

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5456	Umoja WBS: SB-007724
SMA IPMR ID: 34181	Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045
Project Short Title: Bangladesh EBA	
Project Title: Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	December 31, 2025
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Asia Pacific
Countries:	Bangladesh
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change Adaptation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 5,200,000.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 4,239,805.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-12-19
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-12-02
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2020-08-31
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2022-08-31
Date of First Disbursement:	2018-05-07
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 1,601,716.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 1,436,724.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-06-30
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2024-12-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2025-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-06-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2026-06-30

1.2 Project Description

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) has approved the full-time project entitled "Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland Area Project (EbA Project)" in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a land of diverse ecosystems which contain 25 Bio-Ecological Zones (BEZ). The Barind Tract and the Haor basin are two BEZ with unique Biodiversity, Topographies and special land use patterns. Barind Tract and Haor wetland areas of Bangladesh contain high productive ecosystems that provides valuable goods and services to the local communities. The country is also the most vulnerable to climate change impact. Erratic rainfall, temperature rise, and flash flood is the revelation of the climate in this area which affects crop production and ecosystems degradation.

The objectives of the project are to increase the capacity of the Government and local communities living in the Barind Tract and Haor area and to reduce the negative effects of climate change using Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The project has three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Strengthened technical capacity of local and national government officials to plan, implement and upscale EbA.

Outcome2: Local communities at project intervention sites are implementing EbA to restore degraded ecosystems and maintaining hard infrastructure that Complements EbA by promoting topsoil and water conservation.

Outcome 3: Government Ministries and Institutions in Bangladesh have access to improved scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote up-scaling of this approach.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
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Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)
names of Other Project Partners	
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Moon Shrestha
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo Odemba
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Mutinda
Manager/Representative	AKM Rafiqukl Islam
Project Manager	Shahnaj Parvin
Finance Manager	Fakhrul Majid
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Climate action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Thematic : Climate Change
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate : (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Aligned with priority thematic area 3 "Resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3.1- Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	fill	Fill	Fill	
1- Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and	Fill	Fill	Fill	

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
sustainable use				

Implementation Status 2024: 4th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	3rd PIR	U	U	M
FY 2022	2nd PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2021	1st PIR	N/A	N/A	M
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The Development Project Proposal (DPP) expired in June 2022, and the Revised Development Project Proposal (RDPP) started in August 2023. There were discrepancies in the approved DPP regarding the approved period and the work plan/budget. The original DPP was prepared for four years with a corresponding budget and work plan. However, the DPP was approved for a period of three years (1st July 2019 to 30th June 2022) but retained the four-year budget and work plan. The Project Management Unit (PMU) prepared and submitted the revised document to the Planning Commission through the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The Planning Commission made a few recommendations, including to remove the position of ITA. In addition, UNEP raised concerns over the performance of the PMU and recommended adding a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and a Gender, Environment, and Social Safeguard Advisor to the PMU team. Based on these recommendations, the RDPP was revised and resubmitted. However, until June 2023, the RDPP was not approved. The RDPP was finally approved by the Planning Commission on 14th August 2023, extending the project period to December 2025.

During the reporting period of July 2023 to June 2024, the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), the implementing partner for the Barind Tract, re-excavated 73 including 26 rainwater harvester ponds and two khals (canals): Lobatura Khal in Tanore sub district, Rajshahi district, and Chandan Khal in Nachole, Chapainawabganj district. BMDA also planted 241,000 trees and is continuing the maintenance of the planted trees as well. The Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the implementing partner for the Haor area, re-excavated 3 out of 18 ponds and about 2.00 km of a khal out of a target of 10.2 km. The BWDB issued work orders for all 18 ponds, 3 beels, and one khal. However, due to flooding, only 3 ponds were re-excavated. No beels were re-excavated during the reporting period, although work had started but was postponed due to the early flood. The final report of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed. The final report of the Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) has also been received. The Sub-PMUs were involved in all activities conducted by the implementing partners. The 6th meeting of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) held during this reporting period.

From January 21st to 2024, the Moon Shrestha Task Manager, UNEP along with Janet Bwiza Wameyo, Finance and Budget Officer, UNEP, Finance Officer from UNEP, visited Bangladesh. The team oriented PMU team on financial reporting templates and discussed compliances of UNEP and GEF. They interacted with Barind VCG participants, BMDA authorities, and PMU team directors of DoE. They also visited some rainwater harvesters at project sites in the Barind Tract. The Task Manager and Finance Officer conducted a two-day training session on audit and financial management for the PMU. Additionally, the Finance Officer of UNEP audited all reports related to financial transactions.

During this reporting period, the PMU team initiated efforts to overcome some backlog created due to the late approval of the RDPP, vacant positions, and the late recruitment of the Project Manager. The PMU team made a special effort to speed up project progress by conducting field visits, coordinating meetings with implementation partners and VCG members, and holding PIC and PSC meetings with other government institutions.

Overall, rating of the project is satisfactory. The project has been able to address past challenges and issues from previous years effectively and has taken corrective actions. As a result, the project is progressing in a positive direction. Most of the activities, mainly related to VCGs that reported limited progress in previous reporting periods have shown good progress, thus significant progress in component 2 related to EbA interventions. On component 1 on capacity, the project focused on local stakeholders and VCGs during this reporting period, which contributed to the progress in component 2 related to adaption of climate resilient livelihood. The project initiated formal process to engage academic institutions in this reporting period which will strengthen the knowledge and support in mainstreaming and upscaling EbA.

