PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT (ANNUAL) TEMPLATE

January - December 2025

The template below introduces the minimum requirements for the standard reporting done by the Project Manager and team. The report must be reviewed for quality by the Programme Officer. Annotated guidance (in red) is provided and should be removed when using the template.

Project Summary Information	
Project Title	***Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh***
Quantum Project ID	00115685
Project Duration	July 2024 to June 2028
Gender Marker	2 (two)
Total Budget	5.7 million
Donors (funding sources)	GEF-LDCF
Budget (annual budget)	USD 210,000.00
Expenditure recorded for the reporting period	**197,643.60**
Expenditure recorded for the total project	**197,643.60**
Project Manager's Name	Mobarak Hossain Sajid (a.i)

1. Executive Summary (1000 characters maximum)

A brief analysis of key project results, achievements, and challenges, highlighting their contribution to the relevant CPD outcome/output. This could also be activity verification, beneficiaries' feedback, changes brought about by capacity development interventions, etc., depending on the type of intervention and guided by the objectives as per monitoring policy (track performance, analyze evidence, report on performance and lessons)

The project *Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh*, implemented by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, made strong foundational progress during 2025. The year focused on operationalization, governance establishment, and evidence generation to enable effective climate-resilient planning and implementation across five Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs). Key achievements include successful completion of the inception phase; endorsement of the Inception Report; convening of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meetings; and finalization of critical technical outputs such as the AEZ Baseline with Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments and the LAPA Inception Report. Participatory planning workshops and community consultations were conducted in four districts, ensuring inclusive engagement of local government institutions, civil society, and vulnerable groups, including women and youth. Preparatory actions for field-level adaptation interventions were initiated, including afforestation and ecosystem restoration planning, climate-resilient water management in the Barind Tract, flood-resilient housing support in Sunamganj, and establishment of partnerships with BMDA and the Forest Department.

2. Progress Review

a) Key results achieved (2000 characters maximum)

Highlight concrete results achieved/underachieved in the reported period, including progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment in the reporting period. If applicable, highlight achievements in digitalization and innovation. What implementation issues were highlighted in the previous reporting period, and how were they managed?

During the reporting period, the project successfully transitioned from design to full implementation readiness. The inception phase was completed through organization of the Inception Workshop and endorsement of the Inception Report, providing a clear implementation roadmap and results framework. Governance and oversight mechanisms were strengthened through regular PSC and PIC meetings, ensuring strategic guidance and inter-institutional coordination.

Two major technical outputs were finalized:
(i) the LAPA Inception Report, defining a standardized methodology for location-specific adaptation planning; and
(ii) the updated AEZ Baseline, incorporating Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments that now serve as the evidence base for prioritizing adaptation investments across the five AEZs.

At field level, four participatory planning workshops and consultations were conducted in Sunamganj, Naogaon, Kurigram, and Rangamati. These engagements enhanced ownership among district administrations, sector agencies, NGOs, and community representatives, while ensuring that the needs of climate-vulnerable populations including women, ethnic minorities, and poor households are reflected in planned interventions. Capacity-building foundations were also established. An individual consultant was recruited to develop structured training manuals, and an initial youth-focused climate literacy training was delivered. Furthermore, preparatory processes for MoUs/LoAs with the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) and the Department of Forest were initiated to operationalize climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and forest restoration activities.

b) Output progress

Progress reported against each output. Link to the last report submitted, and please mention the status of previously delayed outputs.

Output statement	Baselines Value type	Indicators	Annual Targets	End of the project target	Progress	Means of verifications and comments to substantiate the selected response
Output 1.1 Technical capacity strengthened to use climate	0 direct beneficiaries adapt climate change adaptation	Indicator 1: No. of direct beneficiaries: disaggregated by gender	300,000 direct beneficiaries in target AEZ	1,200,000 (min. 50% female) directly benefit from adaptation technologies, improved livelihoods,	480000 direct beneficiaries in target AEZ	Half-yearly

information and services for planning process within the AEZs	techniques in target AEZ			climate resilient facilities/infrastructure, and those with significantly reduced vulnerability to climatic hazards due to new and enhanced early warning.		

