emphasizes results-based work planning, stronger outcome verification and adaptive management, consolidation of knowledge and institutional learning through Adaptation Learning Centres, and reorientation of awareness activities toward community-based delivery. To ensure long-term sustainability, it calls for formalized asset handover, post-project financing arrangements, and exploration of climate-linked revenue options, alongside deeper integration of gender equality and women’s leadership. The management has fully agreed with these recommendations and outlined time-bound actions to accelerate implementation, demand-driven, and sustainability-focused approaches, strengthen accountability, and maximize outcome-level impact during the remaining project period. Key actions include transitioning from solar nano-grids to household Solar Alternating Current–Direct Current (AC–DC) systems, and adopting selective deployment of rainwater harvesting, solar irrigation, and cold storage based on actual needs. Embankment works will prioritize high-risk areas with community-based management, while early warning systems will deliver actionable messages through trusted local channels. Livelihood support will move from training-only to integrated, market-linked packages combining skills, inputs, finance, and market access. Awareness activities will be redesigned as community-based engagement, and Adaptation Learning Centres will be established to strengthen institutional capacity. The project will adopt a results-based planning approach with improved monitoring, utilization tracking, and adaptive management. In addition, management is committed to formal asset handover, financing mechanisms, and sustainability planning, including exploring revenue options. Finally, gender outcomes will be strengthened by promoting women’s leadership, participation, and empowerment. In conclusion, while the Project has experienced significant delays and operational challenges, it has also demonstrated meaningful progress in key areas, particularly in beneficiary capacity building, risk assessment, and design preparation. The Project has successfully signed LoAs with five government partners and one NGO, mobilized all implementing partners, and initiated field-level implementation. With corrective measures now underway, strengthened coordination, and accelerated implementation, the Project retains strong potential to overcome initial setbacks and achieve its intended outcomes effectively. However, to improve the rating in the next PPR, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will undertake several key initiatives. First, the Project will implement the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation and closely track field-level implementation progress.

Sharing Project risks and challenges in the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings on a quarterly basis. The PMU will also engage the expert pool and senior management of the UNDP Country Office to guide in addressing project challenges. Second, the Department of Environment (DoE) and implementing partners - such as LGED, BWDB, CPP, and IDCOL - will jointly review the overall performance against the Letter of Agreements. Where necessary, revisions will be made to the terms, workplan, and budget to accelerate implementation. If land acquisition delays persist, Adaptation Learning Centers will be temporarily established to continue the dissemination of adaptation practices and technologies. Third, several inter-ministerial meetings chaired by the Secretary of the MoEFCC will be organized to address bottlenecks of the Project implementation and ensure the timely completion of remaining activities. Fourth, the project will further revise the Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) based on lessons learned to enhance efficiency, optimize resource use, and ensure value for money. Finally, the project will develop a comprehensive sustainability and exit strategy for all components - particularly infrastructure - secure approvals from the PIC and PSC, and ensure alignment and commitment from all implementing partners. "

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outputs	Output 1.1 Cyclone and flood resilient houses for the most vulnerable households. 1.1.1: Number of houses made resilient against climate disasters (cyclones and floods)	0	81 nos. CRH is under construction	293 Climate-Resilient Houses (CRH) constructed
Outputs	Output 1.2 Community-level nano-grids installed for electrification to enhance adaptive capacity 1.2.1: Number of nano-grids installed and operational.	0	0	"30 nano-grids; 300 to 450 Households covered under each grid; MTR recommends installing household solar AC–DC systems instead of solar nano-grids. "
Outputs	Output 1.3 Locally appropriate rainwater harvesting systems for safe drinking water. 1.3.1: Number of household rainwater harvesting systems installed and operational.	0	0	500 units