The rating for the outcomes is satisfactory as the project made significant progress in outcome 2 related to on-the-ground EbA interventions. On outcome related to capacity, the project focused on local capacity building in this reporting period and showed positive progress towards outcome 3 related to knowledge generation by engaging with academic institutions.

The rating for Outputs is satisfactory. The project's implementation progress in Barind was 70%, i.e activities planned under plantation, re-excavation of ponds, canals, training, organization of VCGs are completed. This included the completion of targeted re-excavation activities, the formation and functionalization of VCGs, and providing skill development training in livelihoods to 750 participants (300 in Haor and 450 in Barind). Additionally, 15 VCGs are waiting to receive village conservation funds.

In Haor, there was also remarkable progress in VCG functionality, with the disbursement of 100 village conservation funds among 10 VCGs, and livelihood training conducted for 10 VCGs with 250 participants, including 75 women and 175 men. Several meetings were held with BWDB high officials at the Moulvibazar District office to expedite the targeted re-excavation of 3 beels and 18 ponds. However, the progress in Haor is impacted by early flood and upstream water flow. The outputs related to capacity building focused on building the capacity of local stakeholders i.e., VCG members. A total of 750 VCG members were trained during this reporting period. The project initiated engagement with academic institutions.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 59,057,248
Actual to date:	51,539,734
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>Reported this year: USD 17,868,428 Reported previous year: USD 33,690,183</p> <p>The partners BMDA and BWDB collectively expended a total of \$12,471,563 during the financial year 2023-2024 on targeted activities. Of this amount, BMDA spent \$8,015,383 on sub-contracts (supporting organizations) for activities such as pond re-excavation, tree plantation, and scheme maintenance. An additional \$4,249,116 was expended on sub-contracts for commercial purposes, including the establishment of rainwater harvesting systems. On the other hand, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) spent a total of \$5,396,865 during the financial year 2023-2024 on targeted activities, including \$657,580 for consultant services and the purposes of sub-contracts for commercial purposes, such as canal and pond re-excavation</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-06-09
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	25 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) have been formed and made functional in the Barind and Hour regions. The project conducted skill-building training on VCG activities and responsibilities, including ecosystem-based adaptation, livelihood skill building, and environmental management at the community level. A total of 350 participants attended these trainings, including 105 women and 245

men. Additionally, several meetings were held with BWDB and BMDA officials to expedite the targeted re-excavation of beels, ponds, and canals.

There were three PSC meetings held during this reporting period. The meeting minutes are enclosed herewith.

4th Meeting:

List of Participants:

Member of Planning commission, Ministry of Planning

Secretary of Finance Division, Ministry of finance

Secretary of Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Planning

Secretary of Water Resource Ministry

Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture

Member of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission,

Additional Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Director General of Department of Environment

Director General of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Department

Director General of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

Executive Director of Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)

	Joint Chief Executive of Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC)
	Joint Secretary of Planning Department of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
	Project Director of EbA project, Department of Environment
	Director of Planning, Department of Environment
	Secretary of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
	5th PSC Meeting:
	List of Participants:
	Member of Planning commission, Ministry of Planning
	Secretary of Finance Division, Ministry of finance
	Secretary of Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Planning
	Secretary of Water Resource Ministry
	Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture
	Member of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission
	Additional Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
	Director General of Department of Environment
	Director General of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Department

	<p>Director General of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)</p> <p>Executive Director of Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)</p> <p>Joint Chief Executive of Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC)</p> <p>Joint Secretary of Planning Department of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</p> <p>Project Director of EbA project, Department of Environment</p> <p>Director of Planning, Director of Environment Secretary of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</p> <p>6th PSC Meeting</p> <p>List of Participants:</p> <p>Member of Planning commission, Ministry of Planning</p> <p>Secretary of Finance Division, Ministry of finance</p> <p>Secretary of Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Planning</p> <p>Secretary of Water Resource Ministry</p> <p>Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Member of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</p> <p>Additional Secretary of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</p>
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	Director General of Department of Environment
	Director General of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development Department
	Director General of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
	Executive Director of Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)
	Joint Chief of Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC)
	Joint Secretary of Planning Department of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
	Project Director of EbA project, Department of Environment
	Director of Planning, Director of Environment Secretary of Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>The project ensured gender equality, women’s leadership, and empowerment by including 30% women’s participation in various activities such as monthly meetings, VCG formation, functional activities, VCF distribution, livelihood programs, and capacity-building training. The VCGs ensured that 30% of participants in their monthly meetings were women. There are 750 VCG members, with 225 women and 525 men among them.</p> <p>During this reporting period, the project formed and made functional 25 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) in the Barind and Hour regions. The project conducted skill-building training on VCG activities and responsibilities, including ecosystem-based adaptation, livelihood skill building, and environmental management at the community level. A total of 350 participants attended these trainings, including 105 women and 245 men.</p> <p>The PMU team advised the VCG committee to ensure more women’s participation in their committee as well as in different meetings, workshops, and other activities. Additionally, the PMU ensured women's participation in various meetings</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions</p>