Data sources and references (can be prepared as an annex with details)

Means of verification will require evidence, links, reference, photos, transcripts from exit interviews, feedback surveys, call center reports, phone verification, etc. All methods and means used to collect and report on the results should be described, and links prepared for future reference, spot checking, and verification by independent teams when necessary. It also means that the same expectation will apply when third-party monitors are used.

If the data source involved meetings, then details of meeting participants and matters discussed and agreed actions should be documented as part of the evidence/data source.

3. **Communications, visibility, and partnerships** (1000 characters maximum)

Please provide URLs specific to this project (for example, project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.) as far as this is applicable. Note that some of these links would be the evidence and data sources for point no. 2 above.

On partnerships, record if new co-financing (cash contribution, parallel co-financing, or in-kind) has been generated as committed in the project (applies to Vertical Funds projects)

Project visibility and stakeholder engagement were strengthened through the development and dissemination of branded communication materials, including project flyers, notebooks, and folders. Four district-level planning workshops served as key platforms for outreach, coordination, and visibility, engaging government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, academia, and media representatives. The project-initiated climate adaptation awareness and capacity-building activities targeting youth, students, and teachers across five districts, supporting long-term behavioral change and resilience. Partnerships with government agencies such as BMDA, the Forest Department, LGIs, and sectoral institutions were reinforced, facilitating technical collaboration and in-kind co-financing through staff time, data sharing, and coordination mechanisms, in line with project commitments.

4. **Project risks and mitigation measures** (1000 characters maximum)

Define key challenges and issues noted, whether new/recurrent/persistent. Describe new risks identified and propose ways to correct a course of action and agreed with responsible members to address these and the timelines. Describe if escalation is required for Project Board or other mechanisms

In 2025, no critical risks materialized that could significantly affect project implementation. However, moderate risks related to social inclusion, gender equality, environmental safeguards, climate variability, and institutional coordination were identified and are being actively managed. The project applies UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, and Environmental and Social Management Framework to mitigate

these risks. Risk mitigation measures include participatory planning approaches, gender-responsive targeting, use of native species in afforestation, climate-resilient design standards, and establishment of grievance redress mechanisms. The updated Risk Register has been reviewed and will continue to be monitored through PSC oversight and routine implementation reviews. No escalation to the Project Board is required at this stage.

Most updated Offline Risk Register must be attached as an annex to the report.

5. **Lessons Learned** (800 characters maximum)

Document any lessons that will be applied to address challenges or improve the implementation pace. Outline any good practices, as applicable.

Early investment in governance, baseline assessments, and participatory planning significantly enhances implementation quality and stakeholder ownership. District-level engagement before finalizing technical designs helped align project interventions with local development priorities and avoid duplication. Integrating gender and social inclusion considerations from the inception stage strengthened community acceptance and relevance. The experience also highlighted the importance of structured coordination mechanisms when working across multiple institutions and sectors.

6. **Way Forward** (800 characters maximum)

Based on the above, the following key issues which need to be addressed/prioritized for the next reporting period

In the next reporting period, priority will be given to finalizing LAPAs for all AEZs, concluding MoUs/LoAs with key implementing partners, and initiating full-scale field implementation of adaptation interventions. Capacity-building programs for government officials, youth, and communities will be rolled out using finalized training modules. Monitoring and evaluation systems will be operationalized to track results and gender outcomes. Strengthened inter-agency coordination and continued risk monitoring will remain central to ensuring timely and effective delivery of project outcomes.

Priority actions for the project and other teams before the next reporting cycle.

Issue/observation	Action to be taken	Responsible	Timeline
LAPAs are at draft/inception stage and require finalization for implementation	Complete field assessments, stakeholder consultations, and finalize LAPAs for all five AEZs, incorporating gender, vulnerability, and climate risk analysis	Project Management Unit (PMU), Technical Consultants, DoE	By June 2026

Delays in operationalizing field interventions due to pending agreements	Finalize and sign MoUs/LoAs with BMDA, Forest Department, and other implementing partners	PMU, DoE, UNDP	By June 2026
Limited institutional capacity at local level for climate-informed planning	Roll out structured capacity-building and training programmes for LGIs, sector agencies, youth, and community groups using approved training manuals	PMU, Training Consultant, Partner Agencies	April–September 2026

7. Annexures

Provide links to the sources of evidence (based on entries described in Q2 and 3)