Outputs	Output 1.3 Locally appropriate rainwater harvesting systems for safe drinking water. 1.3.2: Number of water user groups established and trained.	0	0	10 water user groups
Outputs	Output 2.1 Climate-resilient mini-disaster shelter/cluster houses built to protect life and prevent asset loss. 2.1.1 Number of dual-purpose cluster house/ disaster shelters constructed and in use.	0	The community donated land for constructing 4 cluster houses, and the construction firm hiring is ongoing.	" 10 Cluster House"
Outputs	Output 2.2 Embankments repaired and innovative model for community embankment management 2.2.1 Km of damaged embankments repaired/ strengthened.	0	0	" 0 km of embankments repaired in Mujibnagar."
Outputs	Output 2.2 Embankments repaired and innovative model for community embankment management 2.2.2 Km of riverbank strengthened.	0	9 km of embankment has been repaired and strengthened in Gangachara	" 24 km of riverbank repaired and strengthened in Gangachara"
Outputs	Output 2.2 Embankments repaired and innovative model for community embankment management 2.2.3 Number of community embankment management groups established	0	Community members are identified to form six groups	6 community embankment management groups established
Outputs	Output 2.3 Climate-	0	8 climate hazard and	8 climate hazard and

	resilient investment on chars promoted through climate hazard maps and expanded cyclone early warning systems. 2.3.1 Km2 of char areas mapped		vulnerability maps are developed (394 Sq.Km)	vulnerability maps
Outputs	Output 2.3 Climate-resilient investment on chars promoted through climate hazard maps and expanded cyclone early warning systems. 2.3.2 Number of households in Mujibnagar receiving periodic updates during cyclone risk periods	0	0	All Households of Mujibnagar
Outputs	Output 2.4 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) modernised and expanded to provide timely cyclone early warning and response at scale. 2.4.1 Number of CPP volunteers trained	0	"20 CPP volunteers have been trained in Mujibnagar. 1873 (M-1160, F-713) CPP volunteers have been trained on 6 additional islands"	" 140 CPP volunteers trained in Mujibnagar; 5772 CPP volunteers trained on 6 additional islands"
Outputs	Output 2.4 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) modernised and expanded to provide timely cyclone early warning and response at scale. 2.4.2 Existing cyclone shelters in Mujibnagar provisioned with CPP equipment	0	No Cyclone Shelter, and No Cluster House provided equipment. Equipment has been provided to 2,090 CPP volunteers. No Mobile Floating Medical unit is operational in 6 additional islands (Upazila partially covered)	7 existing cyclone shelters and 10 cluster houses provisioned with CPP equipment in Mujibnagar. ~2,500 CPP volunteers provided with personal cyclone preparedness equipment; 8 mobile floating medical units procured and provisioned; 6 additional islands equipped with CPP Equipment.
Outputs	Output 3.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented and	0	75 field school sessions held	64 field school sessions

	supported at a community level 3.1.1 Number of field school sessions held;			
Outputs	Output 3.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented and supported at a community level 3.1.2 Number of people trained in climate-resilient agricultural practices;	0	"7500 (M-3609 , F-3891) farmers have been trained"	7500 farmers trained;
Outputs	Output 3.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented and supported at a community level 3.1.3 Number of cold storage units installed and operational;	0	"A feasibility assessment for installing solar cold storage has been done. IDCOL hired a firm to install 4 solar cold storage. "	4
Outputs	Output 3.1 Climate-resilient agriculture implemented and supported at a community level 3.1.4 Hectares of agricultural land irrigated;	0	"A feasibility assessment for installing solar irrigation pump has been done. IDCOL hired a firm to install 4 solar irrigation pumps. "	80 ha
Outputs	Output 3.2 Diversified livelihoods supported at the village level. 3.2.1 Number of people provided with technology, skills and materials to make their livelihoods climate resilient.	0	"6500 (M-1520, F-4980) people "	6500 people
Outputs	Output 4.1. Local government institutions are capable of climate risk-informed planning and implementation. 4.1.1 Number of staff from local government	0	0	250 persons

	institutions, Bangladesh Water Board and Department of Agriculture trained.			
Outputs	Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate resilient approaches and strategies 4.2.1 Number of adaptation innovation centres established	0	0	" 2 centers "
Outputs	Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate resilient approaches and strategies 4.2.2 Number of people reached by awareness-raising campaigns	0	0	75% of the population in the target areas
Outputs	Output 4.2. Knowledge and awareness generated to promote climate resilient approaches and strategies 4.2.3 Number of knowledge products developed	0	" 18 Products (17 Training Module, Project flyer)"	10 products by types