	were taken?
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The project has prepared GRM in line with DoE GRM as well as GEF/UNEP guideline. The GRM copies are kept in regional offices for easy access to communities. The stakeholders are also informed about the system during training, workshop, and interaction programs. During this reporting period, two complains were received related to damage on the pond embankment done by BMDA and both have been resolved. The VCG members complained in writing to the Regional Manager that the pond embankment was damaged at Mirapa Pukur, Dhamdipur, Parbotipur Union. The Regional Manager informed the PM about the issue via email. Considering the gravity of the situation, the PM visited the field, discussed the matter with BMDA, the implementing partner, and resolved the issue. The Member Secretary of VCG complained in writing to the Regional Manager that the pond embankment was damaged at Khandura Pond, Kashaba Union, Nachole. Following the complaint, the Regional Manager conducted a field visit to the site, arranged a consultation meeting with the focal person of the implementing partner, and resolved the issue</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	NA
Main learning during the period	<p>1. Strong Liaison and Networking:</p> <p>We developed robust connections with the community and local government institutions, including the Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Cooperative, Department of Forest, Department of Fisheries, Department of Bangladesh Water Development, and Barind Multipurpose Development Authority. This collaboration has been crucial for the effective implementation and support of our initiative</p> <p>2. Formation and Capacity Building of Village Conservation Groups:</p> <p>The development and functional establishment of 25 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) have been instrumental. These groups received comprehensive capacity-building training on various aspects such as livelihood improvement, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and the activities and responsibilities of VCGs for environmental management and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>3. Training and Utilization of Village Conservation Fund:</p>