Other relevant information

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that vulnerable and marginalized groups will be excluded during the implementation of project activities (in particular 1.2, 1.3) and have insufficient access to the associated benefits. Oct 2026 – June 2028	As a result of risk may occur due to inadequate targeting and stakeholder engagement, social or cultural barriers that limit participation, weak outreach to remote or marginalized communities, and insufficient	vulnerable groups may miss out on project services and benefits, reduced project effectiveness, and potential dissatisfaction within the community.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders)) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jul-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 1.1: Selection criteria and processes will be clearly documented, consulted with communities, and publicly shared. A primary beneficiary list will be disclosed with a defined period for

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		inclusive practices.						raising complaints. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 1.2: The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outlines procedures and tools to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate potential risks. Risk Treatment Owner:

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								Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 1.3: A gender- and vulnerability-sensitive GRM will be established to receive and resolve complaints related to conflict, discrimination, or selection issues. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
2	There is a risk that the project may perpetuate existing inequality	As a result if project interventions are not	Which will impact in project's effectiveness,	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact:	From: 01-Jun-26	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 2.1: Implement and monitor

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	and discrimination against women and vulnerable people in target communities, potentially restricting such people from access to, or participation in, project interventions. June 2026 – June 2028	designed or implemented with a strong gender and social inclusion lens, resulting in insufficient consultation with women and vulnerable groups, cultural and social norms that limit their participation, and unequal decision-making power within communities.	create uneven distribution of outcomes, undermine community trust, and jeopardize gender equality commitments, ultimately limiting the overall achievement of project objectives.	**women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	**3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	To: 30-Jun-28		Gender Action Plan Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 2.2: … Gender mainstreaming in TORs and activities Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 2.3: … Risk Treatment Owner: …

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3	There is a risk that afforestation and reforestation may inadvertently introduce an invasive alien species through inadvertent transfer on contaminated equipment or use of contained plant material or seeds. Oct 2026 – June 2028	As a result of seedlings, saplings, or seeds are sourced from uncertified suppliers, or if planting materials are not properly screened for invasive species. Inadequate quality control and limited technical oversight.	This can undermine the ecological objectives of the afforestation and reforestation activities, increase long-term management costs, and potentially create environmental or social challenges for local communities dependent on native forest resources.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Apr-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 3.1: Use of native species in line with BFD guidelines Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 3.2: Development of site-specific afforestation plans Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manger

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4	There is a risk that the project is vulnerable to impacts of climate change including higher than predicted storm intensity, higher than predicted flooding events, and increased droughts. June 2026 – Dec 2027	As a result of limited climate-resilient design in project interventions, insufficient local adaptation capacity, and inadequate climate information systems can further increase exposure to these extreme events.	Which will impact field activities, reduce the effectiveness of planned interventions, and slow progress toward achieving outcomes.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Jun-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 4.1: Use of latest climate projections and multi-hazard maps. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 4.2: Integration of disaster risk reduction into designs and capacity building. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager

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5	There is a risk that community shelters may be damaged during emergency use posing safety risk to those seeking shelter. June 2027 to June 2028	As a result, community shelters are not built or maintained to withstand severe weather conditions or if construction materials and standards are inadequate. Lack of regular structural inspections, limited maintenance budgets, or deterioration over time can further weaken the shelters.	Which will impact on serious safety risks to people seeking shelter, potentially resulting in injuries or loss of life. Such incidents can undermine community trust, reduce willingness to use the shelters in future emergencies, and compromise the project's credibility. It may also lead to increased repair costs and hinder the overall	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.6. Community health, safety and security) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 08-Jun-27 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 5.1: The construction of the disaster shelters will follow both the Government standard shelters and UNDP SES policy. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 5.2: Site specific ESMPs will be prepared and included in bidding documents of contract. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager.