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)	Challenges & Opportunities	"The Project received approval from the Adaptation Fund Secretariat for the revised results framework, which includes several key changes. These revisions involve the construction of 293 new climate-resilient houses in place of retrofitting 900 existing houses, and a reduction in embankment and riverbank

		repair works from 27 km to 24 km, with the intervention area expanded to Gangachara Upazila beyond Lakshmitari Union. Additionally, certain targets were rationalized: the number of cluster houses was reduced from 16 to 10, and Adaptation Learning Centers from 4 to 2. The target for training Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers was also revised downward from 12,500 to 5,927, of which 140 volunteers will be trained from Mujibnagar Union and 5,772 volunteers from six additional islands in Bhola District. Furthermore, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) recommended a strategic shift away from blanket, activity-driven approaches toward targeted, demand-responsive, and sustainability-focused interventions, particularly emphasizing the transition from solar nano-grids to household Solar Alternating Current–Direct Current (AC–DC) systems and the adoption of selective deployment of rainwater harvesting systems."
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges	Yes, the environmental and social measures that have been taken were effective.
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	"Clear Gender Inclusion Mandates: The project adopted a mandatory minimum target of 50% female beneficiaries as a core eligibility criterion across all implementation processes. This commitment translated into an actual achievement of approximately 76.6% female participation, substantially surpassing the initial target. Particular emphasis was placed on prioritizing female-headed households including widowed, abandoned, and divorced

		women during beneficiary selection for income-generating activities (IGA), ensuring inclusion of the most vulnerable groups. In addition, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) secured 42.4% female participation in leadership training, while the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) ensured 49.3% female participation in farmers' training. These results collectively reflect a strong and consistent commitment to advancing gender inclusion and women's empowerment across multiple intervention components. Participatory and Gender-Sensitive Design Processes: Gender-responsive approaches were embedded in community engagement processes. Female ward members were actively included in Stakeholder Consultation Meetings to ensure women influenced beneficiary selection and local decision-making. A total of 647 women (64.2% of community Consultation Meeting(CCM) participants)), including widows, persons with disabilities, and elderly women, participated in consultation processes, demonstrating strong female representation and voice. Gender-Responsive Livelihood Design (IGA Design for Women): Income-generating activities (IGAs) were specifically tailored to women's needs, constraints, and existing roles. Home-based and off-farm IGAs such as tailoring, handicrafts, vermicomposting, and small trading were prioritized to accommodate mobility limitations and caregiving responsibilities. Livelihood options like native chicken, duck, and pigeon rearing were promoted as gender-
--	--	---

		appropriate, requiring minimal land and aligning with women's domestic roles. Training outcomes reflected strong participation, including 92% female participation in tailoring (46 out of 50 participants) and 82% female participation in goat rearing (2,615 participants). Gender Action Plan (GAP) Implementation was guided by a project-specific Gender Action Plan (GAP), which defined gender targets, indicators, roles, timelines, and responsibilities across all components. The GAP ensured systematic integration of gender considerations into planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, and strengthened accountability for achieving measurable gender results. SEA Risk Assessment and Risk Treatment In line with UNDP corporate compliance requirements, a Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk assessment was conducted to identify potential risks related to beneficiary selection, training delivery, field implementation, and community engagement. Based on the assessment, risk prevention and mitigation measures were integrated into project activities both before and during implementation. These measures included mandatory codes of conduct, SEA awareness and safeguarding sessions, strengthened supervision, and safe and confidential reporting and referral arrangements. These actions contributed to creating a secure, respectful, and inclusive participation environment for women and girls. Gender Marker Reporting The project applied the UNDP Gender Marker reporting framework to assess the depth,
--	--	--

		quality, and consistency of gender integration across all activities, as part of corporate reporting requirements. Gender Marker reporting strengthened internal accountability, improved consistency in documenting gender results, and demonstrated that gender-responsive interventions were directly contributing to effective climate adaptation outcomes and enhanced resilience. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability (Including GRM) A robust Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability framework was maintained throughout the reporting period. Within this framework, a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was operationalized in accordance with UNDP standards. The GRM was accessible, gender-responsive, and clearly communicated to communities. Gender-related grievances, including SEA-related concerns, were handled with priority, ensured confidentiality, and resolved promptly. The GRM strengthened downward accountability, built community trust, and supported adaptive management by enabling early identification and resolution of risks and implementation challenges. Inclusive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): A robust M&E system captured disaggregated data across gender and vulnerability categories, allowing the project to assess participation, benefits, and outcomes for women. This evidence-based approach ensured that gender inclusion remained central to project performance and adaptive management. Gender-Related Lessons Learned Clear gender mandates drive real results:
--	--	---