	<p>The 25 VCGs received specific training aimed at protecting livelihoods against challenges by effectively utilizing the Village Conservation Fund for environmental management and climate change adaptation. This training has empowered the groups to better manage their resources and adapt to environmental changes, enhancing community resilience.</p> <p>These learnings highlight the importance of community engagement, inter-institutional collaboration, and targeted capacity-building in achieving sustainable development and climate resilience.</p>
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2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	NA
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To decrease the vulnerability of local communities living in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to the negative impacts of climate change using Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches (EbA).	The number of individuals benefitting from project interventions is disaggregated by Gender.	Zero		At least 6,000 beneficiaries of which at least 40% will be women.	100	Total of 7,500 directly benefited from the project interventions. during the reporting period , Barind, 28 ponds were re-excavated. A total of 2,700 beneficiaries directly benefited from all the re-excavated ponds, including 1,080 females and 1,620 males. The indirect beneficiaries of these ponds are 10,800 people, with 4,320 females and 6,480 males. Two canals, named Lobatura Khal and Chanadana Khal, were re-excavated in the Barind area. About 5,000 direct beneficiaries benefited from the re-excavation of both canals, including 2,000 females and 3,000 males. The indirect beneficiaries of the re-excavated canals total 20,000 people, comprising 8,000 females and 12,000 males.	S
Outcome 1:Strengthened capacity of the local and national government to plan, implement and upscale EbA.	The degree to which capacity of regional, national and sub-national government institutions to identify,	1. Baseline study to be conducted at the project		1. Increase by 3 in the capacity score assessment of	20%	The project conducted baseline evaluation and training in previous years. In this reporting period, 750 (300 in Haor and 450 in Barind) VGC	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	prioritize, implement,	<p>inception stage.</p> <p>2. Currently organizations/ institutions including the Department of Environment (DoE) are identifying climate change risks and adaptation options, but not appropriate EbA interventions to manage these risks. Government institutions do not prioritize the implementation of EbA interventions.</p> <p>3. Officials of relevant government departments including DoE,</p>		each institution.		members received training on climate resilient livelihood options.	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		DAE, FD, DoF, SRDI, Department of Cooperatives (DoC), BMDA and BWDB, etc. have been trained on: i) the effects of climate change; ii) management and relief of climate-related disasters, and iii) climate-resilient crops for adaptation. However, government staff have not received training on EbA.					
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	1. Number of Village Conservation Groups (VCG) implementing and maintaining EbA interventions in the Barind Tract and Haor Area. 2. Number of hectares of EbA demonstrated in degraded dry land and swamp	Zero		25	90	25 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) in the Barind Tract and Haor areas were engaged in the implementation and maintenance of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions on the ground. They received capacity-building training in livelihood skills, ecosystem-based adaptation, and life	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	forests.					skills. Out of 25 VCGs, 10 Village Conservation Groups in Haor have already received the Village Conservation Fund (VCF), while the remaining 15 VCGs in Barind are yet to receive the VCF. The project will continue to engage with VCGs in coming days to implement climate resilient livelihood options.	
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	Number of hectares of EbA demonstrated in degraded dry land and swamp forests.	Zero		EbA will be implemented in at least: (i) 50 hectares of degraded swamp forests; (ii) 50 hectares of degraded upland forests; (iii) 80 hectares of degraded dry land forests; (iv) 130 km of strips along roads, canals, ponds and embankments.	21	In the Barind Tract, a total of 241,000 saplings were planted across 38 hectares of land. among of them 70,000 saplings were planted during the reporting period , while 140,000 saplings were planted in previous periods. Maintenance work for these plantings is currently being carried out by the BMDA and Village Conservation Groups (VCGs). Plantation in the swamp forest did not occur during this reporting period, but plantation guidelines have been prepared, and coordination with the Forest Department is underway to implement this in the coming days. The targeted plantation area was 180 hectares in the Barind Tract, comprising 50 hectares of	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						degraded upland and 80 hectares of degraded dry land forests. Additionally, 50 hectares of degraded swamp were targeted in the Haor area.	
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	3. Number of homesteads plantations established by the project.	Zero		125 nos. homestead plantations.	10	During the reporting period, no homestead gardens were established. This initiative needs to be done in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Department of Fishery and Department of Forest. The project initiated formal process of collaboration with these department and the activity will be implemented in coming days.	MS
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	Number of adaptation technologies implemented to support EbA by conserving topsoil and water.	Zero		In this reporting period, i) 50 ponds are re-excavated in the Barind area; (ii) 18 ponds re-excavated in the Haor area; (iii) 2 canals re-excavated in the Barind area; (iv) 1 canal re-excavated in	77 %	During the reporting period, 28 out of 31 ponds (90%) and 2 canals were re-excavated in the Barind area. In the Haor area, 3 ponds and 0.5 km canal were re-excavated during this reporting period The total progress till date is Targets Haor Barind 50 ponds reexcavaed in Barind and 18 ponds in	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				the Haor area; (v) 3 beels re-excavated in the Haor area; and (vi) 27 rainwater harvesting facility demonstrated in the Barind area.		haor 9 47 2 canals re-excavated in barind and 1 in haor 12.8 km of canal re-excavated in haor 2 canals re-excavated in Barind 3 beels re-excavated in haor 27 rainwater harvesting facility demonstrated in Barind area 26	
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	Number of climate-resilient livelihoods introduced at intervention sites through providing equipment, training and technical support.	Zero		1,545 (in at least four categories-fish production, farming gardens and spice cultivation).	48	Total of 750 people directly benefitted from climate resilient livelihoods. During this reporting period, 300 beneficiaries from 10 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) in the Haor area directly benefited from training in climate-resilient livelihoods. These VCGs have begun implementing their business plan activities, including goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities,	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>fishing, and small enterprises. Additionally, 450 beneficiaries from 15 Village Conservation Groups in the Barind area received training in resilient livelihoods and have developed their business plans. These beneficiaries plan to implement activities based on the skills and knowledge gained from the training. The 450 participants in Barind will begin implementing their approved business plans after receiving the grant, which includes activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and fish accessory businesses. The PMU is actively working on the registration of the VCGs in Barind. Once the registration process is completed, they will soon receive the grant.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.</p>	<p>Number of climate-resilient livelihoods introduced at intervention sites through providing equipment, training and technical support.</p>	<p>Zero</p>		<p>1,545 (in at least four categories- fish production, farming gardens and</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>Ten Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) received training in climate-resilient livelihoods in the Haor area. They have started to implement activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and small</p>	<p>MS</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
				spice cultivation).		businesses. Fifteen Village Conservation Groups in the Barind area received training in resilient livelihoods. They also plan to implement activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and fish accessory businesses.	
Outcome 2:Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	5. Number of climate-resilient livelihoods introduced at intervention sites through providing equipment, training and technical support.	Zero		5. 1,545 (in at least four categories- fish production, farming gardens and spice cultivation).	10%	Ten Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) received training in climate-resilient livelihoods in the Haor area. They have started to implement activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and small businesses. Fifteen Village Conservation Groups in the Barind area received training in resilient livelihoods. They also plan to implement activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and fish accessory businesses.	MS
Improved access to scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote upscaling of this approach in Bangladesh.	1. Number of government agencies using knowledge management tools developed by the project to share information on EbA.	Zero		At least 6 (including MoF, MoA, MoP, MoEFCC, MoL and MoWR).	0	There were no knowledge products produced by the project during this reporting period; The project plans to prepare in coming days.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Improved access to scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote upscaling of this approach in Bangladesh.	Number of PhD candidates and post-doctorate researchers conducting research focused on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the EbA interventions and hard infrastructure implemented through the LDCF-financed project in the Barind Tract and Haor areas.	Zero		At least two PhD students and 1 post-doctorate researcher have been/are conducting research.	20	Two universities have been selected in the Haor and Barind Tract areas during this reporting period. The Department of Social Science at Sylhet Agricultural University and the Department of Geology and Mining at Rajshahi University have been chosen. Formal agreements with both universities will be completed soon.	MS