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			resilience objectives of the project.					
6	There is a risk that outreach activities in target communities may expose workers, and in some cases communities, to health and safety risks including but not limited to motor vehicle accidents, personal security incidents, exposure to elements, exposure to infectious disease. These risks, including	As a result, workers may also face personal security challenges, limited access to protective equipment, and potential exposure to infectious diseases when engaging with communities. Inadequate safety protocols, insufficient training, or lack of emergency preparedness can further	Which will impact on workers or community members could experience injuries, illness, or security-related incidents, disrupt outreach activities and reduce staff availability for project implementation.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-26 To: 31-Mar-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 6.1: UNDP's SESP also comply with the Labour and Working Conditions Standard. Maintain safety protocols in line with UNDP/GoB standards Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager Risk Treatment 6.2: Project activities will follow the

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	traffic safety and worker health and safety, are well known and effective management measures are available to reduce risks to acceptable levels. June 2027 to June 2028	increase vulnerability.						National OSH Profile published by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager
7	There is a risk that there are several Indigenous people's/Ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tract target area. Indigenous People in Bangladesh are often marginalized	As a result of indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts often face long-standing social, economic, and political marginalization, which limits their access to	Which will impact in their unique livelihood needs and resource dependence could undermine the relevance and sustainability of project initiatives. This may weaken community	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Sep-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 7.1: The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will outline culturally appropriate engagement strategies, mitigation measures, benefit-sharing

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	due to a high level of poverty, exclusion from social and political processes, and restricted access to resources. Indigenous people's in Bangladesh are also more directly dependent on their natural resource base and show different preferences for livelihoods options. Sep 2026 to June 2028	resources, public services, and decision-making processes. Their distinct cultural practices, land-use systems, and livelihood preferences may not always be adequately understood or incorporated into project design.	ownership, reduce effectiveness of interventions in the CHT region, and compromise the project's broader social inclusion and development objectives.					arrangements, and monitoring mechanisms tailored to the needs and vulnerabilities of indigenous communities. Treatment Owner: Project Manager
								Risk Treatment 7.2: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be sought on any project activities that may influence the rights, interests, lands, resources, territories, or

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								traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager.
8	There is risk of soil erosion, nuisance dust, nuisance noise, and improper management of wastes during construction of community climate resilient shelter, wave erosion and flood risk management.	As a result, risk may arise during construction activities if proper environmental and safety controls are not implemented. Excavation, earth movement, and use of heavy machinery can	Which will impact on the local environment, affect nearby water bodies, and create health and safety concerns for workers and surrounding communities. Dust and noise can reduce community	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 8.1: Community shelters will be built using locally available materials (bamboo, CI sheets, wood, non-fire bricks) to reduce environmental impact and support local

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	Oct 2026 – June 2028	lead to soil erosion, generation of nuisance dust, and elevated noise levels. Inadequate construction planning, lack of dust suppression measures, improper storage of materials, and weak waste management practices can further contribute to these environmental impacts.	acceptance of the project.					supply chains. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager. Risk Treatment 8.2: The project will develop and implement an Occupational Health and Safety Plan to ensure safe working conditions, use of PPE, emergency procedures, and worker safety compliance.

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								Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager. Risk Treatment 8.3: All work will comply with national labor laws and UNDP's Labour and Working Conditions Standard, ensuring worker welfare and preventing child or forced labor. Risk Treatment Owner:

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								Project Manager.
9	The design of land use plans (outcome 2) may generate inequities at the disadvantage of subsets of the communities such as certain women, widows in particular, or women. Dec 2026 – June 2028	As a result, if land-use planning processes are not sufficiently inclusive or fail to capture the needs and priorities of different community subgroups, particularly women and widows. Limited participation in consultations, cultural norms restricting women's involvement in decision-making, unequal land ownership rights, and	Certain groups especially women and widows may face reduced access to land, resources, or livelihood opportunities, reinforcing existing social and economic disadvantages. This can undermine the fairness and effectiveness of the land-use plans, generate community tension, and reduce trust in the planning process.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders)) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Dec-26 To: 30-Jun-28	Programme Analyst, R&IG cluster	Risk Treatment 9.1 Participatory Land Use Plans (PLUPs) will be developed in partnership with local communities, will ensure that all subsets of the communities can be heard. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager. Risk Treatment 9.2:

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		insufficient gender-sensitive analysis can lead to plans that overlook their specific vulnerabilities or access to land and resources.						The Indigenous Peoples Plan will include FPIC protocols which will be followed by Project Management Unit (PMU) in order to develop the PLUPs. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager. Risk Treatment 9.3: The Gender Action Plan also provides measures in order to

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								ensure adequate participation of women. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Manager.