		Setting explicit and measurable gender inclusion targets such as a mandatory minimum of 50% female beneficiaries proved highly effective in ensuring accountability and translating commitments into action. Exceeding this target (76.6% female participation) demonstrates that strong policy signals, when embedded in eligibility criteria, can significantly advance women's inclusion, particularly among the most vulnerable groups such as female-headed households. Women's meaningful participation improves decision-making quality: Actively involving women especially elected female ward members in consultation and planning processes strengthened women's influence over beneficiary selection and local decision-making. High female participation in consultations confirmed that gender-responsive participatory design enhances legitimacy, relevance, and community ownership of interventions. Gender-responsive livelihood design increases uptake and sustainability: Tailoring income-generating activities to women's mobility constraints, care responsibilities, and existing skills led to high participation and successful adoption. Home-based and off-farm IGAs aligned well with local social norms and household roles, demonstrating that context-appropriate livelihood design is critical for sustainable women's economic empowerment. Structured gender planning strengthens implementation and accountability: The Gender Action Plan (GAP) was
--	--	---

		instrumental in operationalizing gender commitments across all project phases. Clearly defined targets, roles, indicators, and timelines ensured consistent integration of gender considerations and enabled systematic monitoring of progress and results. Proactive SEA risk management is essential for safe participation: Conducting a Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk assessment and embedding mitigation measures such as codes of conduct, awareness sessions, and confidential reporting mechanisms helped create a safe, respectful, and inclusive environment. This increased women's confidence to participate fully in project activities. Gender-responsive monitoring strengthens adaptive management: Gender-disaggregated data collection, Gender Marker reporting, and an accessible, gender-responsive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) improved transparency, accountability, and responsiveness. These systems enabled early identification of gender-related risks and informed timely corrective actions. Participation alone does not guarantee empowerment: While women's participation in training and asset distribution was strong, translating this into leadership, market engagement, and financial decision-making requires more intentional empowerment pathways. Sustained leadership development, women-led groups, and stronger institutional linkages are needed to deepen long-term gender outcomes "
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What	Challenges & Opportunities	"Yes, the Project experienced significant delays in

measures have been taken to reduce delays?		implementation. Although the Inception Workshop was held on 29 June 2021, substantive project implementation could not begin until the approval of the Technical Assistance Project Proposal/Proforma (TAPP) on 25 April 2023 and the appointment of the National Project Director (NPD) from the Executing Agency (DoE) on 7 June 2023. As a result, the Adaptation Fund Secretariat approved an 18-month no-cost extension to accommodate the delayed start-up period. Secondly, the complex and time-intensive procurement processes of key government agencies - particularly BWDB, LGED, and CPP - led to procedural delays in field-level implementation. To mitigate these delays, the Project organized inter-ministerial coordination meetings, regular Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, joint field missions, and maintained close follow-up with the implementing partners to expedite procurement procedures. Thirdly, the construction of ten cluster houses and two Adaptation Learning Centers requires access to government-owned (khas) land or community-donated land. The lengthy and complex land allocation and handover processes significantly delayed construction activities, adversely affecting the overall project timeline and the implementation of critical infrastructure. To address these challenges, the Project onboarded a national consultant specializing in legal and environmental standards for infrastructure development to help accelerate land-related processes. Fourthly, following
---	--	---

		decisions of the Project Steering Committee, the Project proposed major design changes, including the construction of 293 climate-resilient houses instead of retrofitting 900 vulnerable houses, and the shift of riverbank repair and strengthening activities to Gangachara Upazila from Lakshmitari Union. These changes required revisions to the Funding Proposal, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Gender Analysis, and the conduct of a targeted Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA). Obtaining final approval from the Adaptation Fund Secretariat for the revised results framework took more than six months. Additionally, the Project revised the TAPP to reflect approximately 40 percent foreign exchange gains and to adjust targets and budget allocations. The approval process for the revised TAPP was lengthy and further affected implementation progress. To optimize time and resources, the Project facilitated the approval of the revised results framework, no cost extension, and revised TAPP in parallel, thereby leveraging implementation efforts and minimizing further delays. Enhanced communication and coordination among government agencies have also been prioritized to reduce procedural bottlenecks. The Mid Term Review (MTR) also recommended a strategic shift from blanket, activity-driven approaches toward targeted, demand-responsive, and sustainability-focused interventions, particularly the transition from solar nano grids
--	--	---