Improved access to scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote upscaling of this approach in Bangladesh.	3. Number of strategies and models promoting the replication and upscaling of EbA interventions validated by the local and government.	Zero		At least 3 (One nationwide EbA upscaling strategy for Bangladesh and two business case models).	10	EbA upscaling strategy and business case model will be developed in the final year of the project consolidating learnings from the project including several strategies and models prepared by the project which contributes in promoting the replication and upscaling of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions. The learning from engagement with VCGs and management of VCF fund will support in development of business case model. The strategy documents that will support in EbA upscaling strategy include: Community-Based Planning and Implementation Models: The project successfully initiated community-based planning and	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>implementation processes, such as conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA) with active community participation. The selection of hard infrastructure, such as ponds and canals, was based on Ecosystem-based Adaptation principles and nature-based solutions. These approaches have been validated as effective by local communities and government entities, ensuring that EbA interventions are contextually appropriate and sustainable.</p> <p>Strategic Partnerships and Collaborations: The project established strong partnerships with key government institutions, including the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Cooperative, Department of Forest (DoF), local communities, and civil society organizations. These collaborations focus on providing sustainable, long-term support and maintenance for EbA initiatives, and have been</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>recognized as effective by both local and government stakeholders, ensuring the sustainability and scalability of these interventions.</p> <p>Liaison and Networking for Long-Term Support: The project also engaged in liaison and networking efforts with organizations like BRAC and UNWOMEN to secure long-term financial support and promote gender-sensitive leadership growth and women’s empowerment. These efforts have been validated as essential components of sustainable EbA interventions by local and government stakeholders.</p> <p>Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building: To promote the replication and upscaling of EbA interventions, the project initiated knowledge sharing and capacity-building activities. This included various training and capacity building initiatives. The project will continue to prepare and disseminate best practices, training programs, and capacity building at the community level on resilient livelihood practices effectively.</p> <p>These</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						validated strategies and models provide a robust foundation for scaling up EbA interventions, ensuring that they are replicated successfully across different regions.	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1: Capacity development for implementing EbA and up-scaling into national and local Plans.	Output 1.1: Policy briefs developed (and training provided) on proposed revisions to policies and strategies related to dry land and wetland ecosystem management to promote EbA,	2025-06-30	5	10	No initiatives were launched during this reporting period as the policy expert position was vacant. The project is processing to hire policy expert.	MS
1 Component 1: Capacity development for implementing EbA and up-scaling into national and local Plans.	Output 1.2: Technical guidelines produced for the implementation of EbA to reduce the vulnerability of local community livelihoods to climate change.	2025-12-31	25	50	Three guidelines were developed by the PMU team during the reporting period as implementation guides to reduce the vulnerability of local community livelihoods to climate change: 1. VCG Operational Guideline, 2. VCF Utilization Guideline, and 3. the Tree Plantation Guideline. Guidelines on spice cultivation, swamp plantation	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					establish and management, homestead gardening, and fish cultivation will be developed next year.	
1 Component 1: Capacity development for implementing EbA and up-scaling into national and local Plans.	Training provided to national and local government staff, and VCG members on planning and implementing EbA Interventions.	2025-12-31	25	60	In this reporting year, total of 750 VCG members from 25 VCGs received training on VCG activities, VCG functionality, and the utilization of VCF in the Barind and Haor areas. In the previous year, 286 participants from local government and national institutions received training on ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and adaptation in the Barind and Haor areas. The cumulative achievement, as of June 2024, is 1,036 participants trained. The livelihood training and Village Conservation Group (VCG) activities operational training module were developed by the PMU expert team.	S
2 EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.	Training provided to national and local government staff, and VCG members on planning and implementing EbA Interventions.	2023-12-31	25	60	In this reporting year, total of 750 VCG members from 25 VCGs received training on VCG activities, VCG functionality, and the utilization of VCF in the Barind and Haor areas. In the previous year, 286 participants from local government and national institutions received training on ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and adaptation in the Barind and Haor areas. The cumulative achievement, as of June 2024, is 1,036	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					participants trained. The livelihood training and Village Conservation Group (VCG) activities operational training module were developed by the PMU expert team.	
2 EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.	Output 2.2. Local authorities, communities, committees and user groups in the Barind Tract and Hoar Area trained on EbA, maintaining hard infrastructure, and developing livelihoods to strengthen Adaptive capacity to climate change	2025-12-31	0	75	In the Barind area, local communities, committees, and user groups received awareness training on EbA (Ecosystem-based Adaptation) and the maintenance of hard infrastructure. The local partners, BMDA in Barind and BWDB in Haor provided the training to VCG members. After the training, the VCG members are maintaining 73 hard infrastructures and two canals regularly. Additionally, local communities and committees in the Haor area are maintaining 6 hard infrastructures and 1 canal. Ten Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) received training in climate-resilient livelihoods. They have started implementing activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, and fishing. Fifteen VCGs in the Barind area also received training on resilient livelihoods and plan to implement activities including goat rearing, grocery shops, store	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, and fishing. During the training on VCG operations and functionality, participants received sessions on maintaining hard infrastructure. The VCG conducted monthly meetings with the user groups. These meetings were held according to the VCG plan on fixed dates, typically in the first or last week of the month. The VCG meetings formally began in April 2023. Please refer to description on output 1.3 for training of communities on diversified livelihoods.	
2 EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.	Output 2.3. Degraded forests in the Haor area and Barind Tract rehabilitated using EbA	2025-12-31	0	21	In the Barind area, 240,000 saplings were planted during the project period, with 70,000 saplings planted during the reporting period. The local communities are actively involved in managing these saplings as a community resource for EbA restoration. The plantation are done in roadside, community lands to promote green space. No plantation activities have started in the Haor area yet but plantation guidelines have been prepared, and coordination with the Forest Department is underway to implement this in the coming days. The targeted plantation area is 180 hectares and 38 hectares have been planted.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.	2.4 Hard infrastructure that reduces erosion in the Hoar Area and conserves water constructed in the Barind Tract and Haor area	2025-12-31	25	77	<p>During the reporting period, significant progress was made in constructing hard infrastructure to reduce erosion and conserve water in both the Barind Tract and Haor areas. In the Barind area, 28 out of 31 ponds were re-excavated, along with 2 canals, to enhance water conservation and control soil erosion effectively. In the Haor area, 3 ponds were re-excavated, and 0.5 km of canal was re-excavated to improve water management and reduce erosion. These infrastructure projects are crucial for sustaining the ecosystem and supporting the communities in these regions. The total progress till date is:</p> <p>Targets Haor Barind 50 ponds re-excavated in Barind and 18 ponds in haor 9 472 canals re-excavated in barind and 1 in haor 12.8 km of canal re-excavated in haor 2 canals re-excavated in Barind 3 beels re-excavated in haor 27 rainwater harvesting facility demonstrated in Barind area 26 Canal</p> <p>Re-excavation: 12.8 km of canal re-excavation was completed, achieving 60% of the target in the Barind and Haor areas. Pond Re-excavation: 56 out of 68 ponds were re-excavated, achieving 73%</p>	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					of the target. Rainwater Harvesters: 26 out of 27 rainwater harvesters were established, achieving 97% of the target. The average of the three is 77%.	
2 EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.	2.5. Additional livelihoods are demonstrated to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change.	2025-12-31	2	60	During this reporting period, in the Haor area, 300 beneficiaries from 10 Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) received grants after completing livelihood skill development training as part of the VCF utilization. These beneficiaries have begun implementing business plan activities such as goat rearing, grocery shops, store businesses, tailoring, agricultural activities, fishing, and small enterprises. In the Barind area, 450 beneficiaries from 15 Village Conservation Groups enhanced their knowledge and skills through training in resilient livelihoods and have developed their business plans. They will begin implementing their business plans after receiving grants. The cumulative achievement, as of June 2024, is 1,036 participants trained on climate resilient livelihood options and have started practicing them (750 reporting this reporting period and 286 reported in pervious year)	S
3 Component	Output 3.1: A central database for information on EbA lessons learned	2025-12-31	0	0	Not applicable for this year. This is	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3: Research and knowledge management for appropriate EbA design	and cost-effectiveness from the Haor Area, Barind Tract and other regions across Bangladesh established or strengthened				will done in next FY	
3 Component 3: Research and knowledge management for appropriate EbA design	Output 3.2: Financial support provided to post-graduate and post-doctorate researchers to research specific climate change risks and the EbA interventions that are implemented by the project.	2025-12-31	0	40	Two universities have been selected in the Haor and Barind Tract areas during this reporting period. The Department of Social Science of Sylhet Agricultural University and the Department of Geology and Mining of Rajshahi University have been chosen. Formal agreements with both universities will be completed soon.	S
3 Component 3: Research and knowledge management for appropriate EbA design	Output 3.3: A knowledge management plan developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts.	2025-12-31	0	0	No activities were initiated for this output during the reporting period. This will be done in next FY.	MS
3 Component 3: Research and knowledge management for appropriate	Output 3.4 Frameworks that support replicating and upscaling of EbA in Bangladesh developed.	2025-12-31	0	0	Not applicable for this reporting period. This will be done in next FY	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
EbA design						

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
1. Political instability at the national level.	Project interventions are delayed because of uncertain role allocation at the central level.	L	L	L	L	M				The country's political situation was stable in the reporting period. However, due to recent political disturbances, which led to the

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										ousting of the ruling president of the country and the formation of the interim government, the project might be impacted in case there are political disturbances, including during the election phase in the next reporting period.
2. Disagreement between stakeholders on the allocation of roles in the project	Project interventions are delayed because of uncertain role allocation. The effectiveness of project management is reduced.	M	M	L	L	L				The project has prepared Stakeholders Engagement Plan and is implementing them. The project engages very closely with VCGs to ensure participation of poor and marginalized communities.
3. The central information database established in the MoEFCC is not utilized or maintained over time leading to limited inter-institutional data sharing or collaboration	Limited transfer of relevant project information amongst role players and end users resulting in the delayed or ineffective implementation of interventions.	M	M	M	L	L				Mitigation measures on the central information database will be prepared and shared with the pertinent personnel within the project timeframe.
4. The long-term nature of adaptation. in particular EbA. may lead to limited government support for project activities in the selected area.	Loss of government support may result in a lack of prioritization of project activities.	M	M	M	L	L				The project is undertaking various awareness raising interventions and engaging with government officials through consultation meetings. training. workshops. etc. with other stakeholders. There is more buy in from government on EbA interventions
5. High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies (in particular MoEFCC. DoE and CCU).	Changes in project-related government priorities and poor institutional memory result in	M	M	M	M	M				The issue related to staff management has been addressed in previous FY. UNEP supported PMU in

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination.									hiring Project Manager and streamline PMU. The project is yet to recruit gender expert and M&E expert.
6. Increasing Overseas Development Assistance increases demands on time/capacity.	Increasing Overseas Development Assistance results in increased demands on time for implementing agency officials. which in turn results in disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination.	M	M	M	L	L				The project did not encounter any delays or disruption.
7. Limited acceptance of stakeholders to accept change i.e.. the adaptation alternative over the business-as-usual. This has the potential to affect the scaling up of project activities.	Communities may not adopt ecosystem restoration for adaptation activities during or after the project resulting in continued unsustainable use of resources.	M	M	M	L	L				The project conducts series of stakeholders' consultations. trainings and engages VCGs to build their capacity which will support scaling up of the project activities
8. Disagreement over allocation of land for implementation of project activities.	Disagreement among stakeholders about site selection.	L	L	L	L	L				There is no disagreement among the stakeholders over the allocation of land for the implementation of project activities.
9. Under-developed land tenure system of property rights undermines project interventions.	An insecure/unsure land tenure system decreases buy-in to EbA interventions by local communities.	M	M	M	L	L				The project has not encountered the issue.
10. Unfavorable climate conditions including current climate and seasonal variability and/or extreme weather events.	Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results.	M	M	M	L	L				EbA interventions implemented by the project support in addressing climate vulnerability