		to household solar AC - DC systems and the adoption of selective deployment of rainwater harvesting systems. Collectively, these corrective measures aim to accelerate implementation, strengthen coordination, and ensure more efficient and timely delivery of project activities going forward."
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges	"The Project generated several important lessons that can inform the design and implementation of future climate adaptation initiatives. While the signing of Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with key government implementing partners strengthened institutional collaboration and fostered shared ownership, implementation was significantly affected by the lengthy and complex procurement processes of agencies such as BWDB, LGED, and CPP. These procedural delays made it difficult to adhere to planned implementation timelines, highlighting the need for more realistic scheduling and early risk mitigation when working within government procurement frameworks. Land acquisition and land handover processes also emerged as major constraints. The allocation of government-owned khas land and the transfer of community-donated land proved to be time-consuming and administratively complex, leading to delays in constructing Cluster Houses and Adaptation Learning Centres. In addition, communities were often reluctant to donate land for infrastructure from which they did not perceive direct benefits, and suitable khas land was not

		always available. These experiences underscore the importance of early land assessments, clear incentive structures, and flexible site selection strategies. Political unrest and periods of instability further disrupted critical project activities, including beneficiary selection and infrastructure site identification. This highlights the importance of incorporating adaptive planning, contingency measures, and flexible implementation arrangements to respond effectively to external and political shocks beyond project control. In the livelihoods component, the Project demonstrated that while selected income-generating activities (IGAs) were well aligned with beneficiary preferences, seasonality and climate variability affected the timing of asset distribution and overall target achievement. A key lesson was that providing training and technical skills before distributing livelihood assets significantly improved beneficiaries' ability to manage and sustain those assets. This sequencing approach led to stronger livelihood outcomes and should be systematically integrated into future project designs. The Project also showed that combining off-farm and home-based livelihood options with indigenous knowledge and multi-sectoral interventions- such as climate-resilient housing, agriculture, and irrigation - was effective in reducing climate risks. Diversified, locally appropriate livelihood strategies proved particularly valuable in climate-vulnerable and geographically isolated areas. Strong collaboration with local government institutions, service
--	--	---

		providers, and communities enhanced service delivery and facilitated the integration of project interventions into existing systems. Moreover, increased community participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring strengthened ownership and contributed to the long-term sustainability of adaptation measures. Finally, the Project learned that the effectiveness of climate-sensitive interventions depends heavily on timing and access to enabling services. Poorly timed activities - such as livestock distribution during adverse seasonal conditions - led to disease outbreaks and losses. Limited access to financial services further constrained beneficiaries' ability to scale or sustain livelihood activities. Future programming should therefore incorporate climate-informed scheduling, timely resource allocation, stronger monitoring, and improved linkages with financial institutions to enhance resilience and sustainability."
--	--	--

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?	"Climate Resilience Measures – Lessons Learned for Future Adaptation Programming I lesson is that gender-responsive targeting functions as a core resilience mechanism, not processes improved the quality of local decision-making, resulting in adaptation intervention impact resilience strategy. Supporting women in climate-resilient income-generating activities realities such as mobility constraints, while strengthening women's economic roles, while extension services. Another important lesson is that context-appropriate capacity building improved immediate adoption of climate-resilient practices but also fostered confidence across all interventions. Early identification of social risks such as time burdens, mobility absence of strong women-led collectives and networks reduced opportunities for collective to translate into long-term institutional or community-level change. Finally, gaps in coordination reducing overall efficiency and impact. "
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?	NA
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 developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	NA
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?	An integrated approach strengthens resilience outcomes: The Project demonstrated that livelihood outcomes.
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?	"Integrated housing and livelihood support enhances household resilience: The Project strengthens household-level resilience and adaptive capacity. Comprehensive livelihoods support including business skills development, access to inputs, financial services, and market linkages, rainwater harvesting, and rescue gear - significantly enhanced last-mile early warning dissemination and impact."
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and	"Existing information and data were systematically utilized to support an evidence-based approach. Upazila and Union profiles informed analyses of population dynamics, poverty levels, and infrastructure development, climate risk assessment, and renewable energy. Climate and disaster risk planning. Primary data including household surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews."

implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	asset distribution, and risk mitigation measures, creating a strong adaptive management design, targeting accuracy, and long-term sustainability. Overall, the integration of sec
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	"Yes, relevant information, data, and knowledge were systematically shared with key st communities through consultation meetings to enable local validation and feedback. Co materials, such as approved training modules and infographic-based resources, were dis from Bangladesh Meteorological Department data, was shared only after verification to reports were regularly submitted to and reviewed by the UNDP Country Office and Do Overall, information dissemination adopted a multi-layered approach, combining comm
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	"NGO forum Technical Training Modules: https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/my?csf=1&web=1&e=4eNqRJ&id=%2Fpersonal%2Fkhan%5Fmot Module and Gudlines: https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/personal/khan_motaleb_undp_org/Documents/Desktop/UNDP/ https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/personal/khan_motaleb_undp_org/Documents/Desktop/UNDP/ https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/personal/khan_motaleb_undp_org/Documents/Desktop/UNDP/ https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/personal/khan_motaleb_undp_org/Documents/Desktop/UNDP/
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	"Yes the learning objectives have been established for the Small Island Project. The lea resilience in char and coastal communities, particularly in translating high female partic evidence how integrated, gender-responsive climate adaptation interventions... contribu Adaptation Outcomes: The project ensured measurable adaptation outcomes through str studies provided qualitative and quantitative evidence on how climate events affect ben and results-based implementation. Sustained Socio-Economic Empowerment : The proj At the same time, case stories (including failure cases) such as those of Farida Begum a depend on risk-informed livelihood strategies and continued support, directly contributi guidelines, which formalized the involvement of local communities, Union Parishads, a community ownership. It also contributed to the learning objective by demonstrating ho multiple adaptation strategies and produced a comprehensive set of knowledge products diversification and farmers' training modules (e.g., sewing, livestock rearing, small trac evidence-based guidance across all intervention areas. The use of these knowledge proo community capacity in disaster preparedness and diversified livelihoods. Assessment a implementation, ensuring meaningful participation of women particularly female-heade
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.	"Challenges in Accessing and Retrieving Relevant Data High population mobility drive char areas, posed significant logistical challenges for data collection and verification. T Social Safety Net beneficiary lists required extensive cross-verification from multiple s collection and transmission. Fragmented data ownership across institutions reduced dat functionality, and automated validation features. Update beneficiary databases on a bia collection tools in remote char areas to enable real-time data capture and sharing once c open-access platforms to enhance data accessibility and support replication in future pro
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	"Yes, the identification of learning objectives has significantly contributed to the outcom use of key knowledge products (e.g., infrastructure guidelines, training modules, Gender integrated interventions, combining resilient infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and d making roles, and community ownership. Third, it supported adaptive management and ownership by embedding processes within local governance structures, enhancing susta adaptation practices in char and coastal communities."
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies	"Digital data collection using CAPI-based tools- including tablets and mobile applicatio system, comprising acknowledgement cards, vaccination records, and

that figured prominently in this project.	asset-tracking sheets, strengthened accountability, biosecurity, and outcome monitoring location-specific weather bulletins translated climate forecasts into practical agricultural
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? 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	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	31000	56.00	
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	341000	51.00	
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	372000	53.50	0.00
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	6612	57.38	34.00

Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	80776	51.00	34.00
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	87388	54.19	34.00
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	0.00	0.00

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	0	0.00		
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
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	0			
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	1	1: Risk knowledge	Coastal flooding	Local	0
Target performance at completion	3	1: Risk knowledge	Coastal flooding	Local	5
Performance at mid-term	0	1: Risk knowledge	Coastal flooding	Local	0
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	0	0.00		
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	0	0.00	
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		
Performance at mid-term	0.00	
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
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened 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 committees/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 (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Health	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Health	1: Health and Social Infrastructure (developed/improved)	2: Somewhat improved
Performance at mid-term	Health	1: Health and Social Infrastructure	1: Not improved

		(developed/improved)	
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			
Target performance at completion			
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	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	1	ha protected	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	100	ha protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	10	ha protected	3: Moderately effective
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	0	Livestock production	0.00
Target performance at completion	200	Livestock production	7500.00

Performance at mid-term	0	Livestock production	0.00
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				
Target performance at completion				
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 practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at			

completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled 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			