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
11. Limited local technical capacity hinders project interventions.	Capacity constraints of local institutions and experts may limit the ability to undertake research and demonstration activities.	L	L	L	L	L				The project has planned interventions to strengthen the capacity of the local institutions and experts through consultation meetings, training and technical support.
12. Limited commitment/ buy-in from local communities.	Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in the failure of demonstration projects.	M	M	M	L	L				Local communities and stakeholders are trained and engaged in project interventions.
13. Unsustainable land and natural resources use.	Unsustainable use of natural resources continues, leading to further degradation of ecosystems	H	H	H	L	L				Project promotes EbA interventions to prevent unsustainable use of natural resources
14. Implemented interventions are not cost-effective.	Priority interventions are not cost-effective which results in limited demonstration and will hamper the success of the interventions. Economic loss and budget allocation to other activities are reduced.	L	L	L	L	L				Implemented interventions implemented in the project sites such as rain water harvesting, canal excavation conservation ponds are adaptation measures that are proven to be cost effective.
15. Local communities cannot access sufficient support to implement EbA interventions successfully.	Lack of sufficient support to implement EbA for local communities may result in the failure of demonstration projects.	M	M	M	L	L				Building the capacity of the local communities through conduction of training, and providing technical as well as financial support has supported to reduce this risk
		M	M	L	L	L				

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Political instability at the national level.	NA	NA	Due to recent political disturbances, which led to the ousting of the ruling president of the country and the formation of the interim government, the project might be impacted in case there are political disturbances, including during the election phase in the next reporting period.	The project team will continue to be alert and updated on political changes and adapt the project plan accordingly, ensuring safety of the team and project interventions. The team will also engage closely with newly appointed officials and stakeholders.	PMU with active involvement of NPD and PM, RM and local partners in Barind and Haor.
High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies (in particular MoEFCC, DoE and CCU).	NA	PMU has seek approval from DoE to process the recruitment of these positions.	The project is yet to recruit gender expert and M&E expert.	PMU will initiate the recruitment process after final clearance from DG.	PM and NPD

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	Yes
Financial Management:	Yes
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	Yes
Risk analysis:	Yes
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

The PCA is amended to extend the project till 30 June 2025.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Extension	2022-09-08	2022-08-31	2025-06-30	-Short term and long term consultant position removed/added - No cost extension

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Haor	24.8864	91.8807	60913836	Sharifgonj Golap Gonj. Sylhet	Vegetable farming
Haor	24.3585	91.5984	60581477	Sujanagar. Borolekha . Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Canal (khal)
Haor	24.4030	91.6034	60581477	Sujanagar . Moulivibazar. Sylhet	Canal (Khal)
Haor	24.4030	91.6034	60581477	Sujanagar. Moulivibazar. Sylhet	Canal (Khal)
Haor	24.4030	91.6034	60581477	Sujanagar. Moulivibazar. Sylhet	
Haor	24.4371	91.5927	60581480	Laxmicxhara . Uttar Dakshinbhag Moulivibazar. Sylhet	Ponds 18
Haor	24.4818	91.6762	60586510	Bukshimul. Kulaura . Moulivibazar. Sylhet	Beel
Haor	24.8949	91.8687	60915985	DewanChawk. Rajaganj .Kanaighat. Sylhet.)	Road Side Plantation (km

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Haor	24.4626	91.6363	60586510	Bhukshimul. Kulaura. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Beel (3 nos)
Haor	24.3570	91.5650	60583555	Kalonigor. PaschimJuri. Juri .Moulvibazar..Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.4563	91.6861	60586510	Bhukshimali. Bhukshimail. Kulaura. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Beel (3 nos)
Haor	24.7421	91.6837	60915985	DewanChawk. Rajaganj. Kanaighat. Sylhet	Road Side Plantation (km)
Haor	24.3791	91.6416	60581494	Mohodikona. Talimpur. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.3536	91.6478	60581415	Saliha. Barni. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Haor	24.4513	91.5867	60583567	Borodhama. PurbaJuri. Juri. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4781	91.5916	60583555	Khagteka. PaschimJuri. Juri .Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Road Side Plantation (km)
Haor	24.3620	91.6401	60581415	Kazirbondho. Barni. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Haor	24.3521	91.6490	60581499	Pakhiwala. Borolekha Paurashava. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4993	91.6932	60586513	Noagaon. Bhatara. Kulaura. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Road Side Plantation (km)
Haor	24.3485	91.6384	60581499	Pakhiwala. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.3526	91.6429	60581415	Saliha. Barni. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Haor	24.4877	91.5883	6058355	Khagteka. PaschimJuri.Juri. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Road Side Plantation (km)
Haor	24.6461	91.6934	60586510	PoschimSosarkandi. Bhukshimail.	Vegetable Farming

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Kulaura. Sylhet	(Person)
Haor	24.5032	91.6864	60586513	Noagaon. Bhatara. Kulaura.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Total Nursery (Nos)
Haor	24.3616	91.6223	60581494	Mohodikona. Talimpur. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhe	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.3673	91.6238	60581494	Khutaura. Talimpur. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhe	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Haor	24.3487	91.6483	60581415	Saliha. Barni. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhe	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Haor	24.4519	91.5868	60583567	Borodhamai. PurbaJuri. Juri.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4597	91.6856	60586510	Shosharkandi .Bhukshimail. Kulaura . Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.4586	91.6869	60586510	Shosharkandi .Bhukshimail. Kulaura . Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.8366	91.8263	60913877	Shupatek. Uttar Bade Pasha. Golapgonj. Sylhet	Fish Culture (Person)
Haor	24.4846	91.6029	60583555	Shilghat. PaschimJuri. Juri. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.3530	91.6345	60581413	Kharargerm. Borolekha. Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.8197	91.8507	60913836	Meherpur. Shorif gonj. Golapgonj. Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.3570	91.6430	60581480	Lakshichhara. Uttar Dakshinbhag. Borolekha.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.7121	91.6987	60913595	Sultanpur.Uttar Kushiara .Fenchugonj.Sylhet	Fish Culture (Person)
Haor	24.3670	91.6262	60581494	Thuthura. Talimpur . Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Haor	24.3685	91.6467	60581480	Lakshichhara. Uttar Dakshinbhag. Borolekha.Moulvibazar.	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4950	91.6770	60586513	Noagaon. Bhatara. Kulaura.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Swamp Forest (ha)
Haor	24.4704	91.6818	60586510	Bhuksimoil. Kulaura.Moulvibazar. Sylhe	Beel (3 nos)
Haor	24.8355	91.8232	60913877	Shupatek.Uttar Bade Pasha. Golapgonj. Sylhet	Fish Culture (Person)
Haor	24.7338	91.6770	60913595	Sultanpur. .Uttar Kushiara .Fenchugonj.Sylhet	Road Side Plantation (km)
Haor	24.3623	91.6245	60581494	Holla. Talimpur . Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.4691	91.6763	60586510	Shosharkandi. Bhuksimoil. Kulaura.Moulvibazar. Sylhe	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Haor	24.4904	91.6748	60586513	Noagaon.Bhatara. Kulaura.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4167	91.7235	60588366	Uttar Satgoan. Satgoan.Sreemangal.Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4316	91.6175	60583529	Goalbari. Juri. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Pond (18 nos)
Haor	24.4437	91.6131	60583547	Shimultola. Jaifarnagar. Juri. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Fish Culture (Person)
Haor	24.8311	91.8234	60913877	Supertek.Uttar Bade Pasha. Golap gonj. Sylhet	Fish Culture (Person)
Haor	24.3685	91.6198	60581494	Khutaura.Talimpur . Borolekha. Moulvibazar. Sylhet	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Barind Area	24.5691	88.3555	50705638	Nolpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5377	88.3853	50705638	Nolpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai	Pond (19 nos)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	
Barind	24.5716	88.3372	50705638	Nolpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5563	88.3394	50705638	Nolpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5587	88.3502	50705638	Nolpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5664	88.3472	50705638	Kalitola.Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Fish Culture (Person)
Barind	24.5508	88.3407	50705638	kolobuna. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Fish Culture (Person)
Barind	24.7018	88.2155	55857675	Bahadurpur.Roypur.Pirgonj.Rangpur.	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Barind	24.4181	88.5947	50819427	Jotjibo.Badhair.Tanore.Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.4181	88.5947	50819427	Jotjibo.Badhair.Tanore.Rajshahi	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Barind	24.5468	88.3456	50705657	Islampur.Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5491	88.3524	50705657	Islampur.Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5376	88.3457	50705657	Islampur.Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5383	88.3408	50705638	Bizlipara .Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.3283	88.3408	50705638	Bizlipara .Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.3283	88.3408	50705638	Bizlipara .Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.3283	88.3408	50705638	Bizlipara .Nachole.Chapai	Pond (19 nos)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	
Barind	24.7122	88.2185	55857675	Bahadurpur . Royapur . Pirgonj . Rangpur	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5582	88.3498	50705638	Jorapukur .Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.7247	88.2248	55857654	Rasulpur. Kumedpur. Pirgonj . Rangpur	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5534	88.3359	50705638	Chandona. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5467	88.3309	50705638	Jorpukur. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5604	88.3366	50705638	Chandona. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5510	88.3355	50705638	Khandura. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5562	88.3394	50705638	Khandura. Kasba. Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5592	88.3480	50705638	Kalitola . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5592	88.3361	50705638	Khandura. Kalitola . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5582	88.3451	50705638	Khandura.Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5538	88.3349	50705638	Kalitola . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5565	88.3393	50705638	Kalitola . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5524	88.3356	50705638	Khandura. Kasba . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Barind	24.5414	88.3563	50705638	Khandura. Kasba . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Road side Plantation (ha)
Barind	24.5510	88.3390	50705638	Kochrakolabona. Kasba . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5525	88.3420	50705638	Kochrakolabona. Kasba . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5594	88.3356	50705638	Kochrakolabona. Kasba . Nachole.Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshah	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	24.5267	88.2975	50703784	Bhagolpur. Gomostapur. Chapai Nowabgonj. Rajshahi	Rain Water Harvesting
Barind	25.7221	88.2179	55857675	Bahadurpur. Bahadurpur . Royapur . Pirgonj . Rangpur	Spice Cultivation (Person)
Barind	25.7362	89.2284	55857663	Amodpur.Panchgachha. Pirgonj. Rangpur	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	25.7228	89.2284	55857628	Jatbaz. Bhendabari. Pirgonj. Rangpur	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	25.7228	89.2284	55857628	Jatbaz. Bhendabari. Pirgonj. Rangpur	Block Plantation (ha)
Barind	25.7113	89.2170	55857675	Shibpur. Royapur . Pirgonj . Rangpur	Pond (19 nos)
Barind	25.7345	89.2202	55857628	Panbari. Bhendabari. Pirgonj . Rangpur	Vegetable Farming (Person)
Barind	25.7244	89.2262	55857628	Jotbaz. Bhendabari. Pirgonj . Rangpur	Block Plantation (ha)

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

NA

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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